

THIS BOOK IS NOT
TO BE PHOTOCOPIED

PARL. PAPERS
FOR REFERENCE ONLY. ..



ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

TWENTY-EIGHT VOLUMES.

—(3.)—

ARMY; COMMISSARIAT;
ORDNANCE.

Session

12 December 1854 — 14 August 1855.

VOL. XXXII.

1854-55.



ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1854-55.

TWENTY-EIGHT VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE THIRD VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures at the beginning of the line, correspond with the N° at the foot of each Paper; and the Figures at the end of the line, refer to the MS. Paging of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.

A R M Y:

Army, Commissariat and Ordnance :

- ✓ 291. Accounts of Army, Commissariat and Ordnance Receipt and Expenditure, for the Year ended 31 March 1854, with Reports of the Commissioners of Audit, p. 1

Commissariat Chest Account, 1853-54 :

- ✓ 154. Account, showing all the Sums which have been received into the Commissariat Chest, and which have been paid out of the same, between 1 April 1853 and 31 March 1854, and of the Assets and Liabilities of the Chest on the latter Day - - - - - 19

Barrack Accommodation for the Army :

- ✓ 405. Report from an Official Committee on Barrack Accommodation for the Army; with Minutes of Evidence, Appendix and Index - - - - - 37

Army Commissions :

- ✓ 352. Return of the Names of all Gentlemen who have been appointed to Commissions in the Army, by Purchase, from January 1853 to the present Date; and of the Names of all Gentlemen appointed to Commissions in the Army during the same Period, without Purchase, specifying those Promoted from the Inferior Ranks of the Army - - - - - 273
- ✓ 136. Return of the Amount of the Value of all Regimental Commissions in the Cavalry and Infantry, specifying the Number of Regimental Commissions of each Rank, and the Gross Value of the same - - - - - 289
- ✓ 426. Return of the full Amount that would be required to pay the Regulation Price for the Commission of every Officer who has died in Active Service during the present War - - - - - 291

Price of Commissions :

- ✓ 116. Return of the Regulation Price for the Purchase of a Commission in the Line and in a Cavalry Regiment, and of each subsequent step in the Service; and of the Annual Pay of Regimental Officers of all Grades; &c. - - - - - 293

Chelsea Royal Military Asylum :

- ✓ 375. Return of the Number of Rooms in the Royal Military Asylum at *Chelsea*; stating how they are now occupied; distinguishing the Dormitories from the Halls of Study and Dining Rooms; and the Names, Professions, and Occupations of all Persons occupying any Rooms in the Establishment - - - - - 297

Commissariat :

- ✓ 76. Copy of Treasury Minute, dated the 22d day of December 1854, directing the Arrangements for the Transfer of the Commissariat to the War Department, 299

Crimea (Army Clothing) :

- ✓ 399. Return showing the Number and Description of Articles of Clothing supplied from this Country by the Government since the 1st day of October 1854, for the Troops serving in the *Crimea*; &c. - - - - - 397

Coffee :

- ✓ 38. Return of the Quantity of Coffee, Roasted and Ground, sent to the Army in the *Crimea* previous to the 22d day of December 1854; specifying the Ships in which it was sent, and the Date of the Departure of those Ships from this Country - - - - - 367
- ✓ 43. Copy of Correspondence between Messrs. *James Collier & Son*, of the Steam Mills, 10, *Foster-street*, *Bishopsgate*, and the Admiralty and Treasury, upon the subject of Roasting and Grinding Coffee;—also, Copies of Letters between the Public Departments with Lord *Raglan* and the War Department - - - 369

Killed and Wounded :

- ✓ 204. Return of the Total Number of Officers and Men in the Army who have been Killed in the *Crimea*; and like Return of the Number Wounded; also, Return of the Total Number of Horses belonging to the Cavalry in the *Crimea*, which have been Killed, and the Total Number which have Died from other Causes, up to the 15th March 1855 - - - - - 387

Wounded Officers (*Crimea*):

- ✓ 162. Return of the Names of Officers who have received a Gratuity for Wounds in the *Crimea*, stating the Amount of each Gratuity, as well as the Nature of each Wound, classifying them, Slightly, Severely, or Dangerously - - - 389

Publication of Intelligence:

- ✓ 135. Copy of Letter from the Duke of *Newcastle*, dated 6 December 1854, addressed to certain Newspapers, respecting the Publication of Intelligence from the Seat of War in the *Crimea* - - - - - 393

Remuneration for Losses :

- ✓ 344. Nominal Return of all Officers of the Army in the East who have applied for Remuneration for the Loss of Horses, Mules, and Baggage, between the 30th April 1854 and the 21st May 1855, with the Dates of such Applications - 395

Thanks of the House :

- ✓ 18. Copy of Letter from General *Canrobert* to Lord *Raglan*, in Answer to the Thanks of the House of the 15th of December last, relative to the Co-operation of the *French Army* with Her Majesty's Land Forces in the *Crimea*; together with a Copy of the General Order to the Army of the East - - - - - 401

Purchase of Discharges :

- ✓ 223. Return of the Number of Soldiers in the Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, and Marines respectively, who have Purchased their Discharges during the last Ten Years, 403

Foreign Officers :

- ✓ 213. Return of the Sums of Money paid in each Year, since 1815, as Half-pay and Reduced Allowances to Officers of Disbanded Foreign Corps, as Pensions to Wounded Foreign Officers, and as Allowances to the Widows and Children of deceased Foreign Officers - - - - - 405

Foreign Troops :

- ✓ 200. Return of the Sums of Money annually Expended in the Payment of Foreign Troops employed in the Service of the United Kingdom, from the Year 1800 to the Year 1815 inclusive; together with the Number of Men so employed; &c. - - - - - 407

Half Pay Officers:

- ✓ 214. Return of all Officers under the Rank of Field Officers now upon Half Pay, who are willing to Serve, and the Number who are fit for Active Service; and Number and Rank of all such Officers who have applied to be placed on Full Pay for Active Service - - - - - 411

Kilmainham Hospital:

- ✓ 363. Copy of the Royal Warrant issued to the Governors of *Kilmainham* Hospital, in the Year 1853, under which the Establishment is regulated - - - 413

Lieutenant-General the Earl of Lucan:

- ✓ 123. Copies of Correspondence relating to the Recall of Lieutenant-General the Earl of *Lucan* from the Army in the *Crimea* - - - - - 417

Medical Officers (Army and Navy):

- ✓ 428. Abstract of Return of the Names of Persons appointed Physicians, Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, Acting Assistant Surgeons, Dressers, or other Medical Officers to the Army, or to the Hospitals at *Scutari*, *Smyrna*, or elsewhere, for Sick or Disabled Soldiers, from 1 January 1854 to the present time; &c. - 421

Military Medical Officers (Turkey):

- ✓ 126. Return of the Medical Officers attached to the Forces serving in *Turkey*; specifying the Name, Age, and Rank of each, the Date of their Appointment, and whether still serving in the East - - - - - 431

Militia:

- ✓ 209. Return of the Expense charged or to be charged on the County Rate of every County of *England* and *Wales*, since the 1st January 1852, in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Militia; distinguishing the different Regiments and Counties; &c. - - - - - 441
- ✓ 209-I. Supplementary Return of the Expense charged or to be charged on the County Rate of every County of *England* and *Wales*, since the 1st January 1852, in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Militia; distinguishing the different Regiments and Counties; &c. - - - - - 475
- ✓ 393. Abstract of Return of the Number of Wives of Militiamen, and of the Number of their Children, in each Union in *England* and *Wales*, in receipt of Out-door Relief, with the Amount of that Relief, in the Week ending the 24th day of March 1855 - - - - - 477
- ✓ 235. Return of Number of Volunteers from each Regiment of Militia into the Regular Service, between 1 January and 31 December 1854, stating the Quota of each Regiment, and also whether the Men have volunteered with or without previous Sanction - - - - - 479
- ✓ 353. Return of the Number of Volunteers actually serving in each Regiment of Militia in the United Kingdom on the 1st March 1855, and the Number actually serving on the 15th April 1855; the Number Enrolled previous to the 12th May 1854, who left each such Regiment, and the Number who took the Bounty of £.1 to complete their Term of Service; and the Total Number of all Ranks effective in each Regiment on the 15th April 1855 - - - - - 485
- ✓ 354. Return of the Number of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates present with their respective Regiments of Militia in *England* on 30th April; specifying the Number of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates absent on that Day from their respective Regiments with Leave - - - - - 493
- ✓ 330. Return of Disembodied Regiments of Militia in *Great Britain* and *Ireland* on the 24th day of April 1855, with the Date of the last Training of each Regiment, and the Numbers present in each at such last Training - - - - - 497
- ✓ 519. Return showing the Militia Regiments Embodied in *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*; the Strength of such Regiments on the 14th day of March and the 14th day of April 1855, respectively; and the Names of such Regiments as have given their Quota to the Regular Army - - - - - 499
- ✓ 520. Returns showing the Strength of each *English* Regiment of Militia on the 30th day of June last; specifying the Number of each Rank, Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Drummers, and Privates, present upon that Day: And, of the Number of each Rank absent with or without Leave from their respective Regiments upon the same Day - - - - - 505

Militia (Ireland):

- ✓ 452. Return of the Number of Volunteers given to the Line by each Militia Regiment in *Ireland*, to 30th June 1855; also, of the Regiments who have given no Men to the Line; stating, in each case, the Effective Strength of the several Regiments, the Quota of Militiamen that ought to be furnished by each County, and the Number of Volunteers each Corps ought to furnish - - - 509

Officers' Widows Pensions:

- ✓ 371. Return of Pensions granted to the Widows of Officers who have lost their Lives in any Branch of Her Majesty's Service during the present War in the East; stating the Rank of the deceased Officer, the Date of his Death, and the Amount granted - - - - - 511

Prize Money:

- ✓ 442. The Account of Unclaimed Army Prize Money, from 18th January 1809 to 31st December 1854; directed to be Annually laid before the Houses of Parliament by the Act 2 Will. 4, c. 53 - - - - - 515

Promotion and Retirement (Army):

- ✓ 57. Copy of Royal Warrant for regulating Promotion and Retirement in the Army, 517

Promotion and Retirement (Ordnance):

- ✓ 94. Copy of the Royal Warrant for regulating Promotion and Retirement of Officers in the Ordnance Military Corps - - - - - 529

Promotion (Marines):

- ✓ 130. Copy of a Royal Warrant regulating Promotion in the Marine Corps - - 537

Promotion for Distinguished Services:

- ✓ 122. Return of the Names of all Officers of Her Majesty's Army who have been Promoted for Distinguished Services since the Commencement of the War in the *Crimea*, distinguishing between Officers on the Staff and Officers serving with their Regiments; &c. - - - - - 541

Railway (Balaklava to Sebastopol):

- ✓ 195. Copies of Correspondence with the Secretary for War on the Subject of the Construction of a Railway or Tramroad from the Harbour of *Balaklava* to *Sebastopol*; of Estimates or Documents accompanying such Correspondence; and of Orders given for the Commencement of such Railway or Tramroad - 547

Royal Military College (Sandhurst):

- ✓ 56. Return of the Gentlemen Cadets at the Royal Military College at *Sandhurst*: also, of the Amount paid to the Establishment in 1854, by the Gentlemen Cadets and by the Officers of the Senior Department; Total Cost of the Establishment for 1854; and Total Amount received by the Exchequer above the Total Expenses of the Establishment since 1851 - - - - - 563

Staff Officers:

- ✓ 98. Return of Officers who have received Certificates at the Senior Department of the Royal Military College, and have been subsequently employed on the Staff of our Army, during the last Twenty Years - - - - - 565
- ✓ 98-I. Supplemental Return of Officers who have received Certificates at the Senior Department of the Royal Military College, and have been subsequently employed on the Staff of our Army during the last Twenty Years - - 567

Staff Officers (Crimea):

- ✓ 215. Return of the Names of all Officers serving on the Staff in the *Crimea*, with the Dates of their Appointments to the Staff; distinguishing such as have obtained Certificates at the Senior Department of the Royal Military College, *Sandhurst*, 569

Staff and Garrison Appointments (Colonies):

- ✓ 72. Return of the Staff and Garrison Appointments in each of the *British* Colonies, in 1822 and 1853, showing the Ordinary Pay and Allowances, and the Aggregate Charge to the *British* Exchequer in each, and the Total in all the Colonies in each of these Years—(in continuation of, and according to, Parliamentary Paper, No. 154, Session 1822) - - - - - 573

Transport of Stores, &c.:

- ✓ [1907.] Papers relating to a Commission appointed to inquire into the Irregularities which have taken place in the Transport of Stores, &c., to the East - - - 577
- ✓ [1907-I.] Appendices, Nos. 3, 4 and 5, being Diagrams referred to in Page 30 of Papers relating to a Commission appointed to inquire into the Irregularities which have taken place in the Transport of Stores, &c., to the East, delivered out on 31st March 1855 - - - - - 621

"The Prince":

- ✓ 4. Statement of Warm Clothing lost on board "The Prince" - - - - 631

Stores for the East:

- ✓ 212. Return of the Stores sent to the East, from the 1st day of January 1854 to the 1st day of January 1855; with the Totals of each, the Dates when sent, and when arrived in the East - - - - - 633

Troops in the "Seringapatam":

- ✓ 211. Copy of General *Sutherland's* Report, dated 12th October 1854, as well as all Documents transmitted therewith, relative to Troops being sent to the *Mauritius* in the "Seringapatam" during the course of last Autumn - - - 661

Yeomanry Corps:

- ✓ 370. Return of the Yeomanry Corps in *Great Britain*, the Names of the Regiments or Troops, the Number of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates belonging to each Regiment or Troop; with the Number of Times they have severally been called out in Aid of the Civil Service since they were respectively embodied; together with the Date of their Embodiment - - - - 669

Board of Ordnance, and War Department, &c.:

- ✓ 451. Return, showing the Charge for the Board of Ordnance, and for its subordinate Establishments, as at present constituted, contrasted with the Charge under the proposed Bill; also Return, showing the Charge for the War Department, War Office, Board of General Officers, and Ordnance, and for its Subordinate Establishments, under the System which existed before the Order in Council, dated 6 June 1855, contrasted with the Charge under the System constituted by that Order - - - - - 671

Civil Departments (Army):

- ✓ 307. Copy of an Order of the Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council (passed on the 6th day of June 1855), regulating the Establishments of the Civil Departments of the Army - - - - - 677

Lancaster Shot Manufactory:

- ✓ 396. Copy of the Report of Major-General *Harding*, on the Building erected for the Lancaster Shot Manufactory at *Woolwich*; and Report on that Building, by Sir *Charles Fox*:—Also, of Letters by *Fox*, *Henderson & Co.*, dated 23 and 24 April and 5 May; and of the Report of Mr. *John Anderson*, dated 11 May, on the subject of the Building for Lancaster Shells - - - - 683

Small Arms :

- ✓ 40. Return of Orders given, and Contracts entered into, by the Board of Ordnance for Small Arms, since 1 January 1853, with Dates and Times of Delivery of each Pattern, and when each Material was given out to be Set-up ; specifying *London*, *Birmingham*, and Foreign Orders and Contracts, and what Part of them have been received, and what Number of Materials, and Muskets or other Guns, have been accepted of .577 Bore, and all other Kinds, and when - - 691
- ✓ 40-I. Further Return of all Foreign Orders given, and Contracts entered into, for Small Arms and Materials for Small Arms, between the 1st January 1853 and 18th December 1854 - - - - - 701

Artillery Officers (Woolwich) :

- ✓ 277. Copy of the Correspondence relative to the Reconstruction of the Select Committee of Artillery Officers and others at *Woolwich*, including the General Order of the 30th day of March last, appointing some additional Members, and a List of the Days of Meeting to the present Time - - - - - 703

Ordnance Survey :

- ✓ [1933.] Treasury Minute dated the 18th May 1855, and Previous Papers, relating to the Ordnance Survey - - - - - 719
-

ARMY, COMMISSARIAT, AND ORDNANCE.

1853-54.

ACCOUNTS of ARMY, COMMISSARIAT, and ORDNANCE RECEIPT and
EXPENDITURE, for the Year ended 31 March 1854, with REPORTS of the
Commissioners of Audit.

(Pursuant to Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 92, s. 2.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 June 1855.

ARMY RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE,

1853-54.

(No. 274.)

My Lords,

Audit Office, 24 May 1855.

WE beg leave to lay before your Lordships the accompanying copy of an Account of the Receipt and Expenditure for Army and Militia Services, for the year ended 31st March 1854; transmitted to us with reference to the 2d section of the Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 92, and examined by Officers under our direction.

The aggregate amount of the Ordinary Grants for Army Services in 1853-54 was 6,503,756 *l.*, and the total expenditure, as shown by the Account now laid before your Lordships, is 6,285,466 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.*, leaving an unappropriated surplus of 218,289 *l.* 13 *s.* 6 *d.*

The variations between the sums voted and those expended are as follows:—

Votes.		EXPENDED					
		Less than Voted.			More than Voted.		
		£.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
2	Land Forces - - - - -	61,176	16	5	—		
3	Staff - - - - -	3,106	6	9	—		
4	Public Departments - - - - -	—	—	—	15,158	5	6
5	Royal Military College - - - - -	—	—	—	536	14	1
6	Royal Military Asylum and Hibernian School - - - - -	—	—	—	1,000	19	3
7	Volunteer Corps - - - - -	2,856	4	3	—		
8	Rewards for distinguished Services - - - - -	1,076	19	—	—		
9	Pay of General Officers - - - - -	1,185	—	2	—		
10	Pay of Retired Officers - - - - -	34	13	4	—		
11	Half Pay and Military Allowances - - - - -	2,128	15	5	—		
12	Foreign Half Pay, &c. - - - - -	687	12	—	—		
13	Widows' Pensions - - - - -	1,802	7	3	—		
14	Compassionate List - - - - -	3,056	8	11	—		
15	Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals - - - - -	—	—	—	367	13	10
16	Out Pensions - - - - -	24,892	16	5	—		
17	Superannuation Allowances - - - - -	987	18	3	—		
	Militia - - - - -	132,364	8	10	—		
	Balance Irrecoverable - - - - -	—	—	—	3	—	10
	£.	235,356	7	—	17,066	13	6

The

The above deficiency of 17,066 *l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* having been made good by the application of a portion of the surplus under other heads of service, in accordance with the provisions of the Appropriation Act, viz., by the authority of your Lordships' Warrant, signifying Her Majesty's pleasure to that effect, the available surplus is, as before stated, 218,289 *l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

We have to add, that sums amounting to 26 *l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, though included in the accompanying Account, will form the subject of future adjustment in the Accounts of the Paymaster-general, to which they relate.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Romilly.*
Charles Ross.
W. L. Maberly.

The Lords Commissioners of
Her Majesty's Treasury,
&c. &c. &c.

COPY of an ACCOUNT of the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE for ARMY and MILITIA SERVICES,

To AMOUNT GRANTED FOR ARMY SERVICES for the Year 1853-54, per Act 16 & 17 Vict., c. 110, s. 13:										£.	s.	d.
										£.	s.	d.
For Effective Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,010,052	-	-	
For Non-Effective Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,014,964	-	-	
										6,025,016 - -		
To AMOUNT GRANTED FOR MILITIA SERVICES by the same Act; viz.												
For Effective Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	413,090	-	-	
For Non-Effective Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,650	-	-	
										478,740 - -		
										£. 6,503,756 - -		

War Office, 27 April 1855.

WE, the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, do hereby certify, that this Account transmitted to us and that, subject to the observations contained in the accompanying Report to the Lords Commissioners of Her for the year ended 31st March 1854, as compared with the Account Books and Vouchers, or other documents from

(Examined.)

(signed) Charles Vine, Inspector in Charge of Naval and Military Accounts.

for the Year ended the 31st March 1854 : pursuant to Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 92, s. 2.

Votes.		EXPENDITURE, 1853-54.	GRANTS.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	EFFECTIVE SERVICES :		
2	BY Land Forces - - - - -	3,564,606 3 7	3,625,783 - -
3	„ Staff Officers - - - - -	150,790 13 3	162,897 - -
4	„ Public Departments - - - - -	113,622 5 6	98,464 - -
5	„ Royal Military College - - - - -	17,424 14 1	16,888 - -
6	„ Royal Military Asylum and Hibernian Military School, &c.	19,020 19 3	18,020 - -
7	„ Volunteer Corps - - - - -	85,143 15 9	88,000 - -
	NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES :		
8	By Rewards for distinguished Services - - - - -	19,173 1 -	20,250 - -
9	„ Pay of General Officers - - - - -	53,814 19 10	55,000 - -
10	„ Pay of Retired Officers - - - - -	49,965 6 8	50,000 - -
11	„ Half Pay and Military Allowances - - - - -	355,871 4 7	358,000 - -
12	„ Half Pay and Pensions for Officers of disbanded Foreign Corps, and Allowances to Widows and Children of deceased Foreign Officers - - - - -	33,940 8 -	34,628 - -
13	„ Widows' Pensions - - - - -	115,834 12 9	117,637 - -
14	„ Compassionate List, including Royal Bounty and Pensions and Gratuities for Wounds - - - - -	76,443 11 1	79,500 - -
15	„ In-Pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals -	28,516 13 10	28,149 - -
16	„ Out Pensions - - - - -	1,210,907 3 7	1,235,800 - -
17	„ Superannuation Allowances - - - - -	85,012 1 9	36,000 - -
	MILITIA :		
Militia.	By Disembodied Militia - - - - -	346,375 11 2	478,740 - -
	„ Amount written off as irrecoverable, being the balance due by Mr. G. W. C. Stuart, late Captain of the 3d West India Regiment, and Acting Paymaster of a detachment at Barbados in 1851 ; since sold out of the Army -	6,285,463 5 8 3 - 10	6,503,756 - -
	BY BALANCE UNAPPROPRIATED - - - - -	218,289 13 6	
	£.	6,503,756 - -	6,503,756 - -

For Explanation of the causes of Excess, see page 6.

(signed) *Panmure.*

in pursuance of the second section of the Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 92, has been examined by Officers under our direction ; Majesty's Treasury, the above is a correct Statement of the Receipt and Expenditure for Army and Militia Services which the Books are prepared.

Dated at the Audit Office, this 24th day of May 1855.

(signed) *Edward Romilly.*
Charles Ross.
W. L. Maberly.

EXPLANATORY NOTES referred to in the preceding Account.

VOTE 4.—Public Departments, £. 15,158. 5s. 6d.

The excess arises almost entirely on Postage; the estimated amount, calculated upon the actual Expenditure of the preceding year, having been - - - - -	£.	s.	d.
While the Expenditure for 1853-54 has amounted to - -	35,194	-	-
	50,292	12	6
	15,098	12	6
And the remainder of the excess is caused by a proportion of the Forage Allowance of the prior year not having been paid till May 1853 - - - - -		59	13 -
	£.	15,158	5 6

VOTE 5.—Royal Military College, £. 536. 14s. 1d.

This excess is occasioned by the increased price of Provisions, Fuel, and Light during the year 1853-54, and by certain unforeseen Contingent Expenses not provided for by the Estimates.

VOTE 6.—Royal Military Asylum, &c. £. 1,000. 19s. 3d.

The excess is caused by the increased price of Provisions and Fuel during 1853, and by a sum being paid to the Ordnance Department during that year for Clothing supplied to the Royal Military Asylum in the preceding year.

VOTE 15.—In-Pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals, £. 367. 13s. 10d.

This excess arises chiefly from the increased price of Provisions, Fuel, and Light in 1853, and the remainder from an addition, not contemplated in the Estimates, having been made to Rations issued to the In-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, for the purpose of augmenting their comforts.

Note.—The application of the Surplus under Votes 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, and Militia, in aid of the deficiencies on the Grants for the Services above mentioned, has been sanctioned with reference to the provisions of the 28th Clause of the Act 16 & 17 Vict., c. 110.

MEMORANDUM.

The following Extra Receipts of the Year 1853-54, amounting to £. 56,679 16 s. 11 d., have been paid over to Her Majesty's Exchequer, in conformity with the Treasury Minute, of 2d May 1848, instead of being appropriated on the Estimates.

Votes.		AMOUNT.
2	Land Forces :	
	Contribution from the Revenues of Ceylon in aid of Military Expenditure - - - - -	£. s. d. —
	Contribution from the Revenues of Malta in aid of Military Expenditure - - - - -	—
	Contribution from the Revenues of Victoria in aid of Military Expenditure - - - - -	3,776 18 4
	Contribution from the Revenues of Ionian Islands, on account of Payments to officiating Clergymen - - - - -	—
	Amount received from men permitted to purchase their Discharge - - - - -	21,490 5 —
	Amount received from men paying Smart Money - - -	1,352 18 —
	Proceeds of the Sale of Cast Horses - - - - -	5,783 14 11
	Balances forfeited by Deserters from the Line, &c. - - -	1,224 13 6
	Fines and Penalties levied for Offences under the Mutiny Act - - - - -	64 3 3
	Sums recovered upon Old Accounts - - - - -	154 — 8
	Sums received from Anonymous Correspondents - - -	—
	Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - -	42 5 1
3	Staff Officers :	
	Contribution from the Revenues of the Ionian Islands on account of the Expense of the Staff - - - - -	—
4	Public Departments :	
	Proceeds of the sale of the Annual Army List - - -	93 6 —
5	Royal Military College :	
	Subscriptions from the Gentlemen Cadets and Officer Students, &c. - - - - -	17,917 2 8
6	Royal Military Asylum and Hibernian Military School :	
	Dividends on Stock - - - - -	243 18 8
	Proceeds of the sale of Farm Produce, Rent of Land, &c. -	105 17 7
7	Volunteer Corps :	
	Balance on the Contingent and Clothing Funds of the Castle-martin and Andover Corps of Yeomanry Cavalry - -	1,748 8 1
	Carried forward - - - £.	53,997 11 9

MEMORANDUM.—Extra Receipts of the Year 1853–54, &c.—*continued*.

Votes.		AMOUNT.		
		£.	s.	d.
	Brought forward - - -	53,997	11	9
15	In-Pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals; viz.—			
	1st.—Chelsea :			
	Dividends on Stock belonging to the Army Prize Fund -	1,018	5	4
	Newcastle Coal Gift - - - - -	173	9	-
	Effects of deceased In-Pensioners - - - - -	10	15	-
	2d.—Kilmainham :			
	Dividends on Stock and Interest on Debentures - - -	209	11	-
	Proceeds of the Sale of Old Furniture, &c. - - - -	10	2	3
17	Superannuation Allowances :			
	Superannuation Abatements from Salaries of Civil Servants appointed since August 1829 - - - - -	1,255	6	9
Militia.	Militia :			
	Balances forfeited by Deserters from Regiments of Militia -	1	6	6
	Dividends on a Bankrupt's Estate - - - - -	3	9	4
		£.	56,679	16 11

War Office, 27 April 1855.

(signed) *Panmure.*

(Examined)

(signed) *Charles Vine.*

COMMISSARIAT RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE,

1853-54.

(No. 270.)

My Lords,

Audit Office, 18 May 1855.

WE beg leave to lay before your Lordships the accompanying copy of an Account of the Receipt and Expenditure for Commissariat Services for the year ended 31 March 1854, which Account has been transmitted to us by directions of the Secretary of State for War, with reference to the 2d section of the Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 92, and examined by Officers under our direction.

It will be seen from this Account, that the Total Expenditure in the Year 1853-54, for Commissariat Effective Services, including the Expenditure occasioned by the War, was 571,819*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, being an increase beyond the ordinary Effective Grant of 59,932*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*

On the Vote for Non-Effective Services, there is a saving of 31*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, which, with reference to your Lordships' Minute of 24th February 1852, has been applied in aid of the increased expenditure beyond the Ordinary Grant for Effective Services, under the provisions of the Appropriation Act, viz. on the authority of your Lordships' Warrant, signifying Her Majesty's pleasure to that effect, leaving a net deficiency of 59,901*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*

The increased expenditure occasioned by the purchase of Supplies at Malta for the use of the Military Expedition, then under orders to proceed to the Mediterranean, amounted to 62,872*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, but as, irrespectively of that increase, there is a net saving of 2,940*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* on the ordinary expenditure for Effective Services generally, the deficiency caused by the War in the ordinary Grant for Commissariat Effective Services for 1853-54 is, as stated above, and as explained on the debit side of the Account, 59,901*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*, which deficiency has been made good, by your Lordships' directions, out of the Special Vote of 3,000,000*l.* appropriated by the Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 121, "to provide for any additional expense which may arise in consequence of the War in which Her Majesty is now engaged against the Emperor of all the Russias."

We have to add, that sums of 19*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, and 10*s.*, though included in the accompanying Account, will form the subject of future adjustment.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Edward Romilly.**Charles Ross.**W. L. Maberly.*

The Lords Commissioners of
Her Majesty's Treasury,
&c. &c. &c.

COPY of an ACCOUNT of the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE for COMMISSARIAT SERVICES, for the Year ended
in pursuance of the Act

	£.	s.	d.
TO Amount of the Grant for COMMISSARIAT EFFECTIVE SERVICES, for the Year 1853-54, per Act } 16 & 17 Vict. c. 110 - - - - - }	511,887	-	-
To Amount of the Grant for NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES, for the Year 1853-54, per Act 16 & 17 Vict. } c. 110 - - - - - }	45,239	-	-
To Commissariat proportion of the sum of £. 3,000,000, granted by the Act of 17 & 18 Vict. c. 121, towards defraying the extraordinary expenses of the WAR in the EAST; viz. :—			
Increased Expenditure at Malta, for the purchase of Supplies for the use of the Military Expedition then under orders to proceed to the Mediterranean, chargeable on the following heads of Service; viz. :—			
	£.	s.	d.
No. 6. Net Cost of Provisions, Forage, Fuel, and Light - - - - -	62,872	19	9
Deduct Net Saving on the ordinary Expenditure for Effective } Commissariat Services at Home and Abroad - - - - - }	2,940	12	5
Deficiency on the Commissariat Effective Vote for 1853-54 - - - - -	59,932	7	4
Surplus on the Commissariat Non-Effective Vote applied in Aid of } the above deficiency of £. 59,932. 7 s. 4 d., under the Warrant of } the Lords of the Treasury, signifying Her Majesty's pleasure to } that effect, in accordance with the provisions of the 28th clause of } the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 110 - - - - - }	31	2	6
Net proportion of the Vote of £. 3,000,000 for the Extraordinary Expenses } of the War, applied to meet the increased Expenditure for Commissariat } Effective Service at Malta - - - - - }	59,901	4	10
Memorandum :—			
The following Extra Receipts in 1853-54, formerly appropriated in Aid of the Votes for Commissariat Services, have been paid into the Exchequer in pursuance of Treasury Minute of 2d May 1848; viz. :—			
	£.	s.	d.
Proceeds of the Sale of Old Stores - - - - -	10,630	12	4
Superannuation Fund Abatements - - - - -	122	7	-
	£.	617,027	4 10

War Department, }
26 April 1855. }

WE, the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, do hereby certify that this Account, transmitted to us and that, subject to the observations in the accompanying Report to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Year ended 31st March 1854, as compared with the Account Books and Vouchers or other Documents from which

(Examined.)

(signed) Charles Vine,
Inspector in Charge of Naval and Military Accounts.

31 March 1854, prepared and transmitted to the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts,
9 & 10 Vict. c. 92, s. 2.

No. of Sub- Estimates.		EXPENDITURE.			GRANTS.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
VOTE NO. 1.—EFFECTIVE SERVICES :							
1.	BY Pay of Officers and Clerks of the Commissariat in Her Majesty's } Garrisons and Possessions Abroad - - - - - }	50,094	7	-			
2.	„ Pay of Assistant Clerks, Storekeepers, and other Subordinate Per- } sons at the several Stations Abroad; as also Allowances issued } in Money, and Contingencies, &c. - - - - - }	55,935	3	1			
3.	„ Pay and Contingencies of the Commissariat Branch of the Treasury	4,996	14	11			
4.	„ Land and Inland Water Transport, including the Supply of Water } provided by the Stations Abroad - - - - - }	54,040	18	7			
5.	„ Freight of Specie, including Expenses of Shipment - - -	6,446	8	1			
6.	„ Provisions issued to the Army, Ordnance, and Commissariat, at } the several Stations Abroad, after deducting Stoppages in Aid; } Forage, including Money Allowances in lieu thereof; and Fuel } and Light - - - - - }	400,305	15	8			
		£.	571,819	7 4	{ 511,887 - - (Ordinary Grant.) 59,901 4 10 (Proportion of extra Vote for War.)		
VOTE NO. 2.—NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES :							
7.	BY Half-Pay - - - - -	28,716	15	11			
8.	„ Widows' Pensions - - - - -	7,500	18	4			
9.	„ Compassionate Allowances - - - - -	1,544	15	-			
10.	„ Compensation and Superannuation Allowances - - - - -	7,445	8	3			
		£.	617,027	4 10	617,027	4 10	

(signed) *Frederick Peel.*

in pursuance of the second section of the Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 92, has been examined by officers under our direction; Treasury, the above is a correct Statement of the Receipt and Expenditure for Commissariat Services, for the the Books are prepared.

Dated at the Audit Office, this 18th day of May 1855.

signed) *Edward Romilly.*
Charles Ross.
W. L. Maberly.

ORDNANCE RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE,

1853-54.

(No. 258.)

My Lords,

Audit Office, 16 May 1855.

WE beg leave to lay before your Lordships the accompanying copy of an Account of the Receipt and Expenditure for Ordnance Services for the year ended 31st March 1854, transmitted to us by the Board of Ordnance, in pursuance of the second section of the Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 92, and examined by officers under our direction.

The total Amount shown by this Account to have been expended for Ordnance Services in 1853-54, including 3,865 *l.* 12 *s.* for the Expenses of the Kafir War, as detailed in a statement appended to the Account, and which, in accordance with the directions contained in your Lordships' Minute of 24th February 1852, has been included with the ordinary Expenditure under the several Votes, is 2,991,984 *l.* 13 *s.* 2 *d.* out of a total sum of 3,053,567 *l.* granted by the Acts 16 & 17 Vict. c. 110, leaving a net unappropriated surplus of 61,582 *l.* 6 *s.* 10 *d.*, which, but for the extraordinary Expenditure of the Kafir War, would have amounted to 65,447 *l.* 18 *s.* 10 *d.*

The variations between the sums voted and those expended are as follow :—

Vote.		EXPENDED	
		Less than Voted.	More than Voted.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	Pay of Military Corps - - - - -	- - -	27,004 6 8
2	Commissariat and Barrack Supplies - - - - -	- - -	49,452 10 7
3	Ordnance Office - - - - -	1,042 12 1	—
4	Establishments at Home and Abroad - - - - -	17,237 15 -	—
5	Wages at Home and Abroad - - - - -	- - -	15,383 12 4
6	Ordnance Stores - - - - -	22,427 13 6	—
7	Works, Buildings, and Repairs - - - - -	100,972 17 1	—
8	Scientific Branch - - - - -	4,135 18 3	—
9	Non-Effective Services - - - - -	7,606 - 6	—
	£.	153,422 16 5	91,840 9 7

The increased Expenditure of 91,840 *l.* 9 *s.* 7 *d.* beyond the ordinary Grants on Votes 1, 2, and 5, the cause of which is explained on the Account, having been made good under the authority of your Lordships' Warrant, signifying Her Majesty's pleasure to that effect, out of the Gross Surplus of 153,422 *l.* 16 *s.* 5 *d.* on Votes 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, and 9, the available Surplus is, as before stated, 61,582 *l.* 6 *s.* 10 *d.*

We have, &c.

(signed) *Edward Romilly.*

Charles Ross.

W. L. Maberly.

The Lords Commissioners of
Her Majesty's Treasury,
&c. &c. &c.

prepared and transmitted to the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, in pursuance of the Act c. 92, s. 2.

Votes.		EXPENDITURE, 1853-54.	G R A N T S.	EXPENDED	
				Less than Grants.	More than Grants.
No.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	EFFECTIVE SERVICES:				
1	By Pay, Allowances, and Contingencies of Ordnance Military Corps - - }	834,511 6 8	807,507 - -	- - -	27,004 6 8
2	„ Commissariat and Barrack Supplies for Her Majesty's Forces, Great Coats for the Army, and Clothing for Colonial Corps and Militia - }	422,669 10 7	373,217 - -	- - -	49,452 10 7
3	„ Ordnance Office - -	72,926 7 11	73,969 - -	1,042 12 1	—
4	„ Establishments in the United Kingdom and Colonies - }	274,419 5 -	291,657 - -	17,237 15 -	—
5	„ Wages of Artificers and Labourers in the United Kingdom and Colonies - }	156,820 12 4	141,437 - -	- - -	15,383 12 4
6	„ Ordnance Stores for Land and Sea Service - - }	349,269 6 6	371,697 - -	22,427 13 6	—
7	„ Works, Buildings, and Repairs - - - }	594,682 2 11	695,655 - -	100,972 17 1	—
8	„ Scientific Branch - -	123,077 1 9	127,213 - -	4,135 18 3	—
	£.	2,828,375 13 8	2,882,352 - -		
	NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES:				
9	„ Non-Effective Services, Military and Civil - - }	163,608 19 6	171,215 - -	7,606 - 6	—
	£.	2,991,984 13 2		153,422 16 5	91,840 9 7
	By BALANCE UNAPPROPRIATED	61,582 6 10		£. 61,582 6 10	
	£.	3,053,567 - -	3,053,567 - -		

See Explanatory Note,
p. 16.

See Explanatory Note,
p. 16.

(signed) W. Monsell.

in pursuance of the second section of the Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 92, has been examined by Officers under our direction; 31 March 1854, as compared with the Account Books and Vouchers or other documents from which the books

Dated at the Audit Office, this 16th day of May 1855.

(signed) Edward Romilly,
Charles Ross.
W. L. Maberly.

NOTE ON VOTE 1.—PAY, &c., ORDNANCE MILITARY CORPS.

THE EXCESS of 27,004*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* arises from sundry Charges for Recruiting and Clothing having become chargeable against 1853-54, instead of 1852-53, in consequence of unavoidable Delays in raising Recruits, provided for in the latter year.

NOTE ON VOTE 2.—COMMISSARIAT and BARRACK SUPPLIES.

THE EXCESS of 49,452*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* arises from increased prices for Forage, Fuel, and Light, and for Barrack Supplies; also from a greater quantity of Clothing having been required for the Militia than was contemplated when the Estimates were framed.

NOTE ON VOTE 5.—WAGES of ARTIFICERS at HOME and ABROAD.

THE EXCESS of 15,383*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* arises from the additional number of Artificers and Labourers employed in the Departments at Woolwich, as sanctioned at various times by the Lords of the Treasury, to expedite urgent Services.

(A.)

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure included under Votes 4, 5, 6, and 7, occasioned by the *Kafir* War, so far as the same can be ascertained.

	For the Regular Forces.	For Temporary Levies.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
VOTE 4.—Establishments, United Kingdom and Colonies.			
Salaries, Field Allowances, Lodging-Money, Hire of Buildings, Civil Department - - - - -	626 2 -	- - -	626 2 -
VOTE 5.—Wages of Artificers and Labourers.			
Wages to Artificers and Labourers Abroad	84 3 9	- - -	84 3 9
VOTE 6.—Ordnance Stores.			
Supply and Repair of Small Arms - - - - -	- - -	146 7 -	146 7 -
Miscellaneous Stores - - - - -	11 10 9	225 1 11	236 12 8
VOTE 7.—Works, Buildings, and Repairs.			
Repairs, Barracks Abroad - - - - -	65 18 1	- - -	65 18 1
Defensible Works and Repairs - - - - -	2,706 8 6	- - -	2,706 8 6
£.	3,494 3 1	371 8 11	3,865 12 -

MEMORANDUM.

THE EXTRA RECEIPT MONIES for the Year 1853-54, amounting to 184,573 *l.* 8 *s.* (as brought to Account under the following detailed heads), have been paid over to the Exchequer in conformity with the Treasury Minute of 2 May 1848.

HEADS OF EXTRA RECEIPTS.	Amount of Extra Receipts.	TOTAL.	Vote of the Ordnance Estimates under which formerly appropriated.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Discharged Men - - - - -	4,589 10 -		
Sale of Cast Horses - - - - -	1,687 19 3		
Stoppages from Extra Pay of Royal Engineers for Quarters - - - - -	2,017 7 8	8,294 16 11	1.
Broken Stone, &c., sold - - - - -	132 15 6	132 15 6	2.
Expenses on Stores supplied to Public Departments - - - - -	1,569 15 6	1,569 15 6	3.
Rents of Ordnance Lands and Premises - -	22,437 8 5		
Rents of Canteens - - - - -	26,733 3 11		
Rents of Barrack Lands and Premises - -	3,309 16 6		
Stores damaged or deficient by Troops - -	6,294 2 -		
Washing Sheets paid by the Troops - -	8,094 5 7		
Condemned Barrack Stores - - - - -	4,483 11 10		
Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,990 16 1	73,343 4 4	4.
Sale of Old Stores, &c. - - - - -	35,493 7 -	35,493 7 -	6.
Lands and Buildings sold - - - - -	8,100 7 1		
Tolls, &c. Military Canal, Hythe - - -	1,102 2 5		
Ditto - - ditto - Canada - - - -	2,091 9 5		
Colonial Contributions, Ionian States - -	10,213 15 11		
Ditto - - - Mauritius - - - - -	5,000 - -		
Damages to Buildings - - - - -	4,745 4 1		
Fines and Penalties - - - - -	184 19 8	31,437 18 7	7.
Sale of Maps - - - - -	5,331 15 9		
Stoppages for Cadets' Clothing - - - -	70 5 6		
Payments by Gentlemen Cadets, Woolwich -	17,158 11 3		
Ditto - - ditto - Pupils, Carshalton -	6,775 - -		
Stoppages from Officers at Chatham, for Quarters	183 6 9	29,518 19 3	8.
Superannuation Fund - - - - -	4,470 15 2		
Widows' Fund, Civil - - - - -	159 7 7		
Ditto - Military - - - - -	152 8 2	4,782 10 11	9.
	£.	184,573 8 -	

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 12 March 1855.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of the Board of Ordnance, that my Lords have directed the sum of 113,871 *l.* 19 *s.* 11 *d.*, the balance of the Grant for Ordnance Services 1852-3, to be returned to Parliament as a saving, and made available as Ways and Means for the year 1855-56.

I am, &c.

(signed) C. E. Trevelyan.

The Secretary to the Ordnance.

(A true copy.)

(signed) W. Monsell.

ARMY, COMMISSARIAT, AND ORDNANCE.

1853-54.

ACCOUNTS of ARMY, COMMISSARIAT, and
ORDNANCE RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE, for
the Year ended 31 March 1854, with REPORTS
of the Commissioners of Audit.

(Pursuant to Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 92, s. 2.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 June 1855.

COMMISSARIAT CHEST ACCOUNT:

1853-54.

AN ACCOUNT showing all the Sums which have been Received into the COMMISSARIAT CHEST, and which have been Paid out of the same, between the 1st April 1853 and the 31st March 1854, and of the ASSETS and LIABILITIES of the CHEST on the latter Day.

(PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
29 March 1855.

AN ACCOUNT showing all the Sums which have been Received into
between the 1st April 1853

Dr.

To CASH BALANCE ON 1st April 1853:		£.	s.	d.
Cash in the hands of the Paymaster-General, and in the several Commissariat Chests Abroad on that day - - - - -			567,258	5 -
1.—MONEY RAISED IN THE YEAR 1853-54.				
To CONSIGNMENTS OF SPECIE:		£.	s.	d.
Amount of Specie received at the several Stations Abroad from England, and in England from Stations Abroad - - - - -		418,319	5	-
To TREASURY BILLS DRAWN:				
Amount of Bills drawn upon Her Majesty's Treasury by Commissariat Officers Abroad - - - - -		1,809,519	6	4
To BILLS ON INDIA:				
Amount of Bills drawn on the Government of India by the Commissariat Officer at Hong Kong - - - - -		27,862	7	11
To REMITTANCES FROM INDIA:				
Amount of Rupees received by the Commissariat Officer at Hong Kong from the Government of India - - - - -		97,500	-	-
To TEMPORARY ADVANCES FROM COLONIAL BANKS:				
Amount received at the Cape of Good Hope - - - - -		6,000	-	-
To TEMPORARY ADVANCES FROM COLONIAL FUNDS:		£.	s.	d.
Amount received in New Zealand - - - - -		22,000	-	-
Ditto - ditto - at Malta - - - - -		22,000	-	-
		44,000	-	-
			2,403,200	19 3
2.—SUMS RECEIVED INTO THE COMMISSARIAT CHEST, FOR REMITTANCE, &c.				
To COMMISSARIAT SERVICES:		£.	s.	d.
Amount realised in the Year 1853-54 on Account of the Sale of Old Stores, &c., to be paid over to the Exchequer - - - - -		10,630	12	4
To CONVICT SERVICES:				
Amount realised in the Year 1853-54, on Account of the Sale of Surplus Provisions, Clothing, &c., ex Convict Ships, to be paid over to the Exchequer - - - - -		7,117	6	11
To SUPERANNUATION FUND:				
Amount received at Hong Kong on account of Superannuation deductions from Colonial and Consular Officers, to be paid over to the Exchequer - - - - -		568	8	11
To ARMY SERVICES:				
Balances received from Regimental Paymasters, Sale of Cast Horses, and other Receipts to be paid over to the Secretary-at-War - - -		24,170	4	1½
Carried forward - - - £.		42,486	12	3½
			2,970,459	4 3

the COMMISSARIAT CHEST, and which have been Paid out of the same,
and 31st March 1854.

Cr.

1.—PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF MONEY RAISED.				£.	s.	d.
By CONSIGNMENTS OF SPECIE:				£.	s.	d.
Payments to the Mint for Specie sent to Commissariat Stations Abroad	-	-	-	423,818	15	-
Specie remitted from Cape of Good Hope to England	-	-	-	19,000	-	-
Ditto from Western Australia to England	-	-	-	3,500	-	-
				446,318	15	-
By TREASURY BILLS:						
Bills paid by the Paymaster-General	-	-	-	2,054,977	12	-
By BILLS ON INDIA:						
Amount repaid to the East India Company in respect of Bills drawn by the Commissariat Officer at Hong Kong on the Government of India	-	-	-	166,708	15	11
By REMITTANCES FROM INDIA:						
Amount repaid to the East India Company in respect of Rupees remitted by the Government of India to the Commissariat Officer at Hong Kong	-	-	-	70,000	-	-
By TEMPORARY ADVANCES FROM COLONIAL FUNDS REPAID:						
Amount repaid by the Commissariat Officer at Malta	-	-	-	22,000	-	-
Ditto, in New Zealand	-	-	-	5,000	-	-
				27,000	-	-
				2,765,005	2	11
2.—PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF SUMS RECEIVED INTO THE COMMISSARIAT CHEST, FOR REMITTANCE, &c.						
By PREMIUM ON BILLS DRAWN:				£.	s.	d.
Amount paid over to the Exchequer, being the Net Amount of Premium realised in 1851-52, on Bills negotiated by Commissariat Officers Abroad, after deducting the Loss on Transactions connected with raising Money for the several Chests	-	-	-	102	-	4
By LOSS ON TRANSACTIONS CONNECTED WITH RAISING MONEY FOR THE SEVERAL COMMISSARIAT CHESTS; viz.—				£.	s.	d.
Loss arising from the settlement in this country of the East India Company's Claims in respect of Bills drawn upon India and Specie remitted from India, for the Service of the Chest at Hong Kong	-	-	-	19,725	14	7
Loss on a Consignment of Dollars from England to Hong Kong in December 1853, being the difference between the Price at which they were purchased in this Country and the Army Par	-	-	-	891	7	6
Net Loss on Negotiation of Bills, &c., in 1853-54				1,738	6	5½
				22,355	8	6½
Carried forward	-	-	-	22,457	8	10½
				2,765,005	2	11

Dr. AN ACCOUNT showing all the Sums which have been Received into the Commissariat Chest, -

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	42,486	12	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,970,459	4	3
2.—SUMS RECEIVED INTO THE COMMISSARIAT CHEST, FOR REMITTANCE, &c.— <i>continued.</i>						
To NAVY SERVICES :						
Proceeds of the Sale of Old Stores, &c., received Abroad, to be paid over to the Admiralty - - - - -	4,494	11	2			
To ORDNANCE SERVICES :						
Rents, Barrack Damages, and Deficiencies, Sale of Stores, and other Receipts Abroad, to be paid over to the Ordnance - - - - -	49,157	13	-			
Amount received from the East India Company in repayment of Advances from the Ordnance Grant on account of Forage supplied the Cavalry Depot at Maidstone, and Barrack Accommodation for Troops on the East India Establishment to the 31st March 1848, to be paid over to the Ordnance	34,711	3	9			
				83,868	16	9
To REVENUE DEPARTMENTS :						
Revenue, &c., received Abroad, and paid into the Commissariat Chest for Remittance :						
To the Receiver-General of Customs - - -	594	15	2			
To the Receiver-General of the Post-office - -	40,806	13	11 $\frac{1}{2}$			
				41,401	9	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
To COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS :						
Sums deposited in the Chest on their Account, and Sums received from them for payment to their respective Agents in England :						
Bahamas - - - - -	117	13	8			
Cape of Good Hope - - - - -	10,212	5	4			
Ceylon - - - - -	70,863	11	5			
Gambia - - - - -	3,890	9	11			
Gold Coast - - - - -	53	-	3			
Malta - - - - -	3,600	-	-			
Mauritius - - - - -	47,000	-	-			
New South Wales - - - - -	271,147	9	10			
New Zealand - - - - -	7,677	5	11			
Nova Scotia - - - - -	24	10	-			
St. Helena - - - - -	1,050	-	-			
Sierra Leone - - - - -	3,450	-	-			
South Australia - - - - -	45,227	17	3			
Van Diemen's Land - - - - -	39,155	-	-			
Western Australia - - - - -	162	7	5			
West Indies - - - - -	8,973	7	4			
				512,604	18	4
To CONTRIBUTIONS FROM COLONIAL FUNDS FOR MILITARY PROTECTION :						
Amount received from the following Colonial Governments towards defraying Military Expenditure :						
Ceylon - - - - -	24,000	-	-			
Ionian Islands - - - - -	24,038	10	8			
Malta - - - - -	6,200	-	-			
				54,238	10	8
To CAPTURED SLAVING VESSELS :						
Proceeds of the Sale of Slave Vessels condemned in the Vice-Admiralty and Mixed Commission Court, to be paid over to the Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty - - - - -	1,024	1	10			
To CONVICT EARNINGS :						
Amount deposited in the Chest for Remittance to Convicts - -	5,286	9	10			
To REGIMENTS IN INDIA—SURPLUS PAYMENTS :						
Repayments made by the East India Company for the excess number of Men embarking for India beyond the number of men disem- barking from India, and the portion of the Pay and Expenses of the Staff Officers employed in recruiting on account of Regi- ments on the Indian Establishment which has not been deducted from the Estimates for Army Services, as an Expenditure to be defrayed by the East India Company (to 31 March 1848) - -	151,750	15	3			
To VARIOUS SMALL DEPOSITS IN THE CHEST FOR REMITTANCE - -	1,169	17	6			
				898,326	2	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Carried forward - - - £.	3,868,785	7	1 $\frac{1}{4}$			

- and which have been Paid out of the same, between the 1st April 1853 and 31st March 1854—*continued.* Cr.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	22,457	8	10½	2,765,005	2	11
—PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF SUMS RECEIVED INTO THE COMMISSARIAT CHEST, FOR REMITTANCE, &c.— <i>continued.</i>						
By COMMISSARIAT SERVICES:						
Amount paid over to the Exchequer, being the Amount realized on account of the Sale of Old Stores, &c.:						
	£.	s.	d.			
In the Year 1851-52 - - - - -	13,072	5	2			
Portion of Amount realised in the Year 1852-53 - - - - -	221	15	-			
				13,294	-	2
By CONVICT SERVICES:						
Amount paid over to the Exchequer, being the Amount realised in the Year 1851-52, on account of the Sale of Surplus Provisions, Clothing, &c., ex Convict Ships - - - - -						
				14,990	10	3
By SUPERANNUATION FUND:						
Amount paid over to the Exchequer, being the Amount received at Hong Kong in the Year 1851-52, on account of Superannuation Deductions from Colonial and Consular Officers - - - - -						
				562	12	8
By ARMY SERVICES:						
Amounts paid over to the Secretary-at-War - - - - -						
				26,190	2	-
By NAVY SERVICES:						
Amounts paid over to the Admiralty - - - - -						
				3,192	18	1
By ORDNANCE SERVICES:						
Amounts paid over to the Board of Ordnance - - - - -						
				40,505	12	2
By REVENUE DEPARTMENTS:						
	£.	s.	d.			
Amount paid over to the Receiver-General of Customs	800	17	9			
Ditto - - - to the Receiver-General of the Post-office - - - - -	39,007	8	5			
				39,808	6	2
By COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS:						
Repayment of Sums deposited in the Chest on their Account, and Sums paid in England to their respective Agents:						
	£.	s.	d.			
Bahamas - - - - -	117	13	8			
Cape of Good Hope - - - - -	10,212	5	4			
Ceylon - - - - -	62,545	3	4			
Gambia - - - - -	2,690	-	-			
Malta - - - - -	3,400	-	-			
Mauritius - - - - -	42,600	-	-			
New South Wales - - - - -	158,597	6	9			
New Zealand - - - - -	8,000	-	-			
Nova Scotia - - - - -	24	10	-			
St. Helena - - - - -	1,050	-	-			
Sierra Leone - - - - -	3,450	-	-			
South Australia - - - - -	48,704	3	3			
Van Diemen's Land - - - - -	48,677	-	-			
Western Australia - - - - -	160	10	-			
West Indies - - - - -	10,572	3	4			
Jamaica (Coolie Emigration) - - - - -	4	5	6			
				400,805	1	2
By CONTRIBUTIONS FROM COLONIAL FUNDS FOR MILITARY PROTECTION:						
Amount paid over to the Board of Ordnance on account of the Sums received towards defraying the Military Expenditure in the Ionian Islands - - - - -						
				10,213	15	11
By CAPTURED SLAVING VESSELS:						
Amount paid over to the Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty, on account of the Proceeds of the Sale of Condemned Slave Vessels						
				1,296	3	5
By CONVICT EARNINGS:						
Amount paid over on account of Convicts - - - - -						
				619	15	3
By VARIOUS SMALL REPAYMENTS - - - - -						
				1,030	3	-
				574,966	9	1½
Carried forward - - - £.				3,339,971	12	-½

Dr. AN ACCOUNT showing all the Sums which have been Received into the Commissariat Chest, -

										Brought forward - - -		£.	s.
												3,868,785	7
3.—SUMS RECEIVED IN REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES FROM THE COMMISSARIAT CHEST :													
To SUMS RECEIVED out of the VOTES of PARLIAMENT, in Repayment of ADVANCES for the following Services :													
										£.	s.	d.	
To ARMY :										£.	s.	d.	
Effective Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	990,017	9	6		
Chelsea and Greenwich Out-Pensions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,291	-	10		
Other Non-Effective Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,754	9	1		
										1,079,062 19 5			
To NAVY :													
Effective Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,265	10	11		
Non-Effective Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,034	16	5		
										265,300 7 4			
To ORDNANCE :													
Effective Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	420,018	-	3		
Non-Effective Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,705	4	7		
										426,723 4 10			
To COMMISSARIAT :													
Effective Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	701,682	3	9		
Non-Effective Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,810	-	11		
										711,492 4 8			
To MISCELLANEOUS :													
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS :													
Clergy in North America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,053	18	10		
Indian Department, Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,782	1	11		
West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,082	9	11		
Stipendiary Justices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,851	7	1		
Western Coast of Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,329	4	2		
St. Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,604	12	9		
Western Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,826	3	-		
Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,103	12	6		
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,067	10	6		
Emigration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	-	-		
Liberated Africans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,550	4	7		
										139,751 5 3			
CONSULAR SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
										50,794 11 11			
CONVICT SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
										363,647 14 -			
MILITIA AND VOLUNTEERS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
										4 9 7			
LIGHTHOUSES ABROAD :													
Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,961	17	5		
Newfoundland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	9	-		
West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	785	19	7		
										2,868 6 -			
CIVIL CONTINGENCIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
										1,270 1 11			
Carried forward - - - £.										3,040,915	4	11	3,868,785 7

- and which have been Paid out of the same, between the 1st April 1853 and 31st March 1854—continued. Cr.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	-	-	-	3,339,971	12	- $\frac{1}{2}$
3.—ADVANCES FROM THE COMMISSARIAT CHEST TO BE REPAID						
By ADVANCES in the Year 1853-54, to be repaid out of the VOTES OF PARLIAMENT, for the following Services:						
By ARMY:	£.	s.	d.			
Effective Services - - - - -	1,077,983	13	6			
Chelsea and Greenwich Out-Pensions - - -	59,151	16	6			
Other Non-Effective Services - - - - -	22,264	11	8	1,159,400	1	8
By NAVY:						
Effective Services - - - - -	313,880	17	1			
Non-Effective Services - - - - -	13,157	4	5	327,038	1	6
By ORDNANCE:						
Effective Services - - - - -	425,195	16	7			
Non-Effective Services - - - - -	6,342	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	431,538	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
By COMMISSARIAT:						
Effective Services - - - - -	553,530	12	6 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Non-Effective Services - - - - -	8,021	15	2	561,552	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
By MISCELLANEOUS:						
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS:						
Clergy in North America - - - - -	6,250	11	3			
Indian Department, Canada - - - - -	7,106	15	6			
West Indies - - - - -	539	18	9			
Stipendiary Justices - - - - -	29,881	1	4			
Western Coast of Africa - - - - -	1,800	-	-			
St. Helena - - - - -	3,109	15	9			
Western Australia - - - - -	4,169	15	11			
Hong Kong - - - - -	2,594	3	11			
Emigration - - - - -	9,000	-	-			
Liberated Africans - - - - -	4,509	3	10	68,961	1	3
CONSULAR SERVICES - - - - -				27,785	10	10
EXPENSES OF TRANSPORTATION:						
Expenses incurred for promoting the Emigration and Settlement of Free Persons in those Colonies which receive Convicts - - -	3,434	9	4			
CONVICT SERVICES - - - - -				322,162	1	3
LIGHTHOUSES ABROAD:						
Bahamas - - - - -	745	6	8			
RELIEF OF DISTRESS IN IRELAND AND SCOTLAND - - - - -	51	-	-			
CIVIL CONTINGENCIES - - - - -	8,064	14	-			
Carried forward - - - £.	2,910,732	16	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,339,971	12	- $\frac{1}{2}$

Dr.		AN ACCOUNT showing all the Sums which have been Received into the Commissariat Chest, - -				
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.
Brought forward - - -		3,040,915	4	11	3,868,785	7
3.—SUMS RECEIVED IN REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES FROM THE COMMISSARIAT CHEST—continued.						
To Sums received out of Votes of Parliament, in Repayment of Advances for the following Services—continued.						
To MISCELLANEOUS—continued.						
MAGNETIC OBSERVATORIES	- - - - -	226	2	7		
MILITARY SECRETARY TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA	- -	679	11	8		
LOCAL PENSIONS IN CANADA	- - - - -	248	18	-		
CHOLERA—JAMAICA AND WEST INDIES	- - - - -	4,668	5	3		
SUPERANNUATIONS, CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT	- - - - -	158	10	-		
To KAFIR WAR:						
Part of Vote for Extraordinary Expenses	- - - - -	230,000	-	-		
To SUMS RECEIVED FROM REVENUE DEPARTMENTS:						
In repayment of Advances for Pensions, &c.:	£. s. d.					
From the Customs	- - - - - 4,791 6 -					
From the Excise	- - - - - 529 16 10					
		5,321	2	10		
To SUMS RECEIVED OUT OF COLONIAL FUNDS:						
In repayment of Advances on Account of the following Colonies:						
Advanced prior to 1st April 1846:						
Van Diemen's Land	- - - - - 10,000 - -					
Advanced subsequent to 1st April 1846:						
Canada	- - - - - 3,176 17 8					
Cape of Good Hope	- - - - - 24,117 18 5					
Gibraltar	- - - - - 1,085 15 7					
Mauritius	- - - - - 15,898 10 6					
New Zealand	- - - - - 1,000 - -					
St. Helena	- - - - - 19,837 3 2					
Western Australia	- - - - - 530 19 9					
Trinidad, Coolie Emigration	- - - - - 4 5 6					
		75,151	10	7		
To SUMS RECEIVED FROM THE EAST INDIA COMPANY:						
In repayment of Advances abroad for the Service of the Company:						
Advanced prior to 1st April 1846	- - - 12,031 - 3					
„ subsequent to 1st April 1846	- - - 25,830 16 2					
On account of Regiments in India	- - - 637,100 18 4					
		674,962	14	9		
To SUMS RECEIVED IN REPAYMENT OF VARIOUS SMALL ADVANCES		1,901	16	10		
						4,034,233 17
						7,903,019 4

- and which have been Paid out of the same, between the 1st April 1853 and 31st March 1854—*continued.* Cr.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	2,910,732	16	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,329,971	12	- $\frac{1}{2}$
3.—ADVANCES FROM THE COMMISSARIAT CHEST TO BE REPAID— <i>continued.</i>						
Advances in the Year 1853-54, to be repaid out of the Votes of Parliament for the following Services— <i>continued.</i>						
MISCELLANEOUS— <i>continued.</i>						
MAGNETIC OBSERVATORIES:						
In Canada and Van Diemen's Land - - - - -	59	12	6			
MILITARY SECRETARY TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA - -	679	11	8			
LOCAL PENSIONS IN CANADA - - - - -	191	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$			
CHOLERA—JAMAICA AND WEST INDIES - - - - -	619	12	1			
SUPERANNUATIONS, CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT - - - - -	177	10	-			
KAFIR WAR:						
Extraordinary Expenses - - - - -	387,030	8	-			
ORANGE RIVER SOVEREIGNTY:						
Cape of Good Hope - - - - -	25,692	5	6			
ADVANCES TO BE REPAID BY REVENUE DEPARTMENTS:						
	£.	s.	d.			
Pensions, &c., paid Abroad on Account of the Customs	5,765	1	1			
Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - Excise -	426	11	10 $\frac{3}{4}$			
	6,191	12	11 $\frac{3}{4}$			
ADVANCES TO BE REPAID OUT OF COLONIAL FUNDS:						
On Account of the following Colonies:						
Canada - - - - -	1,418	14	8			
Cape of Good Hope - - - - -	23,918	12	-			
Gibraltar - - - - -	1,599	-	-			
Mauritius - - - - -	14,909	16	6			
New South Wales - - - - -	51	2	6			
New Zealand - - - - -	12,864	17	7			
St. Helena - - - - -	18,030	-	-			
Van Diemen's Land - - - - -	13	-	-			
Western Australia - - - - -	2	12	-			
	72,807	15	3			
ADVANCES ON ACCOUNT OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY:						
Payments on account of the Company for Stores, &c. for Troops proceeding to India, for Pensions, &c. -	6,690	14	9			
Additional Allowance granted by the Company to certain Persons late of the St. Helena Establish- ment - - - - -	216	14	-			
Payments on Account of Regiments in India - - -	457,657	14	6			
	464,565	3	3			
VARIOUS SMALL ADVANCES TO BE REPAID - - - - -	1,770	17	4 $\frac{3}{4}$			
CASH BALANCE on the 31st March 1854, as explained in the Statement at page 16 - -				3,870,518	10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
				692,529	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	£.			7,903,019	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

By Order of the Board,

C. Macaulay,
Secretary.

AN ACCOUNT showing the LIABILITIES and ASSETS - - -

Dr.		LIABILITIES.			
				£.	s. d.
To TREASURY BILLS :				£.	s. d.
Amount of Outstanding Bills drawn by Commissariat Officers Abroad :				£.	s. d.
Drawn in the Year 1846-47	- - -	1,045	8	3	
Ditto - 1848-49	- - -	425	6	7	
Ditto - 1849-50	- - -	835	15	3	
Ditto - 1850-51	- - -	1,480	12	10	
Ditto - 1851-52	- - -	579	17	2	
Ditto - 1852-53	- - -	14,027	8	9	
Ditto - 1853-54	- - -	489,303	1	7	
				507,697	10 5
To BILLS ON INDIA :					
Amount of Outstanding Bills drawn on the Government of India by the Commissariat Officer at Hong Kong :					
Drawn in the Year 1853-54	- - - - -	1,659	3	4	
To REMITTANCES FROM INDIA :					
Sum due to the East India Company in respect of Rupees remitted to the Commissariat Officer at Hong Kong by the Government of India in the Year 1853-54				27,500	- -
To COLONIAL BANKS :					
Temporary Advances outstanding on the 31st March 1854 :					
Cape of Good Hope	- - - - -	6,000	-	-	
To COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS :					
Temporary Advances outstanding on the 31st March 1854 :					
New Zealand	- - - - -	17,000	-	-	
To SUMS RECEIVED INTO THE COMMISSARIAT CHEST, FOR REMITTANCE, &c. :					559,856 13
Due to					
SECRETARY-AT-WAR :					
Regimental Balances, &c. :					
Deposited in the Chest in the Year 1852-53	- -	28	16	4	
Ditto - ditto - 1853-54	- -	23,668	5	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	
				23,697	2 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
ADMIRALTY :					
Old Stores, &c., Sold :					
Deposited in the Chest in the Year 1852-53	- -	90	3	7	
Ditto - ditto - 1853-54	- -	4,452	1	10	
				4,542	5 5
BOARD OF ORDNANCE :					
Rents, Barrack Damages, &c. :					
Deposited in the Chest in the Year 1852-53	- -	574	13	10	
Ditto - ditto - 1853-54	- -	81,569	15	1	
				82,144	8 11
Carried forward				110,383	16 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
					559,856 13

- of the COMMISSARIAT CHEST, on the 31st March 1854.

ASSETS.				Cr.		
				£.	s.	d.
By CASH due by Officers acting as Paymasters for the Commissariat Chest:						
Balance due by the Paymaster-General and the several Commissariat Officers at Stations Abroad on 31st March 1854, as shown at the foot of the General Cash Account for the Year 1853-54, at page 9, and detailed in the Explanatory Statement of Cash Balances at page 16				-	-	692,529 1 7¼
By SPECIE IN TRANSIT:						
Specie consigned to Commissariat Officers Abroad, which was on its passage to Foreign Stations on 31st March 1854				-	-	133,999 10 -
By LOSS ON MONEY TRANSACTIONS:						
Amount to be provided for in the next Commissariat Estimate, to replace the loss which has accrued upon Transactions connected with raising Money for the several Commissariat Chests in the Year 1853-54				-	-	22,355 8 6¼
By ADVANCES FROM THE COMMISSARIAT CHEST:						
Due from VOTES OF PARLIAMENT for the following Services:						
ARMY:				£.	s.	d.
Effective Services, advanced in the Year 1853-54				473,665	17	11
Chelsea and Greenwich } ditto - 1853-54				34,140	12	-½
Out-Pensions - }						
Other Non-effective } - ditto - 1847-48				-	9	3
Services - }						
Ditto - - - ditto - 1850-51				20	1	9
Ditto - - - ditto - 1852-53				7	5	8
Ditto - - - ditto - 1853-54				12,945	18	10
				520,780	5	5½
NAVY:						
Effective Services, advanced in the Year 1846-47				1,868	15	-
Ditto - - - ditto - 1847-48				-	12	-
Ditto - - - ditto - 1848-49				5	5	-
Ditto - - - ditto - 1852-53				-	2	6
Ditto - - - ditto - 1853-54				118,066	6	9
Non-effective Services - ditto - 1852-53				15	5	2
Ditto - - - ditto - 1853-54				8,660	9	3
				128,616	15	8
ORDNANCE:						
Effective Services, advanced in the Year 1852-53				96	4	8
Ditto - - - ditto - 1853-54				120,329	-	2
Non-effective Services - ditto - 1852-53				-	3	7
Ditto - - - ditto - 1853-54				3,580	13	8
				124,006	2	1
Carried forward - - - £.				773,403	3	2½
						848,884 - 1½

AN ACCOUNT showing the Liabilities and Assets of - - - - -

<i>Dr.</i>		LIABILITIES.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	110,383 16 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	559,856 13 9
To Sums received into the Commissariat Chest, for Remittance, &c.— <i>continued</i> .			
Due to—			
CUSTOMS			
Revenue paid in Abroad, for remittance to England :	£. s. d.		
Deposited in the Chest in the Year 1851-52 -	- 8 11		
Ditto - - ditto - 1853-54 -	238 16 6	239 5 5	
POST OFFICE :			
Revenue paid in Abroad, for remittance to England :			
Deposited in the Chest in the Year 1853-54 - - - - -	- - - - -	9,103 4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS :			
Sums received 'on their Account, and not yet repaid :	£. s. d.		
Canada, deposited in the Chest in the Year 1849-50	- 9 9		
Ditto - - ditto - 1853-54	1,573 10 3		
Cape of Good Hope ditto - 1853-54	3,000 - -		
Ditto - - ditto - 1852-53	440 1 2		
Ceylon - - ditto - 1853-54	25,489 13 11 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Gambia - - ditto - 1853-54	2,700 9 11		
Gold Coast - - ditto - 1853-54	53 - 3		
Malta - - - ditto - 1853-54	1,000 - -		
Mauritius - - ditto - 1850-51	- 10 3		
Ditto - - ditto - 1853-54	10,000 - -		
New South Wales - ditto - 1852-53	736 5 5		
Ditto - - ditto - 1853-54	137,625 19 4		
New Zealand - - ditto - 1852-53	360 19 11		
Ditto - - ditto - 1853-54	2,677 5 11		
St. Helena - - ditto - 1853-54	2,217 13 5 $\frac{3}{4}$		
South Australia - ditto - 1851-52	5,949 15 1		
Ditto - - ditto - 1852-53	520 1 3		
Ditto - - ditto - 1853-54	15,260 5 3		
Van Diemen's Land ditto - 1852-53	44 - -		
Ditto - - ditto - 1853-54	3,000 - -		
Western Australia ditto - 1852-53	502 10 9		
Ditto - - ditto - 1853-54	405 10 2	213,558 2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
SECRETARY-FOR-WAR AND BOARD OF ORDNANCE :			
Contribution for Military Protection :			
Deposited in the Chest in the Year 1850-51 -	6,618 19 6		
Ditto - - ditto - 1851-52 -	7,905 14 8		
Ditto - - ditto - 1852-53 -	54,400 15 7		
Ditto - - ditto - 1853-54 -	54,238 10 8	123,164 - 5	
REGISTRAR OF THE HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY :			
Proceeds of the Sale of Slave Vessels :			
Deposited in the Chest in the Year 1847-48 -	- - -	59 4 4	
Carried forward - - - £.		456,507 13 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	559,856 13 9

the Commissariat Chest, on the 31st March 1854—*continued*.

A S S E T S.

Cr.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	-	-	-	773,403	3	2½	848,884	-	1½
By Advances from the Commissariat Chest— <i>continued</i> .									
Due from Votes of Parliament for the following Services— <i>continued</i> .									
COMMISSARIAT :									
Effective Services, advanced in the Year 1853-54	135,530	12	0½						
Non-Effective Services - ditto - 1853-54	4,122	10	9	139,653	3	3½			
MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES :									
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS :									
Clergy in North America } advanced in the Year 1853-54	6,250	11	3						
Indian Department, Canada ditto - 1853-54	7,106	15	6¾						
West Indies - - - ditto - 1853-54	539	13	9						
Stipendiary Justices - ditto - 1853-54	29,881	1	4¼						
Western Coast of Africa ditto - 1853-54	1,800	-	-						
St. Helena - - - ditto - 1847-48	1,166	13	-						
Ditto - - - ditto - 1848-49	7,829	10	5						
Ditto - - - ditto - 1849-50	5,137	3	1¾						
Ditto - - - ditto - 1850-51	4,681	11	-						
Ditto - - - ditto - 1853-54	3,109	15	9						
Western Australia - ditto - 1853-54	4,169	15	11						
Hong Kong - - - ditto - 1853-54	2,594	3	11						
Emigration - - - ditto - 1853-54	1,500	-	-						
Liberated Africans - ditto 1853-54	4,509	3	10	80,275	18	10¾			
CONSULAR SERVICES - ditto - 1853-54	-	-	-	27,785	10	10			
EXPENSES OF TRANSPORTATION ditto - 1853-54	-	-	-	3,434	9	4			
CONVICT SERVICES - ditto - 1853-54	-	-	-	322,162	1	3			
LIGHTHOUSES ABROAD - ditto - 1853-54	-	-	-	745	6	8			
MAGNETIC OBSERVATORIES ditto - 1852-53	151	13	9						
Ditto - - - ditto - 1853-54	59	12	6	211	6	3			
CHOLERA, JAMAICA } - ditto - 1852-53	1,326	16	8						
AND WEST INDIES } - ditto - 1853-54	619	12	1	1,946	8	9			
MILITARY SECRETARY } - ditto - 1852-53	679	11	8						
TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CANADA } - ditto - 1853-54	679	11	8	1,359	3	4			
LOCAL PENSIONS IN } - ditto - 1852-53	218	12	6						
CANADA - - - } - ditto - 1853-54	191	5	9½	409	18	3½			
SUPERANNUATIONS, CON- } ditto - 1853-54	-	-	-	92	5	-			
VICT ESTABLISHMENT } -									
Civil Contingencies advanced in the year 1852-53	3,611	18	-						
Ditto - - - ditto - 1853-54	8,064	14	-	11,676	12	-			
Orange River Sovereignty : - - ditto - 1853-54	-	-	-	25,692	5	6			
Cape of Good Hope - - -									
Due from REVENUE DEPARTMENTS :									
Advances on account of the Customs in the year 1853-54	4,014	3	9						
Ditto - - - Excise ditto - 1852-53	21	9	3						
Ditto - - - ditto - ditto - 1853-54	232	16	10¾	4,268	9	10¾			
Carried forward - - - £.				1,393,116	2	6	848,884	-	1½

AN ACCOUNT showing the Liabilities and Assets of - - - - -

Dr.		LIABILITIES.					
		£. s. d.			£. s. d.		
Brought forward - - -		456,507 13 5½			559,856 13 9		
To Sums received into the Commissariat Chest for Remittance, &c.— <i>continued.</i>							
Due to—							
CONVICT EARNINGS :							
Amount deposited for Remittance to Convicts, and not yet repaid -		8,859 - 6					
KAFIR WAR :							
Balance of Votes for Extraordinary Expenses - - - - -		203,534 11 6					
REGIMENTS IN INDIA—SURPLUS PAYMENTS :							
Amount received from the Company in 1853-54, as explained in the General Cash Account at page 4 - - - - -		151,750 15 3					
MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES :							
Amount received beyond the Advances from the Commissariat Chest for the following Services :							
Relief of Distress in Ireland and Scotland -	£. s. d.	9,090 3 8½					
Falkland Islands - - - - -		418 5 5					
		9,508 9 1½					
HER MAJESTY'S EXCHEQUER :							
Net Profit on transactions connected with raising Money for the several Commissariat Chests realized in the Year - - - - - 1852-53	£. s. d.	209 5 7½					
Amount realised on account of the Sale of Old Com- missariat Stores in the Year - - - 1852-53		5,140 - 8					
Ditto - - - - - 1853-54		10,630 12 4					
Amount realized on account of the Sale of Surplus Provisions, Clothing, &c., ex Convict Ships, in the Year - - - - - 1852-53		11,505 19 3					
Ditto - - - - - 1853-54		7,117 6 11					
Amount received at Hong Kong on account of Super- annuation Deductions from Colonial and Consular Officers, in the Year - - - 1852-53		372 7 11					
Ditto - - - - - 1853-54		568 8 11					
		35,544 1 7½					
VARIOUS SMALL DEPOSITS - - - - -		1,031 16 1					
To BALANCE, being the Surplus of Assets available for carrying on the Service of the Com- missariat Chest on the 31st March 1854 - - - - -					866,736 7 6½		
					1,325,807 13 3½		
					£. 2,752,400 14 7		

NOTE.

	£. s. d.
Balance as per last Account - - - - -	1,303,808 6 11½
Add Sums due to the Chest upon Advances made prior to 1st April 1846, which have come in course of Settlement in the Year 1853-54 -	22,031 - 3
	1,325,839 7 2½
Deduct Sums due by the Chest for Deposits, &c., made prior to 1st April 1846, which have come in course of Settlement in the Year 1853-54 -	31 13 11
BALANCE, as per Account - - - £.	1,325,807 13 3½

the Commissariat Chest on the 31st March 1854—*continued.*

A S S E T S.

Cr.

			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -			1,393,116	2	6	848,884	-	1½
y Advances from the Commissariat Chest— <i>continued.</i>								
Due from Votes of Parliament for the following Services— <i>continued.</i>								
Due from COLONIAL FUNDS:								
Advances on account of the following Colonies:—			£.	s.	d.			
Canada, advanced in the year - -	-	1853-54	233	9	2			
Cape of Good Hope - ditto - -	-	1846-47	416	7	-			
Ditto - - ditto - -	-	1847-48	3,730	9	8			
Ditto - - ditto - -	-	1848-49	10,058	2	1			
Ditto - - ditto - -	-	1849-50	4,552	12	-			
Ditto - - ditto - -	-	1850-51	2,754	4	11			
Ditto - - ditto - -	-	1851-52	158	15	6			
Ditto - - ditto - -	-	1853-54	572	7	11			
Gibraltar - - ditto - -	-	1851-52	1,066	-	-			
Ditto - - ditto - -	-	1852-53	2,132	-	-			
Ditto - - ditto - -	-	1853-54	1,599	-	-			
New South Wales - ditto - -	-	1850-51	30	-	-			
Ditto - - ditto - -	-	1852-53	55	8	8			
Ditto - - ditto - -	-	1853-54	51	2	6			
New Zealand - - ditto - -	-	1847-48	2,107	3	9			
Ditto - - ditto - -	-	1848-49	14,753	1	6			
Ditto - - ditto - -	-	1849-50	20,767	16	-			
Ditto - - ditto - -	-	1850-51	32,892	-	3			
Ditto - - ditto - -	-	1851-52	1,003	19	1			
Ditto - - ditto - -	-	1852-53	17,274	7	2			
Ditto - - ditto - -	-	1853-54	11,864	17	7			
Van Diemen's Land - ditto - -	-	1850-51	5,000	-	-			
Ditto - - ditto - -	-	1851-52	45	-	-			
Ditto - - ditto - -	-	1853-54	13	-	-			
Western Australia - ditto - -	-	1851-52	240	16	9			
Ditto - - ditto - -	-	1852-53	1,082	12	5			
West Indies:								
Coolie Emigration - ditto - -	-	1847-48	6,421	19	1½			
Canada and Nova Scotia:								
For the Railway Survey - - -	-	-	1,640	5	-			
Due by the EAST INDIA COMPANY:						142,516	18	-¼
Advances for Pensions and various Services chargeable against the Company:			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Advanced in the Year 1846-47	-	-	22,445	13	2			
Ditto - - 1847-48	-	-	14,482	18	1			
Ditto - - 1848-49	-	-	7,114	13	4			
Ditto - - 1849-50	-	-	3,625	10	2			
Ditto - - 1850-51	-	-	3,540	10	3			
Ditto - - 1851-52	-	-	252	9	6			
Ditto - - 1852-53	-	-	2,321	1	-			
Ditto - - 1853-54	-	-	5,344	12	6			
Advances on account of Regiments in India:						59,127	8	-
In the Year 1851-52 - - -	-	-	205,477	11	6			
Ditto 1852-53 - - -	-	-	56,037	5	9			
Ditto 1853-54 - - -	-	-	44,427	4	8			
						305,942	1	11
						365,069	9	11
Due on account of various Small Advances - - -						2,814	4	-¼
						1,903,516	14	5½
						£.	2,752,400	14 7

By Order of the Board,

Audit Office, }
23 March 1855. }C. Macaulay, Secretary to the Commissioners
for Auditing the Public Accounts.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the CASH BALANCE on 31st MARCH 1854.

	Number of Chests at each Station among which the Balance is divided.	Cash in the Hands of Commissaries, &c.	Add Money in Transit.	TOTAL.	Deduct Outstanding Remittances, to which the foregoing Balances are liable.	Net Balance as shown in the foregoing Account, page 9.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
Her Majesty's Paymaster-General -	1	107,067 3 8	50 - -	107,117 3 8	- - -	107,117 3
The Commissary at Bahamas -	1	6,168 2 10	- - -	6,168 2 10	- - -	6,168 2
Ditto - - Bermuda -	2	16,277 11 10	- - -	16,277 11 10	- - -	16,277 11
Ditto - - Canada -	4	40,977 14 2½	- - -	40,977 14 2½	1,246 1 1	39,731 13
Ditto - - Cape of Good Hope - }	7	78,742 1 9½	3,910 - -	82,652 1 9½	15,568 12 7	67,083 9
Deputy Paymaster of Queen's Troops } Ceylon -	-	nil -	- - -	nil -	- - -	nil.
The Commissary at Gambia -	1	4,242 7 9	- - -	4,242 7 9	- - -	4,242 7
Ditto - - Gibraltar -	1	12,347 18 1	- - -	12,347 18 1	- - -	12,347 18
Ditto - - Gold Coast -	1	2,066 9 1	- - -	2,066 9 1	- - -	2,066 9
Ditto - - Honduras -	1	3,089 6 7	- - -	3,089 6 7	- - -	3,089 6
Ditto - - Hong Kong -	1	59,523 6 1	- - -	59,523 6 1	- - -	59,523 6
Ditto - - Ionian Islands -	6	9,745 14 11	500 - -	10,245 14 11	- - -	10,245 14
Ditto - - Jamaica -	2	10,138 10 2	- - -	10,138 10 2	29 8 -	10,109 2
Ditto - - Malta -	1	28,454 5 -	2,225 - -	30,679 5 -	- - -	30,679 5
Ditto - - Mauritius -	2	9,508 7 7¾	- - -	9,508 7 7¾	- - -	9,508 7
Ditto - - Newfoundland -	1	2,190 10 5	- - -	2,190 10 5	- - -	2,190 10
Ditto - - New South Wales	1	128,139 1 -	181 5 -	128,320 6 -	659 19 6	127,660 6
Ditto - - New Zealand -	3	22,969 13 1	- - -	22,969 13 1	90 - -	22,879 13
Ditto - - Nova Scotia -	5	17,737 9 6½	- - -	17,737 9 6½	170 15 9	17,566 13
Ditto - - St. Helena -	1	15,593 13 11	- - -	15,593 13 11	- - -	15,593 13
Ditto - - Sierra Leone -	1	3,757 1 10	- - -	3,757 1 10	- 16 8	3,756 5
Ditto - - South Australia	1	1,783 1 4	590 6 -	2,373 7 4	909 10 8	1,463 13
Ditto - - Van Diemen's Land - }	1	89,369 11 3	69 4 7	89,438 15 10	211 1 1	89,227 14
Ditto - - Western Australia	8	18,992 15 11	- - -	18,992 15 11	1,247 3 9	17,745 12
Ditto - - West Indies -	8	15,703 11 4½	15 10 -	15,719 1 4½	725 8 -¾	14,993 13
TOTAL - - -	61	704,585 9 3¾	7,541 5 7	712,126 14 10¾	20,858 17 1¾	691,267 17 ¾
Add,-- Outstanding Balances due by various Commissariat Officers, &c.	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,261 3 10
TOTAL CASH BALANCE, as per Accounts at pp. 9 and 11	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	£. 692,529 1 7

Audit Office, }
23 March 1855.

C. Macaulay,
Secretary.



COMMISSARIAT CHEST ACCOUNT:

1858-64.

AN ACCOUNT showing all the Sums which have been Received into the COMMISSARIAT CHEST, and which have been Paid out of the same, between the 1st April 1853 and the 31st March 1854, and of the ASSETS and LIABILITIES of the CHEST on the latter Day.

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
29 March 1855.

154.

Under 3 oz.

BARRACK ACCOMMODATION.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 12 July 1855.

R E P O R T

FROM AN

OFFICIAL COMMITTEE

ON

BARRACK ACCOMMODATION FOR THE ARMY;

WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

APPENDIX AND INDEX.

War Department, }
17 July 1855. }

FREDERICK PEEL.

(Colonel Boldero.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
18 July 1855.

[illegible]

R E P O R T.

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD PANMURE.

THE Committee appointed by your Lordship to consider the subject of the barrack accommodation to be in future provided for the army, has held several meetings, and taken a large amount of evidence, which they beg leave herewith to lay before your Lordship.

Your Committee also wish to inform your Lordship of the course which they propose, with your Lordship's sanction, to adopt, in order to obtain a working plan of barracks which shall carry their views into effect. They propose to lay down in this Report the amount and nature of the accommodation which, in their opinion, should be afforded by a barrack calculated for the reception of 1,000 men of infantry, and by one intended for a regiment of cavalry. They then propose to advertise for working plans and estimates, which shall embody their recommendations; and they venture to suggest that a sum of money should be placed at their disposal to enable them to offer for such plan or plans as they may approve, a premium or premiums large enough to attract the attention and induce the competition of men of ability and eminence in the architectural profession. Your Committee further propose, when such plans shall have been sent in, to make a selection from amongst them of those which, on the face of them, appear to offer the greatest advantages, and to have the plans and estimates so selected referred to a sworn surveyor, to obtain from him bills of quantities, so as to enable your Committee to arrive at an accurate estimate of the cost of construction, and to make that consideration an element in determining the relative merits of the different plans. And your Committee strongly recommend that, in order to carry this plan practically into effect, the architect whose plan shall be adopted shall also be entrusted with the execution of his own designs, in the same mode as is pursued with respect to any other public or private building.

Your Committee at the outset cannot forbear giving expression to the opinion, that the accommodation hitherto provided in barracks, notwithstanding an improvement in those built of late years, has been generally inadequate both for the comfort and convenience of the soldiers, and for the creation of a higher tone of social habits amongst them, and while they are aware that it is their duty to endeavour to reconcile the claims of the soldiers' comfort with the economical expenditure of the public money, they feel certain that considerations of economy should not be allowed to overbear the demands of a sanitary and moral character, the importance of which is being every day more fully recognised and acted upon in reference to the class of society from which the privates of the army are generally recruited.

Your Committee cannot think that at a time when large sums are spent in the improvement of gaols and other correctional establishments the outlay will be grudged, which will prevent the accommodation provided for Her Majesty's troops in barracks from contrasting unfavourably with that afforded to persons convicted of crimes against society. At the same time it appears to your Committee, that a saving of expenditure may be effected in the construction of barracks by a due attention to economy in the quantity and nature of the materials used in the erection of them. Your Committee also desire to express their strong conviction, that their recommendations will be rendered in a great measure useless, unless in future strict attention shall be paid to the management of barracks with reference to the number of troops placed

in them. At present there is in force a regulation as to the space—cubical and on the ground—to be allowed to every man in his barrack-room; but the evidence is, that such regulation is sometimes violated, and the soldiers' rooms crowded in a manner which, joined to very defective means of ventilation, interferes both with their health and comfort. It is obvious that no recommendations which this or any other Committee can make, and no arrangements which the most skilful architect can devise, will avail to increase the comfort of the soldier, if the conditions under which they are intended to be applied and used, shall be disregarded.

Before entering into the detailed account of the requirements of a barrack, there are some subjects of a general nature which your Committee wish to bring before your Lordship's notice: they are, 1st. Day-room accommodation for the private soldiers; 2d. The subject of married men; 3d. Canteens.

Day Rooms.

The general practice at present appears to be, that the soldier eats his meals in the same room in which he sleeps, and a large number of those who have given evidence before your Committee have recommended the retention of that practice, coupled, however, with the allowance of a greater amount of space to each man in the barrack-room. The objections to a separate room for purposes of meals, &c., seem to be threefold. 1st. That it would entail more labour on the men in keeping it neat and clean. 2d. That it might lead to their being debarred from free access to their barrack-room. 3d. That in process of time it would be appropriated as a barrack-room, and the soldier consequently left with his present confined amount of accommodation. However, having given to the evidence on both sides their best consideration, your Committee recommend that a dining-room should be provided for the men, and for this purpose the kitchen might be used as in the barrack at Birr, in Ireland, which arrangement it has been stated gave much satisfaction to the men. They consider that the custom of taking his meals in the same room in which he sleeps is productive of a want of cleanliness in that room, and is calculated to retard the growth of those improved social habits, which they hope an increased attention to his moral and physical wants will engender in the private soldier. In making this recommendation, your Committee wish to express their strong opinion that the provision of a separate dining-room for the men should not be construed into a reason for debarring them from free access to their barrack rooms. Your Committee also recommend that an increased allowance of ground space should be given to the men in their bedrooms, and that a space of not less than four feet, including the interval between the beds, should be allowed to each man. It is right that your Committee should remark (though the matter is not strictly within the range of their inquiry), that such arrangements, if adopted, will necessitate the allowance of an additional quantity of fuel, the supply of which, even for the present demand, has been stated to your Committee to be inadequate. It is in evidence that about one-third more than the present allowance is required for the arrangement of apartments now in force.

Married Women.

With regard to the admission into barracks of private soldiers' wives, the present practice is to admit them to live in barracks with their husbands, in the proportion of six to 100 men. No separate accommodation has been ever prepared for their reception, and the evidence is, that they are provided for in different ways in different regiments; in some they are lodged in the rooms with the unmarried men, with no means of separation from them except a curtain suspended round the bed; in other regiments the married people are placed in barrack-rooms apart from the unmarried men, but with several couples in the same room. Both these modes appear to your Committee highly objectionable; they can see no course open except that of either excluding married women from barracks altogether, or providing them, if admitted, with accommodation which would be considered decent, in such circumstances, beyond the walls of a barrack. On the assumption that the first alternative will not be adopted by the authorities of the army, your Committee recommend that, to the number permitted by the regulations, every married couple should be provided with a separate room, that their quarters should be in a part of the barrack distinct and separate from the quarters of the unmarried men, and that no other women beyond the number provided with such quarters should be allowed to live in the barrack on any pretence. It may be observed, that
though

though the recommendation here made will increase the expense of the original building, the Government will thereby save the lodging-money now allowed to married soldiers, which your Committee are informed amounts this year to 8,000*l.* in the United Kingdom alone.

With respect to canteens, the practice at present is, to lease them to a capitalist, who pays the Government a fixed rent for the house in which he lives, and in addition, a fluctuating sum, called privilege or head money, regulated by the number of men occupying the barracks. This latter sum rises to a very considerable amount, being as large as one guinea per month in some places for every ten men in barracks. The sale of spirits is, under a recent regulation, prohibited in the canteen. The canteen lessee is merely a shopkeeper, who speculates on the possibility of making the usual profit of his trade from dealing with the soldiers. He is not permitted to deal in the canteen with civilians living without the barrack walls, and the soldiers are not obliged to make their purchases at his shop. Canteens.

The custom of exacting privilege or head money from the lessees, in addition to the rent of their houses, considered as houses of trade, obviously places them under a relative disadvantage as dealers compared with men carrying on the same business outside the barracks. This disadvantage can be redressed only in one of two ways, either by charging the soldier a higher price for an equally good article as that which he can purchase outside the barrack, or the same price for an inferior article. In either case the soldier suffers, and is driven from the canteen to the independent shopkeeper whenever he can get access to him.

The abolition of canteens has been proposed by some authorities, but the great preponderance of the evidence laid before your Committee has been favourable to their retention under an improved system of management. Your Committee are of opinion that the system of letting canteens, so as to produce a profit to the public purse, is vicious; such profit can only come out of the pocket of the soldier. They therefore recommend that in any case the system of privilege or head money be entirely discontinued.

Your Committee are inclined to recommend that a mode of management suggested to your Committee should have a fair trial, namely, that of placing in the canteen a pensioned non-commissioned officer at a fixed salary, whose sole duty should be to deliver to the men, at the prices fixed by a committee of officers, the articles which might be supplied by contractors outside the barracks. The military hospital at Woolwich is supplied by a contractor in this manner. The price fixed might be just so much above the contract price as would pay the canteen man's salary and other expenses of management.

The evidence given before your Committee also goes to show that the attractions offered by public-houses, in point of comfort, access to periodicals, and other matters of this kind, is so much greater than anything afforded by the canteens, as to induce soldiers to prefer frequenting such places of entertainment, and thus causes them to withdraw themselves from the control and supervision which can be exercised over them in the canteen. Your Committee have no evidence before them as to whether the prohibition to sell spirits in the canteens has led to a diminished consumption of them amongst the soldiers; it has, however, been reported by some barrack-masters that it has been attended with an increase of spirit shops in the immediate neighbourhood of the barracks. Complaints have also been made that the lateness of the hour at which the canteens are permitted to open, operates prejudicially to the interests of the lessees, and does not really prevent the soldiers from obtaining spirits at an early hour in the morning from shops situated close to the barracks.

Your Committee, therefore, recommend that in the construction of the canteen houses, care should be taken to provide large, airy, and comfortable rooms for the accommodation of the men; that they should be well lighted with gas, and have good fires in winter, and should be furnished with newspapers, and other suitable periodicals; and should be provided with a verandah, under which in summer the men can sit in the open air.

Your Committee also recommend that the sale of spirits should be permitted in the canteens under such restrictions as the maintenance of discipline may render advisable, and that the rule with respect to the opening of the canteen

in the morning should be modified, at the discretion of the commanding officer, so as to put it more on an equal footing with shops outside the barracks. The difference between the prices of articles supplied at wholesale and retail rates is such, that your Committee feel persuaded that the expense of management, and any additional charges which the foregoing recommendations would involve, might be defrayed from the sale of different articles to the soldier, without charging him a price equal to that which retail dealers would exact from him, and, at the same time, insure him a good article in return for his money.

Your Committee now proceed to the detailed account of the accommodation which a barrack should contain, beginning with officers' quarters.

Officers' Quarters.

It has been recommended by most of the witnesses who have been examined, that the field officers, the staff, and a proportion of the captains and subalterns, should be provided with such accommodation as would enable them to live in barracks, in the event of their being married men. In this recommendation your Committee concur.

The scale of accommodation would be as described underneath; the rooms to be of about the area afforded by 16 feet square, and 11 feet high, except the commanding officers' sitting-rooms, which should be of larger dimensions.

Commanding Officer.

Two sitting-rooms, two bedrooms, dressing-closet, kitchen, store-closet, water-closet, two servants' rooms, one of which might be small.

Two Majors, Paymaster, and Surgeon.

One sitting-room; the remainder the same as Commanding Officer, with but one servants' room each.

Three Captains, Adjutant, Quartermaster, and Two Subalterns.

Sitting-room, bedroom, dressing-closet, store-closet, kitchen, and water-closet each.

The quarters for the unmarried officers should be classified into those for captains, and those for subalterns, including amongst the latter the assistant surgeons.

Seven Captains.

One sitting-room, one bedroom, kitchen, store-closet between two.

Eighteen Subalterns, Two Assistant Surgeons.

One room, with a dressing-closet, kitchen between two, one store-closet to every four quarters.

A sufficient number of water-closets should be provided, in connexion with the officers' quarters, so contrived and arranged as not to be offensive.

The surgeon and one of the assistant surgeons should be accommodated with quarters in the neighbourhood of the hospital.

Your Committee recommend that the standing furniture of the officers' quarters should be provided, as in the French service. Your Committee recommend that there should be placed in each bedroom a good bedstead, two tables, four chairs, a chest of drawers, a washstand with metal fittings, a hip-bath, a coal-box, fender, and fireirons; the windows should be furnished with either shutters, curtains, or blinds, and curtain-rods, and the rooms and closets should be fitted up with convenient cupboards, and pegs, and shelves. It has also been recommended that picture rods should be placed in the rooms, as they would materially diminish the vexation and expense created by barrack damages.

Mess.

It has been suggested, and your Committee recommend, that in addition to the usual mess-room and ante-room, a reading-room should be provided in connexion with the officers' mess establishment. The mess-room should be about 45 feet long, by about 25 feet wide, and high in proportion; the reading-room might be about 30 feet by 20, and the ante-room about 20 feet by 16.

There

There should be also a mess-waiter's room, pantry, and plate-closet on the same floor as the mess-room. Two rooms for the mess-man, mess-waiter's sleeping-room, mess-man's store, kitchen, scullery, larder, beer and wine cellar, and a small coal store. The kitchen should be about 25×20. There should be also water-closets conveniently placed in connexion with the mess establishment.

At some convenient place near the officers' quarters, should be stables for officers' horses, to consist of 10 stalls and two loose boxes, and a shed for carriages. There should be quarters over the stables for three grooms, and the remainder of the loft might be appropriated for forage. The stalls should not be less than nine feet by six feet wide. Stables.

It has been stated to your Committee by all the witnesses examined on the point, that the staff sergeants may, without prejudice to the service, be separated from the men in their barrack accommodation. It also appears that it is desirable the sergeant-major and quartermaster-sergeant, and orderly-room clerk, should be lodged near the orderly room. The hospital sergeant should have quarters in the hospital, and the schoolmaster attached to the school. The other staff sergeants might be accommodated either in the married men's building or elsewhere, as might be found convenient in the architectural arrangement. Sergeants.

Your Committee propose that the quarters should be on the following scale:

Sergeant-major, Quartermaster-sergeant :

One room about 14 by 12 feet, and 10 feet high; one room 12 by 10, a small kitchen, and water-closet.

Paymaster Sergeant, Schoolmaster Sergeant, Hospital Sergeant, Drum Major, Orderly-room Clerk, Armourer Sergeant :

Two rooms each of the same size as those for sergeant-major, one fitted up so as to answer for cooking.

The pay sergeants of companies, of which there will be ten, ought to be quartered in the same building as the companies to which they respectively belong; they should have each a room of about the dimensions of the larger room given to the staff sergeants, and a small store attached to it about 10 by 10 feet. 10 Pay Sergeants.

The remainder of the company sergeants, of which there are four to each company of 100 men, should have provided for their accommodation each a room of the size of the larger room allotted to the staff sergeants, contiguous to the rooms occupied by the men under their charge. 40 Company Sergeants.

Your Committee also recommend that, in some convenient part of the barrack, quarters similar to those recommended for a married subaltern should be provided for the band master, who is generally a professional man, and is always obliged to be present with a regiment, though not recognised on its strength as anything more than a sergeant. Band Master.

The sergeants' mess-room should be sufficiently large to permit about 50 men to dine; there should be a kitchen, beer-cellar, and pantry attached. Sergeants' Mess.

There has been a good deal of difference of opinion amongst witnesses as to the number of men whom it would be desirable to place in each barrack room. The numbers which have been suggested are 12 and 24. The smaller number is stated to be more agreeable to the men, and is considered desirable by most of the witnesses; the larger has the advantage of maintaining in the barrack room the squad division of the company which prevails on parade. On the whole your Committee think that it would not be well to fetter the discretion of an architect by prescribing either number absolutely; they prefer leaving to such a person to decide, according to his arrangement of the building, the number which he would place in each room, only premising that it is necessary not to intermix the men of distinct squads, and that the men of each company must be lodged in rooms lying together. The squad consists of 25, Privates.

the company of 100 men. The ground space to be allotted to each man should be seven feet long by four feet wide, with eight feet between the ends of the beds, supposing them arranged on opposite sides of the room. The room should be warmed by open fireplaces, and, in case 24 men be placed in each room, there should be two fireplaces in it. The rooms should be, at the least, 12 feet high.

Heating and
Ventilation.

With reference to heating and ventilation, your Committee beg to refer to the evidence of Colonel Jebb, who has bestowed much time and attention on the subject, but they do not wish to be understood as binding an architect to his suggestions.

Ablution Rooms.

Attached to the sleeping apartments of each company there should be an ablution room, fitted up with ten basins, and water laid on; in this room there should be a portion boarded off, divided within into two or three closed spaces, with foot-pans, where men could retire from the view of their comrades, for the purpose of washing their entire persons.

Kitchens.

The means of cooking at present afforded to the soldiers enables them to have their dinners only boiled. Your Committee recommend, in conformity with the evidence of all the witnesses examined, that there should be provided, in addition, in the soldiers' kitchens, the means of baking. With the view of carrying into effect the recommendation already given by your Committee, that the men should no longer eat their meals in their bed-rooms, your Committee advise that the kitchens should be so arranged as to be made to serve as dining-rooms; this plan has been already tried in the barracks of Birr, in Ireland, and was stated, by one of the non-commissioned officers examined, to have been found very comfortable by the men; and your Committee have no doubt that, by good ventilation, and the use of a large screen, the objection from the heat might be, in a great measure, obviated. Supposing this suggestion to be acted upon, there should be a separate kitchen for each 50 men; and your Committee recommend that the tables should be so arranged as to permit the men sleeping in each room to have a separate table permanently allotted to them. Should the dining-room be provided in any other manner, there is no reason why each kitchen should not cook the food of two companies; but it is not desirable that it should be used for a larger number, from the difficulty of giving the men their dinners hot, if they have to be carried any distance. The kitchens should be in buildings detached from those in which the men's sleeping-rooms are situated, but communicating with them by a covered passage.

The accommodation which will be required for a company of 100, is as follows:—

Strength	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 Pay sergeant.
							4 Co.'s sergeants.
							5 Corporals.
							95 Privates.
							2 Drummers.
							107 - Total.
Deduct,							
Married men	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Officers' servants	-	-	-	-	-	2	
							8
							99
Pay sergeant (two rooms)	-					1	
Co.'s sergeants (one room each)	-					4	
							5
							94 Privates, corporals, and drummers.

There are 10 companies in each battalion.

For the married men it has been already stated that distinct accommodation should be provided in a separate part of the barracks, and as near the washing establishment

establishment as circumstances will permit. The accommodation to consist of one room for each married couple, making in all 60 rooms, about 14 by 12.

With the view of giving employment to the wives of soldiers it has been suggested that a washing establishment sufficiently large for the purpose of washing not merely the wearing apparel of the men, but also their bedding, should be built, and that it should be provided with the improved mechanical contrivances for washing and drying clothes. It has also been stated to be of great importance that a drying-room should be specially set apart for drying the great-coats and other outer garments of the men when wet. Washhouse.
Drying-room.

The regimental libraries should be common to the non-commissioned officers and men; they should, as well as the soldiers' reading-room, be placed in some central position in the barrack, so as to be easy of access, yet sufficiently removed to be beyond the reach of noise from the men's rooms. It would be an additional convenience if the men could reach them under cover. The reading-room should be about 40 feet by 20, the library about 25 feet by 20, and a room for the librarian to live in should be attached. Regimental Library.

The plan of having a chapel in a barrack to serve also as a school has been found to succeed very well, and your Committee recommend its being continued. In a barrack for 1,000 men it would be probably sufficient to provide 800 sittings in the chapel school, which would allow of room for officers' and soldiers' families. The size of this building would probably be about 120 feet by 40, including the chancel and aisles, supposing that there were aisles, but the construction might be varied, and part of the accommodation might be provided in galleries. Chapel School.

Besides the chapel school, which would be used for adults as well as for boys and girls, there should be an infant school-room, which would be placed somewhere near the portion of the barrack allotted to married men. This room should be about 30 by 18 feet.

The quarters for schoolmaster and schoolmistress, containing two rooms each, should be placed somewhere in the same locality.

A circular, giving instructions relative to chapel schools and school-rooms, and the mode in which they should be fitted up, is appended to this Report.

The orderly rooms should be in some conveniently central place in the barrack, and should consist of two rooms, opening one into the other, one about 24 feet by 18, the other 18 by 10, and a court-martial room attached about 18 by 18. Orderly Rooms.

In some convenient part of the building there should be provided a band practice-room about 30 by 20 feet.

The guard-house should be placed near to the principal entrance gate, and should consist of a guard-room fitted with the usual guard bed, and two other rooms, the guard-room about 24 feet by 18, the other rooms each about half that size, one to be used as a lock-up room and the other opening into the guard-room, for prisoners awaiting trial, or whom it was not considered expedient to place in the lock-up room. The windows of the lock-up room should be so constructed that they could not be reached from within. There should be also two or three cells about nine feet by five, with a passage leading to them about three or four feet wide. There should be privies and urinals attached to the guard-house, but external to it. Guard Rooms.

There should be in every large barrack a bakery, where the men, when required, could bake their own bread; they would thus gain experience which might be useful to them on service, and under a careful supervision bread of a good quality might be insured to the troops. The bakery should be about 40 by 24 feet, and should contain two ovens about 9 feet square, and it should be placed as near as possible to the barrackmaster's and quartermaster's stores. Bakery.

Near the quartermaster's stores should be provided workshops for the master tailor, master shoemaker, and master armourer. The tailor's shop, 30 by 16; shoemaker's, 20 by 16; the armourer's, 16 by 14: the latter should be separate and provided with a forge. There might also be provided small carpenter's and blacksmith's shops. Shops.

Means of amusement.

There should be in every large barrack a racket court, ball court, and gymnasium, and in the yards quoit and skittle grounds, and cricket ground; if the ball court and racket court were covered in, they would be rendered more available in wet weather, when they are most required. These means of amusement should be conveniently placed for the men near the canteen, and so that it would not be necessary for them to dress in order to go to them.

Privies and Urinals.

Privies should be provided for the men in the proportion of 6 for every 100 men, exclusive of non-commissioned officers, for whose use separate privies should be given. The seats in the men's privies should be divided by slate, or corrugated iron partitions, and there might be a door in front of each man's space cut off for about a third of its height from the bottom, so that it might be at once seen whether the place was occupied or not. There should be separate privies provided for the married men's quarters, and also for the schools.

The pit of the privy should be made water tight, and at the end should be placed a sluice-gate, so that the whole of the waste water of the barracks might be conducted into it. The sluice should be raised once each day, either by the hand, or by a self-acting machine, and the privies thus be kept sweet. There should also be urinals in connexion with the privies, which could be also kept flushed in like manner.

Sewerage.

If there is not already a natural out-fall or main drain into which the sewage of the barracks can be led, it should be conducted to cess-pits, at some considerable distance from the barracks.

Drill Grounds.

For ordinary drill a gravelled space, measuring about 250 by 100 yards, would be sufficient, it being assumed that there would be some large space of ground near available for practising the troops in ball firing, camp and field operations. Large spaces covered in with glass and corrugated iron should be introduced in the architecture to serve for purposes of drill in bad weather; and it is also advised that, by some means, covered communication between the different parts of the barrack should be secured.

Lighting.

The best and most economical mode of lighting is undoubtedly with gas, and if there were no gas manufactory in the neighbourhood, your Committee feel assured it would be worth while to erect a gasometer for the purpose.

Heating.

The passages, where necessary, may be heated with stoves or hot water.

Water.

It is most desirable, in selecting sites for barracks, that those should be chosen where the formation of the ground gives a supply of water, by means of a natural level; where that cannot be obtained the object should be effected by artificial means, and a tank constructed, from which water could be led to every part of the building.

Powder Magazine.

A magazine, 16 by 8 feet, 6 feet 6 inches to the springing of the arch, and 7 feet 6 inches to the crown, will hold 360 quarter barrels of ammunition, or 180 rounds each for 1,000 men. It should be arched over, have a double door, and be made fireproof. A small shifting room, about 8 feet square, should be near to it, and the whole should be surrounded by a wall so as to form a magazine yard.

Provost Prison.

There should be two cells for every 100 men, or 20 for 1,000. The regulations for military prisons, by Colonel Jebb, appended to this report, contain all the instructions necessary for their construction.

There should be a staff sergeant's quarters attached for the provost sergeant, with an office, kitchen, privy, and coal store.

Barrackmaster.

The barrackmaster's house should be situated in some convenient locality outside the barrack walls, but close to them, and should be of the same size as the quarters of the commanding officer.

The barrackmaster's stores should be situated at some accessible place near one of the gates, within the walls of the barrack, and should consist of quarters for the barrack sergeant of the same character as those of the sergeant major, and 8 rooms about 30 by 20 feet each. They should also contain an engine-house for the fire-engine.

A covered coal store, about 60 feet by 30 feet, should be attached to the barrack stores.

The stores required by the quartermaster are, one for regimental purposes and two issuing stores, one for bread and the other for meat. The first should be about 40 by 18 or 20 feet, including a small space partitioned off as an office, the latter about 18 by 16 feet each. They should be all on the ground floor, and in a central position. Quartermaster's stores.

The hospital should be conveniently situated with reference to the men's quarters, but separated from them and surrounded by an enclosed yard; this yard should include quarters on the scale already laid down for the surgeon and one assistant surgeon. The hospital should be calculated for the accommodation of 100 patients, and should consist of the following rooms of an area which will afford about 900 cubic feet of space to each patient :— Hospital.

Five rooms	-	-	-	12 men each.
Four ditto	-	-	-	6 ditto.
Two ditto	-	-	-	4 ditto.
Four ditto	-	-	-	2 ditto.

The two latter classes of rooms should have a larger cubical space per man than the larger wards.

One room about 40 by 20 feet, fitted up as a dining-room and also for Divine service, with a bookcase in one corner for a small library.

One hospital sergeant's quarters, according to the scale already laid down.

One barrack-room for 12 orderlies.

One surgery about 16 feet square.

One reception-room, about the same size, fitted up with benches for men, another somewhat smaller for women and children.

One clean bedding and pack store-room, fitted up with shelves, &c., about 30 by 20 feet.

One foul bedding store, about 20 by 15 feet.

One wine and provision store, fitted up with shelves and a counter, about 12 by 12 feet.

Kitchen and scullery, fitted up with range and oven.

Small coal store.

Detached from the main building in the hospital yard, there should be a dead-house, about 20 by 15 feet, with a skylight, and with a cock for cold water.

Also, detached from the main building there should be an itch ward, about 20 by 16 feet.

In the yard, and as far as possible from the buildings, there should be about 12 sluiced privies, with a covered way leading from the buildings, which would also answer for the men to take exercise in bad weather.

There should be also conveniently arranged, in connexion with the building, some waterclosets, and two or three baths with hot and cold water laid on; also an ablution-room, similar to that recommended to be attached to the ordinary barrack-room.

It would also be well to have a small washhouse attached to the hospital.

The canteen should be conveniently situated for access from the men's quarters, and should contain a shop and bar, about 18 by 18 feet, a tap-room for the men, about 40 by 20 feet, and a room for the sergeants, about 30 by 20 feet. Also a reading-room about the same size. There should also be two or three living rooms for the canteen man, and a kitchen, and also one or two stores for articles sold in the canteen. Canteen.

It will be necessary that every barrack should be enclosed with a wall, not less than 12 feet high.

CAVALRY BARRACKS.

The officers' quarters, in a cavalry barracks, will be on the same scale as in those for infantry; accommodation will be however required for a veterinary surgeon and riding-master, which your Committee recommend should be of the same nature as that provided for the adjutant. Officers' Quarters.

Staff and Field
Officers.

The officers to be provided for will be—

1 Commanding officer.
1 Major.
1 Paymaster. }
1 Surgeon. }
1 Veterinary surgeon.
1 Adjutant.
1 Ridingmaster.
1 Quartermaster.

Married.

3 Captains.
2 Subalterns.

Unmarried.

3 Captains.
10 Subalterns.
1 Assistant-surgeon.

27

The assistance afforded by the regimental batman in the care of the officers' horses, is found practically insufficient, and a cavalry officer is almost invariably forced to have a private servant for that purpose; it is therefore considered necessary that the addition of a servant's room should be made in cavalry barracks, to the scale of quarters laid down for the officers of the infantry. In all other respects, the different scales of quarters will be alike in both.

Mess.

The number of officers in a cavalry regiment being much smaller, the size of the rooms for mess accommodation may be diminished, but the nature of them will remain the same.

Privates.

Your Committee see no objection to the practice of allowing the men to live in rooms over the stables; care should however be taken in the construction of the ceilings of the stable, to prevent any noxious air rising through them, and the ventilation from the stables should be so contrived as to prevent the foul air from entering the men's rooms through the windows.

A larger amount of space should be afforded to each man in his room, on account of the increased space occupied by his accoutrements.

Sergeants.

The Staff-sergeants are :

1 Sergeant-major (regimental).
1 Paymaster-sergeant.
1 Sergeant-saddler.
1 Farrier-major.
1 Sergeant-armourer.
1 Schoolmaster.
1 Hospital-sergeant.
1 Orderlyroom-sergeant.
1 Trumpet-major.

9

There are also

6 Troop sergeant-majors answering to pay-sergeants of infantry.
12 Troop-sergeants.

27

Sergeants' Mess.

The sergeants' mess will be of the same kind as in the infantry, but of smaller dimensions.

Workshops.

In addition to the workshops required in an infantry barrack, there will be required a workroom for the sergeant-saddler of the same size as that provided for the master-tailor.

There

There should be also a blacksmith's shop and shoeing establishment sufficiently large to contain six forges, and attached to it a large covered shed, well protected from the wind, for horses to stand in wet weather.

Your Committee do not recommend any change in the present mode of fitting up the stables, that is, of having horses standing at each side of a wide passage with their heads towards the outside walls. The stalls should be 9 ft. by 5 ft. 8 in.; the passage between the horses' heels should not be less than 12 feet, and they should be separated from each other by bales. There should be a space equal to the size of a horse's standing left vacant for stable utensils for every 12 horses, and also a spare stall.

In paving the stables, no more slope should be allowed in the stalls than is sufficient to permit the moisture to run off.

Your Committee recommend that, considering the expensive character of the officers' chargers, the stalls provided for their use should be permanently separated by wooden partitions, and that their stables should be built for six horses each.

Six loose boxes should be provided for every 100 troopers, in addition to six for the officers' horses, and an infirmary stable of 16 large stalls for sick horses.

Large open sheds for foul litter should be provided immediately contiguous to the stables.

The number of horses to be provided with accommodation will be 271 troop horses and 50 officers' horses.

The number of men, exclusive of officers and non-commissioned officers, will be 834.

A hay and straw barn should be provided near the stables, not less than the area afforded by 40 feet square; also a granary, built of brick on stone or iron pillars, a few feet from the ground, about 25 feet square.

Your Committee recommend that the riding-school should be 60 yards by 20, and that it should be so constructed, in relation to the stables, that every horse may be brought from his stable into the riding-school without going into the open air.

Your Committee recommend that in all cavalry barracks water should be laid on in pipes close to the stables, so that the men can readily obtain a supply by means of turning a cock.

A surgery will be required by the veterinary surgeon about 16 feet square.

Where not specially noticed, the arrangements of a cavalry barrack will be exactly the same as that provided for the infantry, in proportion to the number of men.

18 June 1855.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Viscount MONCK, M.P., (Chairman).

Colonel the Hon. JAMES LINDSAY, M.P., Grenadier Guards.

Sir JOSEPH PAXTON, M.P.

Colonel WILSON, 96th Regiment.

Major FOSTER, 3d Light Dragoons.

Dr. MAPLETON, Staff Surgeon.

Captain LAFFAN, M.P., Royal Engineers.

Major JERVOISE, Royal Engineers.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BY AN

OFFICIAL COMMITTEE

ON

BARRACK ACCOMMODATION FOR THE ARMY,

AT THE

ORDNANCE OFFICE, PALL MALL.

1999

10

100

—

—

—

—

—

—

1

—

—

—

—

1

—

—

—

•

1

•

—

1

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Saturday, 21st April 1855.

VISCOUNT MONCK, M. P., IN THE CHAIR.

Colonel *George Moncrieff*, Fusilier Guards, and Captain *Loraine White*,
Barrackmaster, Wellington Barracks; Examined.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS AND MESS ESTABLISHMENT.

1. (To Colonel *Moncrieff*.) APPLYING your ideas to a barrack built to afford every accommodation required for a battalion of 1,000 men, and taking first into your consideration the officers' quarters required, what amount of accommodation do you think would be sufficient for a lieutenant-colonel commanding that battalion?—Of course it is presumed that the lieutenant-colonel and all officers living in barracks are single men. I suppose there would be required the accommodation of a couple of rooms, and servant's accommodation; a small room, and a small kitchen for a servant.

2. Attached to those two rooms?—Yes; a servant's room and a small kitchen, and a sitting-room and bed-room.

3. From the amount of accommodation which you have given to the colonel, we presume you would not give less to a major?—Certainly not.

4. How many majors would there be?—Two. The three field officers ought to have the same accommodation, I think.

5. That is the minimum accommodation?—Certainly.

6. What amount of accommodation do you think might be considered sufficient to provide for the captain?—I think a captain ought to have a couple of rooms also for himself. As to servant's accommodation, you might give one servant's room and one kitchen between two captains. You might diminish that accommodation; but I think a captain ought to have his sitting-room and sleeping-room.

7. And then for the subalterns, what would you propose?—One room; according to the size of the rooms you allowed for servants' rooms and kitchens, you would put two or three in; the best barrack room I was ever in as a subaltern was in the Royal Barracks in Dublin, where there were two large closets, one a light one, and the other a dark store-closet. There was a very good room, quite large enough for everything that was wanted; there was a closet large enough for a man's bed and his chest of drawers and tub, and all those sort of things.

8. Would you not recommend that the subaltern's room should be so constructed as to separate the place where he slept from the other part of the room?—Yes; I was thinking of the rooms in Dublin, and intended to suggest that; there are two closets, a dark one and a light one, attached to every room; the light closet holds the bed, chest of drawers, and washing apparatus; it holds all the dressing apparatus, and the dark closet holds all trunks, boxes, and everything of that kind. The large room serves as a sitting-room; it is perfectly clean and convenient; without accommodation of that kind the one room would not be sufficient.

Col. *G. Moncrieff*
and
Captain *L. White*.

21 April 1855.

Col. *G. Moncrieff*
and
Captain *L. White.*

21 April 1855.

9. Does not the same remark apply to all that you have said ; for instance, to the colonel you would give two rooms with a closet, and to captains and majors the same, and to the subalterns one room and a closet ?—Yes, they ought all to have a store-closet.

10. In providing the amount of kitchen accommodation for the officers' quarters, have you in contemplation that a battalion should always have a mess established in barracks ?—Yes ; the commanding officer should have the liberty of having his kettle boiled by his servant for his breakfast.

11. Not a cooking establishment ?—No.

12. If it is for a battalion that has no mess, where the officers live separately, it would be desirable that in addition to a servant's room, each field officer and each couple of captains should have a kitchen ; in the case of a battalion which is supposed to have a mess in barracks, and where the amount of cooking therefore would be small, you would propose to give them merely separate sleeping-rooms ?—I would give a kitchen whether there is a mess or not ; the kitchen that I mention has no reference whatever to the mess establishment ; I mean it to be independent of the mess establishment in all barracks.

13. And independent also of the servant's sleeping-room ?—Yes. It will serve, according to circumstances, either as a kitchen or as a cleaning-room, or whatever is most convenient ; only it is as well that it should be fitted so that a kitchen fire can be lighted in it to enable an officer to have his breakfast cooked there, or, if he is unwell, to have anything that he wants done at once, instead of getting it from the mess.

14. In fact, you would make the kitchen and two servants' rooms for the two captains pretty much the same as you would make the subalterns' quarters ?—No. I would propose one room for two servants for captains. In fact, you must consider that the field-officers all have two servants, therefore they each require a servant's room.

15. What extent of mess-accommodation do you think would be sufficient ?—You must calculate for 1,000 men ; there would be about 36 officers.

16. Without looking to the size of the room, there would be required a mess-room ?—A mess-room and an ante-room ; there must be a mess waiter's room and a pantry, and all kitchen accommodation, as to which I do not exactly know how extensive it ought to be.

17. We are looking to the up-stairs accommodation for the officers ?—Of course there must be a dining-room, and another good-sized room.

18. A dining and ante-room ?—Yes ; and a waiter's room ; and there must be a waiter's pantry near it.

19. Are they not very often inconveniently placed ?—Yes ; the waiter's room and pantry ought to be together.

20. Do you think it would be desirable, as connected with the mess establishment, to have a room where the officers could sit and read the newspapers, or read books, in the daytime, independently of the ante-room, which would be a kind of thoroughfare ?—Certainly, it would be very desirable. You have started me at the minimum.

21. Our commission is not to screw you down to the minimum of absolute necessity, but to take the minimum consistent with comfort ?—I think it would be a great advantage.

22. When you recommend in these cases that the servants of the captains and subalterns should be doubled up, you mean that as a general rule ; but it would be desirable to provide a few extra servants' rooms for the use of married servants, in case an officer has a married servant ?—Then I would have them somewhere else. I would have no married people there. The officers' apartments in barracks are generally divided into houses which have no connexion with each other. If there were officers whose servants were married, they would require more room ; I look upon it, all married people must live elsewhere. If you take the married servants into consideration, a married servant and his wife ought to be by themselves.

23. And not more than two servants ought to be doubled up ?—Not more than two.

24. As to the furniture in officers' quarters ; you know generally that the furniture which they have is a table, two chairs, and fire-irons ?—Yes.

25. Do you not think it would be desirable as those rooms would be occupied by officers of regiments in succession, that the Ordnance should furnish those
rooms

rooms with the standing furniture. For instance, bedstead, drawers, washing-stand, and articles of that description?—It would be very desirable, and I should think in the long run it would be very great economy; it would be so for the officers and for the Government too, I should think.

Col. G. Moncrieff
and
Captain L. White.

21 April 1855.

26. Do not you think it would be advantageous to the officers and to the country in reducing the quantity of baggage, and of transport required thereby?—Certainly.

27. With regard to the field officers' quarters, although it may be the habit to contemplate the officers as single men, yet considering that the field officers of the army, say lieutenant-colonels of regiments, are generally in an advanced period of life, do not you think it fair that you should contemplate that the lieutenant-colonel of a regiment should be a married man; and if a married man, would it not be for the advantage of the regiment that he should reside in barracks, and that the regiment should be under his eye?—Yes; I agree in that most perfectly, I think that the colonel ought to be in the barracks, whether he is married or single; and if he is a married man, he ought to have accommodation suitable to his rank and station.

28. Then, adopting that view, you would consider that the minimum which has been already named might be increased; to what extent?—It depends very much upon the colonel's family; it is a difficult thing to limit that.

29. You must contemplate that he will require a cook and a maid?—He will require at least a cook and a maid, and therefore extra accommodation.

30. If possible, you would recommend that a house should be appropriated for him?—I should be very much inclined to give a house appropriated to the three field officers, and if the majors were not married, I would allow a married captain to occupy his quarter.

31. But you do not think there is the same necessity as regards the requirements of the service to allow the junior field officers to reside in barracks as with respect to the senior?—Certainly not; I have no doubt that the senior field officers ought to be in barracks.

32. Your opinion is, that the senior field officer ought to have such accommodation as never to be out of barracks?—That I think would be most desirable.

33. What furniture would you recommend being put in officers' quarters in the case of a subaltern or a captain?—A bed and a chest of drawers, and also a cupboard; and I would give him a washing stand and chairs, and likewise two tables instead of one.

34. Do you not consider it desirable that the adjutant should live in barracks as well as the commanding officer?—Certainly; he ought to have extra accommodation; we have always considered that the adjutants have a special claim; I do not mean in London, where they reside in barracks usually, and he and the orderly officer are the only two besides the medical officer; but in the country, we have always given special room to our adjutants as far as possible; we have given them extra accommodation.

35. It very often happens that men are promoted from the ranks; an excellent drill serjeant is promoted and made adjutant, and is a married man?—Yes, and he generally requires more accommodation; there should be an exception also made in favour of the quartermaster.

36. Ought not the quartermaster also to live in barracks?—Yes, or he cannot do his work.

37. And the paymaster?—The paymaster the same, I presume.

38. What do you say as to the medical officer?—You want a medical officer in barracks; the quartermaster ought to have extra accommodation equal to the surgeon and the adjutant.

39. Do you think that it would be desirable that separate and larger accommodation should be given to the senior staff officers, whom it is desirable for the maintenance of the discipline of the public service never to have out of barracks, in contemplation of their being married?—Certainly.

40. Which officers would you consider should be treated in that way?—The lieutenant-colonel, the adjutant, the quartermaster and the paymaster of the regiment probably; we have not a paymaster in our regiment, but every regiment of the line has.

41. The paymaster has not many functions to perform which would render it

Col. G. Moncrieff
and
Captain L. White.

21 April 1855.

it a matter of necessity for him to reside in the barracks?—Probably not; I do not know much of the paymaster's duty; we have none in the Foot Guards.

42. Are there any other officers whom you would include?—I should look upon it that the senior surgeon of the regiment would live in the hospital, and that there he ought to have accommodation.

43. Which are those particular officers who you think ought to have the advantage of superior accommodation?—Certainly the battalion surgeon ought to have superior accommodation.

44. With regard to the question of superior accommodation for married officers generally, what is your opinion; do you think it would be desirable to have larger accommodation, or any proportion of larger accommodation, given to each rank, in contemplation of any officers of that rank being married?—I think so, certainly; it would tend very much to the officers' comfort, and there are so many officers in the service married that I think it would be very desirable.

45. It is your opinion that the lieutenant-colonel should in any case have larger accommodation in contemplation of his being married; what further accommodation do you think should be provided for field officers of that class; would you give it to the majors?—I suppose, upon the principle that you allow two captains, you ought to allow one major to marry, then you would have two married field officers; but I should certainly object to an ensign marrying. My opinion is that no man should marry until he arrives at the rank of captain.

46. Your opinion is that you would not give the encouragement of married accommodation to any officer below the rank of a captain?—Most certainly not.

47. The sense of the evidence which you have given appears to be, that in a barrack affording accommodation to a battalion of 1,000 men, the officers' quarters should be as follows: that the colonel should, if possible, have a house to himself; and when not practicable, that he should have at least three rooms, a dressing-closet, a store-closet, and a water-closet, two servants' rooms, and a kitchen: that the next class of quarters should be those appropriated to the two majors, the surgeon, the adjutant, and the paymaster, each of whom should have two rooms, a dressing-closet, a store-closet, a kitchen, a servant's room, and a water-closet: that the next class of quarters should be appropriated to the married captains, in the proportion of two to a battalion of 1,000 men. That the accommodation provided should consist of two rooms, a dressing-closet, a store-closet, a kitchen, a servant's room, and a water-closet: that the next class should consist of the accommodation provided for the remaining captains, who being considered as single men, should have each two rooms, a dressing-closet, and a store-closet, but with only one kitchen, one servant's room, and one water-closet between two: that the quartermaster should have accommodation provided for him as near to his stores as may be convenient; and that being generally an old married man, the amount of accommodation should be increased: that the subalterns should have each one room, a dressing-closet, and one store-closet; that a servant's room and kitchen should be appropriated to two subalterns, and that water-closets should be provided in the proportion of one to every three or four quarters?—Yes.

48. Will you mention the articles of furniture which you think ought to be provided by the public?—In accordance with the custom of the French army, I propose sufficient furniture for the comfort of an officer; a bed, a chest of drawers, a cupboard, four chairs, two tables, a bath, a washhand-stand and fittings, and a tub. The fittings of the washhand-stand, I should suggest, should be of painted metal. The bedsteads should be iron.

49. (To Captain *White*.) Do you concur in what has been stated by Colonel Moncrieff?—Quite so.

50. With reference to officers' quarters generally, does anything suggest itself which it would be advisable to lay before the Committee?—No; I concur in every thing which has been said; what has been noted down, I think, would work very well.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

51. (To Colonel *Moncrieff*.) What are the principles which appear to you to be the best for the guidance of an architect in laying out the accommodation to be provided for the non-commissioned officers of a battalion?—All the staff non-commissioned

commissioned officers might be, without injury to the service, separated from the men; namely, the sergeant-major, the quartermaster-sergeant, the orderly-room clerk, the sergeant-armourer, one drill-sergeant, if not two, and the drum-major.

52. Would those non-commissioned officers include all for whom you would provide superior accommodation?—I would add the schoolmaster-sergeant.

53. He would probably be accommodated otherwise?—Yes; but he would be counted as a staff-sergeant.

54. The librarian?—The librarian is generally a private soldier; he would be in the library, naturally.

55. And the schoolmaster would be in the school?—Yes.

56. These are the non-commissioned officers as to whom you propose that each should have separate quarters to himself?—Yes. Then there are the 10 pay-sergeants, each of whom ought to have separate quarters.

57. Ten or twelve?—Yes; according to the number of pay-serjeants. All the pay-sergeants ought to have separate quarters; the non-commissioned officers ought to be as near as possible to their companies.

58. The other sergeants would be in the rooms of the men?—Yes; except those who are married.

59. As a point of military discipline, do you think it better that the sergeant who, as a military man, is not classed among the list of staff sergeants, should be in a room near the men, or in a portion of a larger room set apart for him?—I should have him in a portion of a larger room set apart for him; I would have it merely partitioned off.

60. Communicating at the top?—Yes; he ought to be in the room, so as to hear and know everything that is going on in that barrack-room.

61. We have got the staff sergeants, who ought to have separate quarters; what would you propose to give to each?—I should say that they should have the sort of accommodation which you give to a subaltern, a good room with a closet, and a larger sleeping-room, and a kitchen.

62. Would you give those to each sergeant?—To the staff sergeants; to those whom I have named; probably all those are married men; they want some accommodation.

63. Then you would make provision for all the staff sergeants, in contemplation of their being married men?—I would.

64. Including the pay-sergeants?—Including the pay-sergeants.—(Captain *White*.) I would observe that nearly all the inconvenience which the brigade of Guards have always experienced, has been from the insufficiency and unfitness of the accommodation for their non-commissioned officers, and especially their staff sergeants; they cannot be in the places appropriated for them. The consequence is, that other accommodation encroaching upon the soldiers must necessarily be given them. I have never seen a barrack yet where the accommodation for a staff sergeant has been at all fit for him.—(Colonel *Moncrieff*.) In our regiments the staff sergeants are only five, the sergeant-major, the schoolmaster-sergeant, the orderly-room clerk, the sergeant-armourer, and the quartermaster-sergeant; as to the drum-major, I think it would be very desirable.

65. You think it would be desirable to add to the proper staff sergeants, the drum-major?—Yes, and one drill-sergeant.

66. And the paymaster-sergeant?—Yes.

67. What amount of accommodation would you afford to these men; you have already said pretty much the same as to the subalterns?—Rooms on a smaller scale than the subalterns, but they ought to have a kitchen.

68. Take the most important ones, the sergeant-major, and the quartermaster-sergeant, what accommodation would you propose to give to them?—Two small rooms and a kitchen.

69. Would not the quartermaster-sergeant have an office?—Yes, in the stores.

70. Would you recommend that two small rooms and a kitchen should be given to every one of these non-commissioned officers?—Yes. The orderly-room clerk might not require it, but in many instances he would. The sergeant-armourer may be married.

71. There are 19 or 20 quarters here; perhaps it would be sufficient to provide two small rooms and a kitchen for one half the number, and one small room and a kitchen for the remaining half of the number?—It is a difficult thing to settle.

72. With regard to the kitchens, would it not be almost an inconvenience to them to have to go down to cook below; would it not be rather better to have

Col. *G. Moncrieff*
and
Captain *L. White*.

21 April 1855.

Col. G. Moncrieff
and
Captain L. White.

21 April 1855.

their rooms fitted up for cooking purposes?—Yes, but I conclude that the kitchen should be on a level with their room.

73. All on the same floor?—I look upon it that in all those cases the kitchen should be as much as possible upon the same floor.

74. In fact, that of the 20 non-commissioned officers' quarters, one-half should be three rooms, one of which should be fitted as a kitchen, and the remaining half should consist of two rooms, one of which should include a kitchen also?—Yes. The pay-sergeant must be with his company. When you came to the building of the barrack, you might arrange it. You must assume that the pay-master-sergeant is married; you will, I think, find that all those parties are married, excepting the orderly-room clerk. I would give the sergeant-major, from his position, and the quartermaster-sergeant, a little more than the other non-commissioned officers.

75. You would give them, say three rooms?—Yes; they ought to have better accommodation than the others.

76. And you would give each of the others two rooms, one being fitted up as a kitchen?—Yes. What I have said would make the men remarkably comfortable; but in winter, if a man had to buy extra coals for two rooms instead of one, it would create much difficulty. In the other case he would cook in the room which he sleeps in.

77. Having a third room fitted up as a kitchen, does not prevent him from sitting in it if he so pleases, and in winter time he does not require the same amount of ventilation; he can use the third room or not, as he pleases?—Just so.

78. We will pass to the remaining non-commissioned officers?—The sergeants would amount to about four in each company; they would not be more than that. I propose that they should live in the barrack-room.

79. With their men, and in places partitioned off, having a window?—Yes.

80. That is to say, the sergeants should live so; how as to the corporals?—They would sleep in the barrack-room too.

81. Not partitioned off?—No.

82. You would make no special provision for corporals?—No, I do not think that is necessary; they are in the rank and file.

83. Would you think it desirable to have a mess-room for the non-commissioned officers to mess separately?—Certainly.

84. And not in the basement story?—No. They should have a mess-room, and a library and reading-room.

85. Solely appropriated to non-commissioned officers?—Yes.

86. Communicating with the mess-room?—Yes.

87. Pretty much in the same way as for the officers?—Yes; in size they would require more.

88. But as far as the collocation of the rooms goes?—Yes.

89. When you speak of having a library and a librarian solely devoted to the non-commissioned officers, do you contemplate having another library and another librarian for the men?—Yes.

90. Do you say that it will be necessary to have a librarian for the non-commissioned officers?—I think we have a man told off in our battalions for the sergeant of the mess, and, as it is at present, they have their library in the mess-room; they only have the one room.

91. Have you a complete library for the non-commissioned officers, and another complete library for the men?—We have.

92. Does not that lead to a multiplication of volumes, and having two copies of the same work, one for the privates, and another for the non-commissioned officers; whereas otherwise you might increase your number of works?—We have found it work exceedingly well. Ours was one of the first libraries started in the army, and it was all done by private subscription of the officers; now it is done by the men. The privates subscribe one halfpenny a week, and the non-commissioned officers a penny; that keeps the books in good order, and buys new books when they are wanted. The two libraries are quite separate.

93. And they do not interchange books?—No; ours was started in that way, and it has always gone on so. If there was one library and a regularly established librarian kept as a separate thing, and any man could go and get books, you would then require to have the privates' reading-room close to the non-commissioned officers' reading-room. If a soldier has to go out of his
mess-room,

mess-room, or where he is, to a distance for a book to look for it, he very likely will not do it; whereas if a book is at hand, he will sit down quietly, and smoke his pipe and read it. If you give a private soldier, or even a non-commissioned officer, the trouble of going to a distance, if he has his reading-room here and the library on the other side of the barrack-yard, he will say, "If I have the trouble of putting on my jacket and doing that, I may as well go out of barracks altogether." I should say that the library and the reading-room should be together.

94. But they need not be under the same roof with the men's sleeping-rooms?—Perhaps not, as long as there was no necessity for any difficulty in a man's toilette in going there. I should say that the privates' library and reading-room should be as much in the centre of the barracks as could be. I would rather have them in the centre of the barracks than in a detached building; and not in the basement, but on the first floor.

95. The establishment for the non-commissioned officers which you propose, would be a mess-room, and an ante-room communicating with it, and also a library?—Yes. I do not know that it would be quite necessary that they should have both. If they had a small room which could hold books, I do not see why they should not be able to read and write in their mess-room.

96. Still you would prefer two rooms?—It would be clearly a great advantage to them if they could have that. Our people have done remarkably well with one; but if they had two, they would be better off. It would add to their comfort, and add to their feeling of respectability, I think, very much.

97. Then you assume that the mess-room would be attached to a kitchen establishment on a sufficient scale to provide dinners, with convenience for the men?—That would be a convenience certainly, if it could be done.

98. It would be almost necessary?—Yes, it ought to be so; they ought to have their own kitchen.

99. For non-commissioned officers you think there should be a mess-room, an ante-room, a kitchen, a baking-room, a scullery, a beer-cellar, a coal-hole, and a messman's room?—Yes, if they get all that, they will be very well off.

100. We are speaking of the sergeants' mess?—The non-commissioned officers' mess. I think it very desirable that the corporals and sergeants should be together; I do not see the use of separating them.

101. There is a certain amount of expense attending the sergeant's mess, and the corporal has not so much money to supply?—We have no extra expense; all our non-commissioned officers mess together.

102. Is there any other matter which suggests itself to you, which you think it would be valuable to point out to us, connected with the accommodation to non-commissioned officers generally?—No, I have nothing to add; I think if you provide anything like that, you will provide most liberally for them.

103. (To Captain White.) Is there anything which you think it would be desirable to point out upon this head?—No.

MEN'S QUARTERS.

104. (To Colonel Moncrieff.) What is the largest number of men which you think there should be in a room?—I should like to have a sergeant to each room; I should say about 25 men. I should suggest a good deal more room than is given to them now; I think with a well-laid out building, you might put a company upon a flat.

105. As at the Wellington Barracks?—Yes, but in a good deal larger rooms; about double the size.

106. Then we understand you to say, that looking to the most convenient way of maintaining discipline, and looking, further, to the number of non-commissioned officers whom you think you will have available for maintaining discipline, viz. four, you would divide a company into four rooms, holding 25 men in each room?—Yes.

107. What ground space would you allow to each man?—Seven feet long, by five feet wide, and I should wish a space of at least 10 feet between the foot of one bed and the foot of the other, supposing the beds raised at opposite sides of a room.

108. Do you propose that the men should dine in their sleeping-room?—No, the men should have a separate room to dine in.

Col. *G. Moncrieff*
and
Captain *L. White.*

21 April 1855.

109. Supposing you find that four rooms of a particular size are required for the men to sleep in, would one more room of the same size for a company suffice to enable them to take their breakfasts and dinners?—Yes.

110. You think that there must be a table along there for the convenience of the men, and for different purposes?—Yes.

111. Could not you attach to the bed some contrivance which could be let down when wanted, which would get rid of a table being continually in the way when it was not wanted for use?—

112. You would recommend 7 feet, and 7 feet, and 10 feet, making 24 feet, as the width of the room?—Yes.

113. You would recommend that in each of these sleeping rooms there should be a box partitioned off by wood-work at the end, enclosing a bed for the non-commissioned officer?—Yes.

114. And also a window where he should dress, and the partition carried up so high as to screen him from the view of the men outside, but allowing him at the same time to be cognizant of everything which was going on?—Yes.

115. In considering the men's quarters, we have taken it for granted that the men shall not eat in their sleeping-rooms?—Yes.

116. It is necessary therefore to provide some accommodation where they can take their meals; what amount of accommodation do you think would suffice for them?—I think a room of the size of the barrack-room would accommodate the whole company who are likely to take mess.

117. A room about 60 feet long, with a table about 50 feet long?—Yes; a room 60 feet long accommodates exactly 60 men to eat.

118. On one side?—On both sides of the table. If you have two tables you can dine 100 easily; so that a room of the same size as the barrack-room would be quite large enough for the men to dine in.

119. Do not you think it would be desirable that the day-room for the company should be, if possible, on the same flat?—I should prefer it on the ground flat.

120. Where would you place an ablution-room; what size should it be for a company of 100 men?—On the same flat as the dormitory, and large enough to enable 50 men to wash at a time.

121. Would you have the men's day-room on the ground floor?—Yes; and I think it would save a great deal of trouble; it would save the men's dinners being carried up stairs.

122. With respect to day-rooms, are day-rooms desirable for the sake of the general comfort of the soldiers?—I think very much so.

123. Independently of any view of their dining in those rooms?—Decidedly.

124. Do not you think it very desirable that they should have this accommodation afforded to them for the purpose of being able to sit there to read, write, and do anything which they require, and even to smoke there?—Yes, I should allow all that; if you do not allow the men to smoke, they will not remain in the day-room.

125. That question is asked merely with a view to a day-room being considered an element in the barracks, as an increased accommodation for the soldier?—It is very desirable, and would make the soldier live in the barracks instead of in a public-house.

126. Do not you think that rooms of this description being added to barrack accommodation, would be a great inducement to the men to remain in the barracks instead of resorting outside?—Yes, that is my object in not only suggesting it, but approving of it; I know from my own experience the immense advantage which our libraries have been to them; the men sit in the library and smoke and read the papers, and do anything they like.

127. Would you propose that each company, or each two companies, should cook by themselves?—The matter of cooking accommodation would depend upon the building more, I think, than upon anything else; it would be better to have the kitchen for the two companies, if you chose to do that, as near as possible to the room where they get their dinner.

128. In constructing the barrack, what would you place on the ground floor?—I should place the two pay-sergeants' rooms and the two day-rooms; there would also be ample room for a staff sergeant.

129. And on the first floor, four sleeping-rooms, and on the second floor four sleeping-rooms, and you would go no higher?—Just so; I do not want men to live or sleep in basement rooms.

130. With

130. With regard to the construction of barracks, do you know the new building in the Wellington Barracks, the new wing facing Buckingham Palace? —Yes.

Col. G. Moncrieff
and
Captain L. White.

131. You have been in it?—Yes, I have been all over it.

132. You are aware, from your knowledge of the barracks, that the old construction was a passage, with two rooms on either side?—Yes.

21 April 1855.

133. In the new barrack, is it not the case that the construction is a long passage, out of which rooms open?—Yes.

134. What is your opinion as to the respective constructions of those two different forms of barrack, which is the best?—The one in the new building I think must give a great deal more air than the other, because there is a window opposite each door.

135. As a general construction of barracks, do not you think that a broad passage, out of which the rooms open, and in which men for certain purposes can be seen, is a great improvement over the old system, which has no passage at all?—I should myself propose a broad passage between those four rooms. I should have the rooms, two in the back of the barrack, and two in the front of the building, with merely a partition wall; but between those rooms I should have a broad passage, in which you could parade your company whenever you chose.

136. You consider that the principle adopted in the new building in the Wellington Barracks is a great improvement over the old building in the Wellington Barracks?—Yes, very great indeed. I should like to see a free and available passage outside the barrack rooms. I should not be at all particular if you had on the other side of that passage another such room.

137. How would you like that passage?—I am afraid my ideas are a little extravagant on that question; I should very much like to make it a separate building, and light it at each end.

138. Do you propose a passage the length of the building?—The length of the house. I should recommend myself detached houses.

139. With respect to the day-room, you would recommend that it should have table-benches sufficient to enable the men to dine, and cupboards and shelves to store their crockery?—Yes.

140. We now come to ablution-rooms and kitchens; you think that the kitchens ought to be as near as possible to the day-rooms, and that a kitchen should be for one or two companies?—Two I should think, and the kitchens ought to be detached.

141. Would you recommend that the bath rooms should be appropriated one to two companies, or would you think it more desirable that there should be a bath establishment for the whole battalion?—I think a bath establishment for the battalion would be more economical.

142. You think that an ablution room for each company would be amply sufficient?—Plenty.

143. What is your opinion regarding cleaning rooms?—The cleaning rooms or sheds ought to be detached. There should be one for each or two companies, according to their size.

144. With regard to the kitchens, you are aware no doubt that at the present moment we have nothing else but boilers?—Nothing.

145. And the usual dinner of a soldier is a sort of stew and soup. Do you not think it desirable that there should be means provided in barracks for the purposes of baking meat, or otherwise varying the food that the men live upon?—I think so, certainly; because you see that the men constantly send out their meat to be baked, and pay the extra expense, rather than eat it boiled every day.

146. With regard to the ablution places, supposing that the construction of barracks would admit of it, and the position of the barracks would also allow it to be done, would it not be desirable that the means of ablution should be placed near the barrack rooms of the company; that there should be a room either attached to the company, or at the end of a passage, in order that a man should not have to go down three or four pair of stairs, or from the top of the house to the basement story?—It would be better no doubt. It would be more convenient.

147. As to the cleaning rooms, you recommend that there should be also a cleaning room attached to each company, or each two companies; what fittings
o.36. B are

Col. G. Moncrieff and
Captain L. White.

21 April 1855.

are required in it?—Some pegs to hang up belts; and then some tubs to mix pipe-clay in, and some tables.

148. (To Captain White.) Have you any additional information which you can give us upon this subject?—I think not, because we shall come to the subject again.

MARRIED MEN.

149. (To Colonel Moncrieff.) In making the arrangements for the construction of a barrack on the scale which we contemplate, what proportion would you assume that the married men for whom accommodation ought to be provided, should bear to the single?—That is laid down by the Queen's regulations; it is six in 100.

150. Is it not a fact, that though the regulations restrict the number to six, still the commanding officers do practically, and almost invariably give permission to a greater number of wives to reside in barracks?—They give leave to a larger number of men to marry.

151. Do not they allow them to live in barracks with their wives?—When there is accommodation they do, but there is generally none; in various barracks in the line they do; in London, we have excluded them entirely, excepting when there is accommodation, so as to put the married people by themselves.

152. Do you think it would be desirable to restrict the number to the number recognized by the regulations?—Very nearly so.

153. Do you think that that is as much as should be allowed?—I think perhaps you might make a little allowance for the non-commissioned officers; that the staff sergeants and those persons should not be included.

154. The staff sergeants are not included in the six?—No, but the other sergeants and the pay sergeants are.

155. Notwithstanding the regulation is now six in every 100, and which has been established for some time, do you not think it possible that the number might be more limited, considering that the Limited Service Act is now coming into operation, and that you will not have so many old men?—You will not, I suppose. Then you must take into consideration the number of additional men who are married to the six, and also married with leave of the commanding officer.

156. What is the present accommodation provided for married men in barracks?—I am not aware of any; there is none. In the line I know that they sleep in the same barrack-room with other people; we have never allowed that.

157. We are bound to recommend what on the whole seems to us the most eligible mode for providing for six married couples per 100 men; what, according to your experience and your opinion, would be the best mode of doing it?—A detached building or buildings to hold them. I would have them in the barrack-yard, of course, but in an entirely detached building.

158. What extent of accommodation would you allow to each married couple?—That is a difficult matter to decide. I have seen nothing which I should suggest much better than the Model Lodging Houses in the Vauxhall-road, so far as the amount of accommodation goes.

159. What is the amount of accommodation afforded to each couple there?—There are two small rooms; one of which has a kitchen-range, and water laid on, with a sink. I do not say that one room might not do, but it would require to be a little larger.

160. You think that one large room might answer the purpose, if it was found more convenient, in point of construction?—Yes.

161. Is there any other suggestion which you would make upon this point?—I think not.

162. (To Captain White.) Have you anything to state upon this point?—I should prefer a separate room for each married man, and I think it might be done with very little additional expense.

SCHOOL-ROOMS, SCHOOL-MASTERS' QUARTERS, LIBRARIES, AND READING-ROOMS.

163. (To Colonel Moncrieff.) What extent of school-room accommodation do you think would be required in such a barrack as we have in view; would you recommend that there should be an adult school-room and an infant school?—

Certainly,

Certainly, two schools; and if there are means of teaching at the same time, there should be two rooms.

164. In a battalion of 1,000 men you would require a large school-room for the adults?—Yes.

165. Do you think it desirable that the school-master should have quarters near the school-room?—Certainly; it is the best place for him.

166. In fact, there should be two school-rooms; and two schoolmasters' quarters?—Yes.

167. Ought those school-rooms to be on the ground floor, the first floor, or the second floor; which would be the most convenient?—The ground floor; and I think the adult school should be near the library.

168. Would you recommend that the libraries should be in the same building?—I have already said that the libraries should be as near the men as possible, in the most central situation in which you can get them.

169. All that you have said as to the sergeants' libraries would apply to the libraries for the men?—Yes.

170. And you would put the libraries and reading-rooms in the men's barracks?—Yes, or close to them.

171. Do you admit to the schools in the barracks the children of soldiers who do not live in barracks?—Yes; we must in that case, because none of our married people live in barracks.

172. It is not contrary to the rule of the barracks; every man who is married is entitled to send his children to the school?—Yes.

173. Do not you think it would be desirable to have a room attached to the school where the children could take off their things, and wash themselves?—Yes; in wet weather, particularly.

174. In fact, it would be part of the education of the children in the larger sense?—Anything of that kind is desirable.

175. With respect to the libraries and the reading-rooms which you recommend should be in the same building as the men's rooms, the library and reading-room would probably be required larger for the men than for the non-commissioned officers?—Certainly.

176. There would be required a librarian to take charge of that library; he would be a private, we presume?—He is a private soldier generally, and lives in the library.

177. Is it, from your experience, likely that the librarian would be a married man or a single one?—He is generally some old soldier who is able to keep the books, and to whom it is an advantage; you cannot calculate upon whether he is a married man or not.

178. If he were a single man, one small closet would be quite sufficient for him?—Yes.

179. If he were a married man, it would be necessary to provide additional accommodation for him?—In that case he would be better away.

180. (To Captain *White*.) Have you anything to add?—I would only urge the necessity of having an apartment for the librarian apart, because it is contrary to regulation that he should reside in the room; in fact, it takes up a part of the room.

GUARD-ROOMS, LOCK-UP ROOMS, AND ORDERLY-ROOM.

181. (To Colonel *Moncrieff*.) What kind of guard-room and what amount of lock-up room would you have provided for a barrack for 1,000 men; would you have one or two guard-rooms?—That must depend upon the size of the barrack-yard. You would require a guard-room at each gate. With my idea of what a barrack-yard ought to be for a barrack for 1,000 men, you would at least require two guard-rooms.

182. Would you attach lock-up rooms to each?—Certainly.

183. In the construction of lock-up rooms there are some things which do not strike an architect, but which appear to be of some importance to military men, namely, the means by which they are lighted and ventilated; an architect in building a room which is to be used hereafter as a lock-up room, builds it as an ordinary room, and the result is very often that the men break out of it?—Yes.

184. If they do not break out of it they very often break a pane of glass, and get

Col. G. *Moncrieff*
and
Captain *L. White*.

21 April 1855.

Col. G. Moncrieff
and
Captain L. White.

21 April 1855.

get in a bottle of spirits; and those considerations, which do not occur to an architect, are found afterwards to be matters of very great importance; would it not be desirable that the lock-up room attached to each guard-room should be so lighted and ventilated as to allow of no communication with the outside?—Certainly.

185. The best way of doing that would be to light and ventilate it from the top, and to have no side windows at all?—It would be much better, I think; but if a man was brought in there at an early hour of the day, the sun beating down upon his head would be inconvenient. You might light it and ventilate it from the top of the wall without going to the roof, if the windows were high up.

186. What number of rooms would you have in the guard-room?—You must have two rooms; one called the guard-room, and another a sort of lock-up-room, in case of any man being violent.

187. What accommodation would you provide for the guard itself?—I suppose for about 12 men.

188. Would that consist of more than one room?—No; one room is sufficient, with a fireplace and window.

189. You have already answered the question with regard to the lock-up room, but as distinguished from the lock-up room, do you think that it would be desirable that attached to every guard-room there should be a couple or three cells, in order that where the men are violent they may be separated from those men in the lock-up room?—Yes.

190. Then your answer as to the extent of accommodation would be that there should be one large guard-room; that there should be a lock-up-room, and then, that there should be two cells for violent men?—Yes, and a yard near.

191. And you are of opinion that the lock-up room should be lighted from some place where the men cannot get at the window?—Yes, and well ventilated, because those rooms would not be very large, and they would have a good many men in them.

192. As to the orderly-room, what accommodation is required for orderly-room purposes in a barrack for 1,000 men; what would you recommend, and where would you place it?—It ought to be in the centre of the building as nearly as possible.

193. Would you require one room for the commanding officer and the adjutant, and another room for the clerk?—There should be one good sized room and well ventilated, which I think perfectly sufficient for those purposes.

194. Should there be a waiting-room attached to it?—It depends upon the size. If the room is well ventilated, and a good-sized room, you require nothing else. There ought to be shelter outside that room for all applicants coming to the orderly-room.

195. It would answer all the purposes if the orderly-room opened into one of the covered passages of which we have spoken?—Yes.

196. Do not you think it very important that this orderly-room should have attached to it a sort of safe or lock-up book-case of a strong character, for keeping the books?—Yes, it would be a great advantage; there ought also to be good accommodation for clerks, writing desks, and those things.

197. (To Captain White.) Have you anything to add upon this point?—Yes; I think the privies and urinals attached to the guard-room should be outside the building, and not inside.

DIVINE WORSHIP.

198. (To Colonel Moncrieff.) Do you think it sufficient to find church accommodation for about 1,000 individuals in a barrack for 1,000 men?—I think that would be sufficient.

199. Or 1,200, allowing for women and children?—You must take off a certain number of men who are on guard, and a certain number of men who are doing different things.

200. Are there any particular points of construction in chapels as connected with military service which you think of importance?—Merely that you should be able to hear the clergyman all over the building.

201. Taking it in this point of view, is it not desirable that attached to the chapel there should be either a veranda or a porch where the men could parade by

by companies in coming out in extremely wet weather?—It would be an advantage; I should recommend a veranda in front of all barracks. There should be a very large church-door, I think, where the men could march in four abreast, and then I think you would not require much of a veranda.

Col. G. Moncrieff
and
Captain L. White.

21 April 1855.

QUARTER-MASTER'S STORES.

202. (To Colonel *Moncrieff*.) With respect to the accommodation for the quarter-master's stores, what should be provided for the office and establishment which he requires?—It would depend upon where you put it.

203. Is there any particular locality in a barrack where it is more desirable than another that the quarter-master's stores should be placed?—It should be where there is light and air, and not very far away.

204. Should it be in communication with the orderly-room or the guard-room?—Certainly not the guard-room. I do not think the position is a matter of very great importance; it will depend very much upon the general arrangement of the barrack buildings.

205. What particular space and kind of fitments and arrangements would you require for the quarter-master's stores?—Pegs and shelves. You require to put up accoutrements and knapsacks, and to put aside tools; you have all sorts of bales of clothing. The room should be a well-aired and well-ventilated room, and capable of being kept dry and warm.

206. What extent of accommodation is required; would one room be sufficient, or would two rooms be required; a store-room and an office?—You would require an office.

207. Do you think that there should be a store-room besides the office for the quarter-master?—Yes; or two, I think. The office might be put in a corner of the store-room; one store-room would be a lumber-room.

[The Witnesses withdrew.]

[Adjourned to Monday next, at Twelve o'clock.]

Friday, 27th April 1855.

VISCOUNT MONCK, M.P., IN THE CHAIR.

Colonel *George Moncrieff* and Captain *Loraine White*; further Examined.

BARRACK-MASTERS' QUARTERS.

208. To Captain *White*.] DO you consider it desirable, or necessary, with reference to the interests of the service, that the barrack-master should live in or close to the barracks?—Certainly, it is absolutely necessary.

209. That being the case, you think it desirable that a house should be provided for him in connexion with the barracks?—Yes.

210. Would you have that a detached building, secluded altogether from the barracks, or would you have it like the head officers' quarters?—I would have it near to, but outside the barrack wall. Barrack-masters generally are retired officers, with large families, and it is desirable that they should be separate from the troops.

211. What sized house, as a general rule, would you have for the barrack-master?—I should say a house with four rooms, a couple of garrets, and a kitchen in the basement, would be sufficient.

212. You think that the barrack-master, being a permanent officer, his quarters should be at least as good as those of the lieutenant-colonel commanding?—Yes; many of them are themselves men of high rank, and Companions of the Bath, and distinguished men.

o.36.

B 3

213. What

Col. G. Moncrieff
and
Captain L. White.

27 April 1855.

Col. G. Moncrieff
and
Captain L. White.

27 April 1855.

213. What quantity of storage is required?—He requires seven rooms, all about 30 feet by 20 :

- 2 clean bedding stores ;
- 1 foul bedding store ;
- 1 utensil store ;
- 1 for unserviceable stores ;
- 1 for new hair-beds ; and,
- 1 for carding, or remaking them when necessary.

7

214. Do not you think it is desirable, for the convenience of the men, that the stores of all kinds should be as much as possible in the centre of the accommodation provided?—No question about it.

215. And that all the general business of the barracks should, as much as possible, be carried on in the centre of the barracks?—Certainly ; because in those countries where they have a great deal of bad weather when the men are taking their bedding in the rain, the sooner they get it under cover the better.

216. What does the barrack-master require for his staff?—He will require two sergeants ; if he has not two sergeants, he will require a barrack-sergeant and a labourer.

217. Would you suggest that those two men should be accommodated pretty much as you accommodate the regimental staff sergeants?—They have already two rooms ; I would add a kitchen, which was proposed to be added to the staff-sergeants ; I would provide two rooms and a kitchen for each of the two men.

218. Supposing the idea to be carried out of placing the stores in the centre of the barracks, do you think it desirable that those staff-sergeants' quarters should be adjoining the stores?—I think it would be most desirable their quarters should be distinct, as they are permanently there, and separate from the troops.

219. In those six rooms which you have proposed, do you include an office?—No, certainly not. It is necessary to have one room for the barrack-master's office, and another for the barrack sergeants.

220. Would it not be convenient to have an office attached to the stores?—Certainly ; but it is not absolutely necessary.

221. Supposing that a barrack has one part which may be called the principal front, and that along that front there would run the parade ground, and that behind there were one or two yards, probably you would recommend that the barrack establishment should not occupy a position in the front face, but should be accommodated in a separate building, near to the centre of the line of buildings, but in the rear of them?—Yes, exactly. I have always regretted that those necessary buildings should be placed in the front : they spoil the appearance of the barrack. It is greatly to be regretted that the barracks in this country have that ignoble appearance which they always have, and which is not the case in any other country.

222. With reference to fuel, you require a good deal of stowage for fuel in a barrack for 1,000 men ; what accommodation would be required for that?—It requires a coalyard covered ; a shed.

223. That would be wherever the great barrack stores are placed?—Yes.

224. Would it not be more convenient to distribute the coals in three or four places?—Not in a barrack for 1,000 men.

225. What else would be required?—There should be a weighing machine for waggons and carts.

226. Do you think it would be convenient to have two entrances, one principal entrance to the barrack-yard, and another entrance for the use of the stores and the soldiers?—Undoubtedly.

227. And that close to this entrance there should be a weighing machine, so as to enable all the stores to be weighed as they go into the barrack department?—A moveable machine, such as they have at the railway stations, would be desirable.

228. Would it not be convenient to have at the same place other weighing machines, for the purpose of weighing all the stores of every description that came

came into the barrack department?—The two machines already described would be sufficient. Col. G. Moncrieff
and
Captain L. White.

229. Is there any other store in connexion with the barrack-master's department which you would think it desirable to have?—No.

230. How do you keep the barrack stores clean?—Washing barrack bedding is done by contract. At stations where a labourer is not allowed, cleaning the barrack-office, sweeping the stores, and preserving utensils from rust, is paid for by the barrack-master and his sergeant.

27 April 1855.

231. Would it not be desirable that some part of the work should be done in the barracks by the soldiers' wives, so as to give employment to the soldiers' wives and families?—It would. We are going to make the experiment on a large scale in the Wellington Barracks; and it is very desirable that it should succeed. Not only will it employ women, but we shall have the barrack bedding very much better washed; and it will be a great convenience to have it done in the barrack-yard; for contractors return it very irregularly, and it is consequently issued to the troops not so well aired as it ought to be, for the clothes-horses provided (such as are used in cottages, &c.) are of no use whatever.

BATHS, WASH-HOUSES, AND DRYING-ROOMS.

232. At present have you any place in the barracks at which washing is done?—No.

233. Do you think it would be a good plan to establish in the barracks a laundry and a wash-house upon scientific principles for the purpose of washing by machinery, and drying-houses, so that the things could be dried at all times, and in all weathers?—Yes; the experiment about to be made is on that principle.

234. What other stores require to be washed besides the soldiers' linen?—Only the soldiers' bedding and linen; but that requires a considerable amount of washing. There is a rug and two blankets, which are only washed once a year: certainly in London they ought to be twice; and once a month his sheets are changed. A very great improvement has lately taken place, by giving a clean paillasse and bolster every three months.

235. Supposing that, by mechanical contrivances, it could be done so cheaply that it would cost less money to wash them once a fortnight than it now costs to wash them once a month, do not you think it would be a great improvement in a sanitary point of view?—Most certainly; but I should much prefer to have the woollens washed every six months, instead of the sheets every fortnight; but both would be most desirable certainly. The woollens ought to be washed every six months; and I am very much surprised that the medical authorities have not insisted upon it long ago. You are not aware that the soldier pays for the washing of his sheets, a charge I hope to see him relieved from.

KITCHENS AND BAKEHOUSES.

236. Have you considered the subject of the most convenient plan to be adopted in providing the means of cooking the meals of the troops in barracks?—Yes; I have seen great inconvenience in the present system: it might be remedied either by a concentrated cooking-house, or by cooking-houses dispersed near, but distinct in the building; but certainly nothing can be worse than it is at this moment. The distance the dinners have to go is so great, the men get them cold and comfortless.

237. Would not it very much depend upon the shape of the barracks whether there should be one concentrated kitchen, or several kitchens?—A great deal; I think that should remain with the architect, who has to make the best of his space of ground.

238. In some peculiar form of barracks it might be most convenient that it should be in the one way, and in other instances it might be most convenient that it should be in the other?—Yes.

239. Are you of opinion that wherever the kitchen is, it should not be under the same roof with the living rooms of the troops?—Certainly; separate from the main building.

240. Do you think that all barracks ought to be lighted with gas?—Decidedly. The

Col. G. Moncrieff
and
Captain L. White.

27 April 1855.

The Wellington and the St. George's Barracks are at this moment ordered to be lighted with gas.

241. You are aware that a great deal of cooking is now done by gas; that, for instance, the cooking at the Crystal Palace is all done by gas?—Yes.

242. Supposing gas could be used, there would be no difficulty in putting the kitchens close to the different companies, without causing any inconvenience or annoyance?—No.

243. We gather from your evidence that you think that the kitchens ought to be as near as possible to the men for whom they are provided; but that it would be desirable that they should not be exactly under the same roof, but that there should be some small space separating them from the main building of the barracks?—Precisely, with a covered way, of course. But, in order to make the soldier comfortable, there must be some better means of keeping the barracks in repair.

BARRACK REPAIRS.

244. You are of opinion that there should be, under any new system, a better and more speedy means of repairing any temporary damage to the barracks than that which at present exists through the medium of the barrack-master's Department, the Engineer's Department, and the Board of Ordnance?—Yes, it is very desirable.

245. What do you think would be the most practicable means of carrying out that idea; in whom would you vest the power of ordering necessary repairs?—I would leave it to the commanding officer and the barrack-master. I would suggest that the barrack Form 64, called "Fair Wear," should be extended to trifling repairs, causing so much inconvenience by delay.

246. Supposing a gas-pipe to burst, and you have a clerk of the works, who reports instantly that a gas-pipe has burst; what mode have you at present of getting that repaired?—The only thing I can do is, to send to the Royal Engineers' Office, and tell them of this circumstance; but, to save time, I generally send a man myself to the contractor; there my power ends.

247. You send to the engineer officers, and then they get authority to get the repair done?—Yes: lately an escape of gas happened in one of the guard-houses; it was reported to me, and I sent a report over to have it remedied as soon as possible; I sent to the contractor also; he returned me word that it was holiday time, and that he had no man to send: that escape of gas existed for two days; it will be easily felt what an inconvenience it must have been to the men, and what an expense the waste of gas caused to the public; if it had been in my power to have done it, it should have been staunch in half an hour; the same with water.

KITCHENS AND BAKEHOUSES.

248. (To Colonel Moncrieff.) Will you favour the Committee with your ideas as to the best construction of kitchens for barracks?—I should recommend the kitchen to be built large enough to cook for two or four companies, as the architect might think convenient; the kitchen to be placed in the rear of the two blocks of houses holding the two or the four companies, in the centre between the two. I think that would be quite near enough for the dinner to be conveyed warm into the day-rooms, and altogether conveniently. I should prefer to have the kitchen behind the block of building that forms the two houses; that is to say, to have a kitchen for two companies, instead of four.

249. You would have the kitchen for two companies in a separate building, sufficiently connected with the rest of the building to enable the food to be conveyed under cover, and yet sufficiently detached to allow no fumes to get from one building to the other?—Just so. The great thing is to have it in a convenient place, so that the men may have their food warm.

250. Do not you think it would be highly desirable that in any new barrack to be designed hereafter, provision should be made to enable the men to bake their bread?—I think it would be desirable in the barracks to enable the men to do as much as possible for themselves. A kitchen for four companies should contain four coppers, and a good-sized oven for each company.

BATHS, WASH-HOUSES, AND DRYING ROOMS.

Col. G. Moncrieff
and
Captain L. White,

27 April 1855.

251. To Captain *White*.] Would you recommend that in designing a barrack for 1,000 men, provision should be made to enable the soldiers, and their wives and children, to have baths?—Certainly, both for men and women.

252. You have already stated that you think it highly desirable that wash-houses, and the means of drying linen in all weathers, should be provided at the barrack; you would put the baths in the same building?—Yes.

253. Have you any suggestion to make as to the most convenient position in the barrack for the baths and washhouses?—No; except that they should be as much out of sight as possible.

254. To what extent would you, from your experience, advise that means of bathing should be provided for a battalion of 1,000 men, with its usual complement of women and children?—I think, generally, about 40 or 50 use the baths; that I have observed to be about the usual number who have bathed.

255. Then you would contemplate probably an increase to 60 or 70, and that each bath would take up from half an hour to three quarters of an hour, so that six or eight bathers would use each bath in a day, and therefore seven or eight baths would be sufficient for a battalion?—Yes. I consider that if you give the men an opportunity of bathing, you will have an increase of bathers. I think it would be desirable to have five or six warm baths, and that, wherever it is practicable, there should be a cold plunging bath.

256. Would it not be highly desirable that, in connexion with any establishment in a barrack enabling men to bathe and to wash, there should be a drying-room, in which linen could be dried speedily, and independently of the weather?—Certainly.

257. That would be a necessary part of the washing apparatus?—Decidedly.

WORKSHOPS.

258. Do you not think that it would be highly desirable in designing a barrack to provide workrooms for the master tailor and the master shoemaker, and that a workshop and forge should be provided for the master armourer?—They are absolutely necessary.

259. Would you also recommend that there should be a carpenter's shop in every barrack, and that the men should have tools and planks, and everything that was necessary to enable them to do trifling repairs in their own barracks?—It would be attended with very great benefit to the service at large, as well as to the people occupying those barracks. When an army takes the field, you are constantly calling for all the carpenters, and all the blacksmiths, and it is found that they are out of practice, and have lost their art; it would be attended with vast economy to the service. But I must observe, that the soldier is not sufficiently remunerated now for his trouble, and the wear of his clothes; I have often lamented it, because he is ever ready to shake off the *ennui* and sameness of a soldier's life, if fairly treated.

260. Then what you would recommend would be, that there should be a carpenter's shop, as well as other shops, in each barrack, which should be under the charge of the barrack-master, and that the barrack-master should have the power of employing the soldiers occupying the barracks in doing the repairs required in those barracks, and of paying them for their work?—Yes.

261. Do the soldiers do the whitewashing and the cleansing of the barracks now?—It is done at the public expense once a year; and if the troops choose to do it afterwards themselves, they may do it; we provide them with all requisites for the purpose.

262. Is it not the case that the soldier is frequently charged for repairs, such as mending windows, and things of that sort, at least twice as much as he could get it done for in the town?—No; perhaps you will be surprised to hear that the barrack damages in my district (never unoccupied a single day), are under 20 *l.* a year, and that the fair wear which is charged to the public is only 5 *l.* a month, 60 *l.* a year.

263. What sort of damage is charged to the soldier?—Breakage of windows, doors, or barrack furniture of any kind, wilfully or recklessly. If the individual or the men of a room are made to pay damages, they are very small; but when

Col. G. Moncrieff
and
Captain L. White.

27 April 1855.

troops are overcrowded, and damages are charged regimentally, they become considerable. The artillery have scarcely any barrack damages to pay, the old soldier preventing any mischief the recruit may feel disposed to commit.

264. To Colonel Moncrieff.] Would you think it desirable that workshops should be provided for the master tailor and the master shoemaker, and workshops and a forge for the master armourer?—The armourer has a forge; for the master tailor and shoemaker it would be very convenient indeed to have workshops; at present they are obliged to do the work in the barrack-rooms, or in a room taken away from the men: there ought to be separate accommodation for them.

265. What do you think of the plan suggested by Captain White, of having carpenters' shops, with tools necessary for ordinary carpenters' work in each barrack, and that the men should be employed by the barrack department in repairing a considerable portion of the damages?—I think it would be to the advantage of the men, if it were under the control of the commanding officer; it should be at his discretion; there is not any commanding officer that would not be glad to have the men employed; it would be a great comfort to the men in giving them employment, and it would expedite the repairs very much, and save expense.

BALL COURT AND GYMNASIUM, AND FENCING SCHOOL.

266. To Captain White.] Do you think that a ball court and gymnasium is desirable in each barrack?—It is.

267. Colonel Moncrieff.] I would suggest, in addition to that, a skittle ground, a quoit ground, and a cricket field; I would recommend these to be in the barrack yard particularly, in order to prevent the soldiers being under the necessity of dressing themselves to go out of the barracks; if a man is obliged to change his clothes, he will not play at cricket at all.

DRILL GROUNDS.

268. Do not you think that there might be in connexion with each barrack a large space covered with glass, which might be used for drilling in bad weather?—A large covered space would be a great convenience wherever it best suited the general arrangements of the building.

269. Both for cavalry and infantry?—For both: in St. John's Wood they have a riding-school, which they find to be of great use; and at Croydon they have covered sheds, which they find very useful for drilling.

STABLES.

270. What amount of stabling would it be desirable to provide for the officers of a battalion?—There are only five stables allowed now, but you want more than that. You have given latitude to the officers in the way of married accommodation, and you might also, I think, give greater latitude for the officers' horses. I should recommend in each barrack to have ten stalls, and two loose boxes, with a saddle-room, and a covered shed.

271. Would you recommend also that there should be a forage-room, and quarters for the grooms in connexion with the stables, or would you have the grooms live in the barracks?—They are better in the stable.

272. In fact, would you recommend the stable department to be a separate establishment, with the necessary men and forage-room?—Yes.

273. Would it not be necessary to provide in connexion with each barrack a piece of ground for the purpose of exercising the men in putting up and taking down tents, and putting up huts, and doing all those things which they would require to do when engaged in a campaign?—I think that would be desirable.

274. Independently of the drill-ground, which of course should be smooth, is it not desirable that there should be a field, or a rough piece of ground, which could be used for pitching tents upon?—Yes.

275. Would it not be necessary to have a place where the men could be exercised in intrenching, in order to teach the men the nature of earth-works?—Yes, it would. It might be done in the same ground in which you put up the tents; that

that would be a very great advantage, more particularly for throwing up earth-works.

Col. G. Moncrieff
and
Captain L. White.

ENGINE HOUSE.

27 April 1855.

276. To Captain White.] Would it be desirable to have an engine-house connected with every barrack?—Certainly.

PRIVIES, DRAINAGE, AND SEWERAGE.

277. With respect to the drainage of barracks, of course that is comparatively easy when you have the out-fall drainage of a large town immediately in the neighbourhood; but if you go to place a barrack in the middle of a common, you must not only arrange how your drains are to be constructed to carry away the sewage from the houses, but you must arrange what is to be done with it afterwards. Have you ever considered what should be done with reference to that view of the subject; supposing, for example, you had to build a barrack in the middle of Aldershott Heath, what would you do with the sewage?—You must make a channel for it to be carried off.

278. Carried off where?—They carry it into rivers principally.

279. Might not that be provided for by having it carried into large tanks, and deodorised, and converted into portable manure?—Yes, if the manure was not destroyed by the process it underwent.

280. Connected with carrying out this principle of sewerage, the question of privies and water-closets naturally arises; do you think it would be a practicable thing, as regards the troops, to get rid of privies altogether, and to have nothing but water-closets?—We have nothing else now here.

281. Do you find that the water-closets get out of order from being ill-treated by the men or the officers?—No. We flush the privies as often as we please; and they are in a perfect state.

282. You say that you have nothing but water-closets; are they such as is commonly understood by that term?—We have water-closets only in the guard-houses and officers' quarters, and they are attended with great expense and trouble; they are constantly out of order.

283. From what cause?—The men do not understand them. For instance, in the last new guard-room, which has been finished and only occupied a few months, the water froze; and they took an immense poker to remedy it, and destroyed it altogether.

284. In the habitual use of water-closets, do you find that the men, either from mischief or from any other cause, put things down, and so choak them up?—Constantly.

285. Do you think that water-closets would not be a good substitute for well-flushed privies?—Certainly not. Even with flushed privies the troops throw down all manner of things, and put them out of order. I require them to clean them out themselves when they complain, and it is found that they have been throwing all sorts of things into them; I say to them, "It is not right that the public should pay the expense; you must do it yourselves." And they take out a great quantity of old shoes and boots, and brushes, and tins, and sticks, and all sorts of things.

286. If you had water-closets, they would not be able to do that?—It would be very desirable to prevent it by any means.

287. But you think that water-closets, such as are properly understood by that term, would not answer for barracks generally?—No; I am persuaded they would be a failure.

LIGHTING, HEATING, VENTILATION, AND SUPPLY OF WATER.

288. What kind of light would you propose in barracks?—Decidedly gas.

289. You would recommend lighting with gas, both externally and internally?—Yes.

290. You would put gas-lights in every soldier's room, and in every kitchen, and in every passage?—Certainly, I would recommend gas. But without a steady old soldier is specially appointed for the duty of lighting, extinguishing, and cleaning the lamps, with a trifling interest in executing his work carefully,

Col. G. Moncrieff
and
Captain L. White.

27 April 1855.

say even 6d. a day, the expense will be so great, that the soldier will lose a very great boon.

291. What would be the best means of heating the barracks?—You cannot have anything so good as an ordinary fire in each room.

292. What has been your experience as regards the means of ventilation in barrack-rooms?—I have seen that all are very imperfect and very bad; what we call ventilators, cause draughts, and the men will not stand them; they stop them up.

293. You have never seen as yet any good system of ventilation applied to barrack-rooms?—No; I was a member of the Commission on the subject, of which Lord Rokeby was chairman; and I gave an opinion, I believe supported by the medical officers, that “if the old barracks were lighted with gas, without improving the ventilation, the men would be suffocated.”

294. To what do you attribute the imperfection in the means of ventilation hitherto used?—That is a very difficult point; so much depends on overcrowding. The ventilation of our barracks is very bad; in fact, we have no ventilation at all.

295. To what extent do you think water ought to be supplied to a barrack, and to be distributed through it?—We calculate about four gallons per man daily.

296. Do you think that would suffice with a large cooking apparatus and bathing?—No; but we have an unlimited supply of water.

297. You would have water supplied to the sink in each kitchen?—Yes.

298. You would also have water supplied to the washhouses and baths?—Yes.

299. Also to the bakehouse?—Yes.

300. Also to the lavatories of the men?—Yes.

301. And you would have water supplied to the water-closets and privies?—Yes, everywhere where you can.

302. Are there any other places to which it is desirable that water should be supplied?—There should be water in the officers' kitchens, which are not always supplied with water, and in the stables, and in the houses of the married people.

303. Do not you think that the water ought to be carried to the top of each building in the barracks, and distributed everywhere according to the necessities of the building?—Yes, certainly.

POWDER MAGAZINE.

304. A powder magazine would be required for holding the ammunition of the barrack?—Yes.

305. And a shifting room attached to it?—Yes.

REGIMENTAL INFIRMARY.

306. Do you think it would be desirable to have attached to each barrack a regimental infirmary, in which a man taken suddenly sick should be placed?—Yes, that is very much wanted.

307. What amount of infirmary accommodation would you provide in a barrack for 1,000 men, assuming that all cases which are likely to last more than 24 hours would be sent off to the hospital?—A very small amount of accommodation would be sufficient.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at Twelve o'clock.]

Saturday, 28th April 1855.

VISCOUNT MONCK, M.P., IN THE CHAIR.

Colonel *Thomas Wood*, Grenadier Guards; Examined.

MEN'S QUARTERS.

308. WILL you be good enough to state to the Committee the suggestions which occur to you with respect to the quarters of the men?—The heading in the paper before me appears to imply a sleeping-room, and at the same time a day-room, distinct from the sleeping-room. I have a very strong opinion that such an arrangement does not conduce to the comfort or well-being of the soldier. My notion of a barrack-room, in which the soldier's comfort is best provided for, is that it should be very much of the extent and nature which has been provided of late years by the Ordnance department, under the superintendence of the Royal Engineers.

Colonel *T. Wood*.

28 April 1855.

309. What is the character of that accommodation?—About 20 men to a room.

310. Of what size?—I am not cognizant of the cubical contents. I refer more especially to the Wellington Barracks. The only deficiency, that I am aware of, is in the breadth, and in the steepness of the staircases; but that arises, of course, from the difficulty of providing sufficient space in London. I think that, for the comfort of the soldier, the barrack-room cannot be regarded too much as his home. There is a certain hour in the day at which the room is inspected by the officer, and must be found clean, and every article in its proper place; but after that hour the room is for the soldier's use, and the more you can accustom him to carry on his different avocations in that room the better.

311. At what time do the soldiers regularly get up in the morning?—It depends upon the season of the year.

312. At what time in summer, and what in winter?—It is five o'clock in the summer, and six in the winter. It is very advantageous to get the men out of their rooms, and to air the rooms; I know some regiments where the men have been paraded for that purpose, and the blankets have been taken down into the open air.

313. Supposing it is a wet morning, the men must remain in their rooms till nine o'clock if they have but one room?—Then the windows must be opened.

314. There would probably be the parade about 10 o'clock?—Yes.

315. Supposing there was no extraordinary drill after parade, which does not last above an hour, the men would go back to their room?—Not till the room was cleaned out.

316. They would have nowhere else to go, unless they went into the open air?—No. I should say it is often the case that you abstain from cleaning the room to the same extent that you do on ordinary occasions, and the men go into the room before it is thoroughly cleaned.

317. Supposing there is no extraordinary drill, or extraordinary duty for a soldier, we understand that, supposing him to get up at six o'clock in the morning, he remains in his bed-room, or goes into the open air, from six until about eight or nine?—Yes.

318. He then gets his breakfast in his bed-room?—Yes.

319. At about 10 he parades, and is away from his bed-room for about an hour?—Yes.

320. That brings us down to 11; he then returns to his bed-room until dinner time?—Not necessarily.

321. He must either stay there or go into the open air?—Yes, the more he is in the open air the better.

322. He gets his dinner in his bed-room?—Certainly.

323. Supposing he has no afternoon drill, or deducting the time that he would be at afternoon drill; he has nowhere to go during the remainder of the after-

noon.

c 3

Colonel T. Wood.

28 April 1855.

noon, unless he goes out of barracks, excepting his bed-room?—He cannot have a better place if it is comfortable.

324. Has he or has he not any other place to go to, supposing him to have no day-room?—No.

325. In fact, he has no place to go to but his bed-room, from the time he gets up till he goes to bed, with the exception of the time that he is on actual duty or at drill; you think it is most for the comfort of the soldier that he should have but one room to go to?—I do, for this reason, that if you institute day-rooms, the bed-rooms will be kept in strict order, and a man very probably will not be allowed to go to his things when he wants them, or to take down his bed, or, in short, to make himself in any way comfortable.

326. You say that you think it is desirable that the soldier should be made to regard his room as his home, and that it should be made in that way comfortable for him; do not you think that it would conduce to that result if the soldier's bed-room was always clean, well ventilated, and sweet at night, when he wants to make the principal use of it?—Certainly.

327. Do you think it is possible to keep it in that state, if a man is obliged to spend his whole day in it?—I am sure it is.

328. Are you aware, that in any public institution where large bodies of individuals are congregated together, it is ever considered desirable that the people should eat and drink in the same room in which they sleep; is it not contrary to all sanitary principles?—It is the habit of the cottagers of this country.

329. We are speaking of public institutions, and we are supposing that we have sufficient money and space to act upon sanitary principles?—I think in some measure the habits of a soldier in barracks should be made similar to those in camp.

330. Do not tents necessarily afford enormous facilities for ventilation which you can never have in a solid house?—I think if a barrack-room is thoroughly cleansed, and once put in proper order, with the windows open and the room thoroughly ventilated, what slops and crumbs occur afterwards are of very little consequence.

331. Without reference to the slops or crumbs, supposing it to be very bad weather, is it not almost impossible to imagine that the men can remain in a room with all the windows open sufficiently for the purpose of ventilation, and yet, that very bad weather is the thing which necessitates their remaining in the room?—Four rooms are better than three; it is always a question of accommodation.

332. Having discussed the question to a certain extent, do you still adhere to the opinion that it would not be desirable to have a room without beds attached to each company, where the men could either take their meals or spend the day, or do anything they wished?—I do not think it necessary.

333. Do you think it desirable?—I scarcely think it desirable.

334. Do not you think that the ordinary duties of a soldier in fatigues, roll-calls, &c. are quite sufficient to keep him out of his barrack-room for the time which is necessary for the ventilation of the room?—I think so.

335. Is it not necessary, especially where regiments are long upon fatigue, for a man to be able to lie down upon his bed before it is turned down for the night, even in infantry regiments?—I think he should be allowed to do so; it is, strictly speaking, contrary to the regulations to allow a soldier to take down his bed; I think nothing can be more absurd.

336. With reference to the question which you have just been asked, as to the roll-calls, and the fatigue duties, and so on, does it follow necessarily that all the men should be out upon those duties at the same time; is not fatigue duty a sort of duty which only employs a few men of each company at a time?—It depends upon the nature of the fatigue; the whole company may be upon fatigue.

337. But the ordinary daily fatigue duty does not employ the whole of the company necessarily, does it?—No; but there are frequent operations which call the men out of the rooms; besides which, a man's natural inclination is to go out of the room at times.

338. Supposing a man to have free access, as he now has, to his bed-room, do you still think it would be undesirable to have a fourth room, to which, in bad weather, he could resort, so as to offer no obstacle at all to the complete ventilation of his bed-room?—I think the system is objectionable.

339. Supposing

339. Supposing it to be very bad, tempestuous weather, where would the roll-call take place?—Either in the bed-room or in the passage. Colonel T. Wood.

340. Then during bad weather, when it was most desirable that the men should be out of the room whilst it was ventilated, as far as the roll-call was concerned, they would not be out of it?—If one had one's wish, I would build barracks with very large wide passages, both for ventilation and for the men to walk about in. 28 April 1855.

341. Does not that come very near having another room, if you have a very wide passage into which the men are to be turned out while their rooms are being ventilated?—It is convenient for many objects.

342. We will confine ourselves to this particular object; does not it come very near having another room for them?—It is a more convenient and better arrangement, I think.

343. Are you aware whether, taking for instance the Portman-street Barracks in London, the men mess in their rooms there?—They do not, and I think nothing can be more objectionable than the construction of the Portman-street Barracks in that respect.

344. Do you consider that portion of it which enables the men to mess out of their rooms objectionable?—Decidedly so.

345. You say that the construction of the Portman-street Barracks is very defective?—The rooms are very low, but it is the arrangement for messing a battalion in a mess kitchen or mess hall which I think extremely objectionable; the dinners are cooked in the same room in which they eat them; so far they get them hot.

346. In those barracks, do not you think it would be much worse if they had their dinners in the rooms in which they live; do not you think it would be much more unhealthy?—I think it would be much more comfortable for the men.

347. Do not you think, from your experience of barracks in general, that the general effect of the barrack-rooms being so crowded and so uncomfortable as they hitherto have been, and the men having no place whatever where they can make themselves comfortable, and read or write, or do whatever they have to do, is that the men are driven out of barracks, finding those places outside more comfortable than those places in?—I do not admit that the new barracks constructed by the Ordnance are so defective, and are so crowded.

348. Will you be good enough to explain in what way those barracks are comfortable for soldiers in general?—I think that the barrack-room of the Wellington Barracks and of the St. George's Barracks contains every comfort that a soldier can expect, or that it is desirable he should have.

349. The question goes not only to his barrack-room, but also to the occupation of barracks in general, with a view to his comfort; with that view, would it not be desirable that the soldiers should have some place in which they could assemble for the purpose of reading and writing, of sitting together, and talking, in such a manner that they would not find their room generally uncomfortable, and go out of barracks for the purpose of enjoying themselves?—I think that place should be the barrack-room.

350. The bed-room in which they sleep?—Decidedly so.

351. Then it is to be gathered from your evidence that you think there should be no room appropriated in the barracks for soldiers to sit in, except the room in which they themselves sleep?—That is my opinion; you have the reading-room.

352. As far as the reading-rooms which you have seen go, what is the usual size of the reading-room?—A barrack-room.

353. A barrack-room usually holds 17 or 18 men as a sleeping apartment?—I should wish to see the soldier reading in his barrack-room, reading in his berth, reading before the fire, making that his home and the place of his resort.

354. Considering that the barrack-room is so filled up with beds, is there really room there for above four or five men to assemble around the barrack-room fire?—They are not generally all in the barrack-room at the same time.

355. Though gas no doubt would be a very great improvement in barrack-rooms, still even with the extra light which that would give, would there be the same facility, in your opinion, for men to make themselves comfortable in barracks, as there would be, supposing there was a room appropriated to each company, where they could assemble, and read and write?—I think so; I think they

Colonel T. Wood. would be more comfortable as squads in the barrack-room than assembled as a company in a day-room.

28 April 1855. 356. In that case, would you continue the barrack-room of the same proportionate size, with the same number of beds in the room as at the present moment, or would you make it considerably larger?—The more it is increased, of course the more it is for the comfort of the soldier.

357. To what extent would you propose that increase?—I think every soldier ought to have a foot, or a foot and a half, between his bed and that of his comrade.

358. Do you know what distance they have at the present moment?—Not exactly. If you will allow me, I will show you a sketch of what I conceive the most comfortable barrack-room you could form; it is a hut-barrack (*producing a sketch*).

359. This is 35 feet by 35?—Yes, that is the form of the old hut-barrack.

360. All the beds would be upon one side, and you would have a large space in the middle?—Yes.

361. Then, as far as is to be gathered from your opinion, you would throw the space which might otherwise be appropriated in a day-room, into all the rooms of the company?—Decidedly so.

362. Do not you think that the circumstance of libraries and reading-rooms, supposing them to be attached to the barrack, would considerably diminish the crowding of the day-room?—To a degree, certainly.

363. And thereby, *pro tanto*, get rid of that objection?—Yes. I fear that if you establish day-rooms, the men will not be allowed to use their barrack-rooms.

364. Your principal objection to a second room for the use of the men, apart from that in which they sleep, is, that you apprehend that if that were the case, during the day-time they would not be allowed free access to their bed-rooms?—Yes.

365. Would it be your opinion that the principle of hut-barracks should be established in preference to buildings?—I prefer them where it is possible to do so.

366. How many men do you propose should be in a room?—Twenty-four.

367. Would you include the non-commissioned officers in that room?—Certainly; it would include one sergeant, and corporals in proportion.

368. What accommodation would you give the non-commissioned officer in that room; would you treat him like another soldier?—I would give him a little more space, and perhaps a partition.

369. Of course there never would be more than one sergeant in the room, unless there were a very large number of privates in the same room?—No.

370. You would allow no married men in that room, we suppose?—I do not quite see how a distinction is to be made between married and unmarried men.

371. You would allow no women in that room with 24 men?—You must first determine the question, what is to be done with the married people.

372. Is there any other suggestion which you wish to make to the Committee with reference to the quarters of the men?—No.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

373. With reference to the officers' quarters, do you think it desirable to provide any accommodation for officers of any rank in barracks, in contemplation of their being married?—I do not see how you can distinguish between a married officer and an unmarried officer, or between a married private and an unmarried private.

374. You do not think, in fact, that any additional accommodation should be provided in contemplation of any rank in the army being married?—I think a field officer ought to have ample accommodation.

375. Would you provide any distinct accommodation for any rank in contemplation of any portion of that rank being married?—Not in consequence of their being married.

376. What accommodation do you think should be provided for a lieutenant-colonel commanding a battalion?—He ought to have two or three rooms and a kitchen,

kitchen, and rooms for his servants. I am not so conversant with this subject as, perhaps, officers who are more in barracks. Colonel T. Wood.

377. With reference to majors, what is your opinion?—It should be somewhat less, but equally good accommodation. I think a captain ought to have two rooms, and a subaltern one good airy room. 28 April 1855.

378. One room, and a closet, in which he could put up his bed, was the suggestion of the other officers?—I should like to have my bed in the open room; I do not like sleeping in a closet.

379. Assuming that you provide accommodation of a superior class for the colonel, and for the two field officers; that you provide accommodation of a slightly less extensive description for the captains, and that you provide one large room, or two small ones, for the subalterns, how do you think it would be desirable to distribute those quarters so as to best promote good order and discipline in the barracks; would you put the colonel and the two field officers in a building apart, or would you put the colonel alone in a building apart, and would you place the field officers and the captains in the same building with the subalterns?—I do not think it would be necessary or desirable to place the commanding officer's quarters adjoining the other officers' quarters.

380. Do you think it would be desirable to have the field officers lodged together in a separate building?—I think it would be very much for their comfort, especially if they are married.

381. And you do not think that it would interfere with the discipline?—Certainly not.

382. With reference to that subject in regiments of the line, do not you think it is desirable to have senior officers living amongst the quarters of the junior officers?—You would have the senior captains, whose example and influence ought to have great effect amongst the subaltern officers; perhaps a major.

383. Then you think it would be desirable to have some of the senior officers among them?—Certainly, in that respect; but I think that that is promoted more by keeping up a good spirit and feeling in the regiment than by any surveillance of the major or the colonel.

384. Do you think it desirable in battalion barracks to have a reading-room, to which the officers can resort?—Yes, a sort of ante-room to the mess-room.

385. Do not you think it would be desirable as a reading-room to have something besides that, if possible?—I think they had better go and read in their barrack-rooms.

386. Your objection to a reading-room for the officers would not be based upon the same ground as with respect to the men?—I dare say they would smoke in the reading-room.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

387. With reference to the head of investigation as to the quarters which it is desirable to provide for the non-commissioned officers, do you think that there are any classes of non-commissioned officers in battalion, such as staff sergeants, and men of that class, for whom it would be desirable to provide superior accommodation, and do you think that that accommodation should be close to, or apart from the accommodation provided for the men?—I think the staff sergeants and the pay sergeants ought to have rooms to themselves; a room to each, if possible.

388. Would you not give them some means of cooking, besides the room in which they live?—I do not entertain those objections to cooking in the room which you live in, particularly with a soldier.

389. Then you think that they would be sufficiently provided for by having a room appropriated to each?—One good room.

390. Do you think that the pay sergeant of a regiment would require any place for his arms more than an ordinary staff sergeant?—Yes, the room ought to be capacious enough for the pay sergeant to have the arm chest and his own box.

391. Do not you think it would be desirable that to the pay sergeant you should give accommodation of this description; that having a good number of books to keep, he should have one room in which he could do his routine of business, and keep his stores, and that he should have a small room off that in which he could sleep?—My opinion is rather in favour of the one room.

Colonel *T. Wood.*

28 April 1855.

392. One room for all purposes?—One capacious room.

393. With reference to the other sergeants, you have already expressed an opinion that they should sleep in the room with the men, and that no separate or superior accommodation should be found for them?—I do not think it necessary; I have no objection to it; and I think that anything which can reward so deserving a class of men may well be given.

394. Do you think that putting a sergeant in the corner of each room, appropriated to 24 men, with a place curtained or partitioned off, so as to screen him from the view of the men, and at the same time to allow him to hear what is going on in the room, would be desirable as a sort of indulgence?—It would be more for his comfort and indulgence.

395. You see no objection to it?—No.

396. Would it not be useful to the sergeant himself, who always has a good deal of writing to do, that he should have a place where he could sit, not immediately in the barrack-room, for the purpose of conducting his business?—I do not think that a common sergeant has a great deal of business to transact.

397. A sergeant in waiting for a company has a certain quantity of returns, and a certain quantity of rolls to make out?—Yes.

398. Does not he usually do that in his barrack-room?—Yes.

399. Would it not therefore be desirable that, considering that men are in the barrack-room, and that a noise is going on, the sergeant should be able to go to his partitioned-off corner, and there do his business without the interruption which he would otherwise have, if he were sitting at the table?—It would be more to his comfort, certainly.

400. Do you think that the regimental sergeant-major, and the quartermaster-sergeant, in particular, would require rather more accommodation, in consequence of the business which they have to transact, than the other staff sergeants?—I do not think they ought to have more than one good room.

401. You would limit them to the same accommodation as you give to all other staff sergeants and pay sergeants?—I think so.

402. You would give them a room of rather an increased size?—Yes, if it is needed.

403. With reference to the question of the non-commissioned officers' mess, have you any observations to make?—The regulations of the army only contemplate a sergeants' mess, and I do not think a corporals' mess is a desirable arrangement.

404. Do you think it objectionable that the corporals and sergeants should mess together?—I think introducing the corporals into the sergeants' mess is not a good arrangement. I think that the corporals ought to mess with the men; nor do I see any reason why the reading-room and library of the sergeants, or non-commissioned officers, should be separate from that of the men. I think they ought to be in common.

405. Do you think, as a matter of military discipline, that it is desirable to keep the non-commissioned officers, including corporals, separate from the men; that they should consider themselves as a separate class, pretty much in the same way as the commissioned officers?—Certainly as a separate class; but I think that the great secret of command, in every relation of life, is the combination of friendly intercourse with authority. There are some objections even to a sergeants' mess. It bears no similarity to any occurrence upon service. You cannot move a company into billets, without the system being broken up; you cannot place a company on board a ship; you cannot put them in camp, but the sergeants immediately come in contact with the men; they mess with the men; they sleep with the men; and the great secret of command is, to teach them, when that occurrence takes place, to maintain their authority, at the same time that the friendly intercourse which must subsist goes on.

406. Is it not the case that the introduction of a sergeants' mess is rather a novelty in the army; has it not been introduced since the last war?—I think so.

407. Are you aware that, in practice, any evil results have followed from the institution of the sergeants' mess?—No. The system in the Guards is found to be beneficial. Some irregularities occasionally occur in the mess.

408. As regards the relation of the private soldiers with the non-commissioned officers, do you think that the introduction of a sergeants' mess has worked

worked beneficially?—I think it has worked beneficially. There are some objections to it. Colonel T. Wood.

409. You say, that when the company is detached, the mess is broken up; in consequence of the sergeants and the men messing and associating together at their meals; do you think there is any practical inconvenience, or anything that may relax discipline?—I think that the sergeant has lost the habit of living with the men and maintaining his authority at the same time, if he does not practise that, which requires great tact.

28 April 1855.

410. Is not it practically the case that, during the time when the men are themselves at dinner, the non-commissioned officer, who is on duty for the week, is with the men in the barrack-room?—He is on duty with them.

411. Therefore, practically, he is there in charge of those men?—But on service he must mix with them as a comrade; he must eat with them.

412. Commissioned officers, subalterns, and captains do not mix in a familiar way with their men, and yet when they go abroad, and serve in a country where the commissariat is not very well set up, it constantly happens that the officers commanding a company are actually dependent for their existence upon what may be termed the goodwill of their men?—Quite so.

413. And they very often share their dinner with their men?—Quite so.

414. Buonaparte sometimes shared the ration of a private, but he was able to do that without loss of dignity. If a commissioned officer is in a place where only scanty provision can be obtained, he may go and take a share of the men's rations, and pay them a compliment for their cookery; and there may be a few words of goodnature and friendly feeling exchanged between him and them without in any way lowering his dignity or diminishing his authority over those men; on the contrary, he will probably gain their goodwill twice as much, by partaking of their dinner, as if they partook of his dinner. Do you think, therefore, that a non-commissioned officer in any way loses caste by occasionally sharing with the men and partaking of their meal?—By no means.

415. Are not the cases somewhat parallel?—The line of demarcation is wider.

416. On the whole you approve of the sergeants' mess?—Under certain circumstances.

417. We are now talking of a barrack for 100 men, and with 1,000 men in it; do not you think that when there is that concentration it is desirable?—Yes, I think there ought to be a facility of having it in barracks.

418. Is it not your opinion that one great object which every commanding officer has, is to make good non-commissioned officers, and to prevent there being too much familiarity between the non-commissioned officers and the privates?—Yes, but I think that a good non-commissioned officer can mix with the privates, and yet keep up his authority.

419. Therefore, do not you think, that in the event of a sergeants' mess being established, a good non-commissioned officer would be less enabled to keep up that familiarity if he were attached to a sergeants' mess, than he would be if he were living in the barrack-room?—Yes, I have no objection to a sergeants' mess.

420. With regard to the extent of accommodation to be provided for the sergeants' mess, what would you have, one or two rooms?—The usual sized barrack-room.

421. With regard to a reading-room and library for the non-commissioned officers, what is your opinion?—I think they ought to be in common with the men. I think the authority and example of the non-commissioned officers would have beneficial effects in the reading-room and library.

MARRIED MEN.

422. With respect to the next head of examination, do you think it desirable to provide any separate accommodation for married privates; do you think it desirable in the first instance to admit married women into barracks at all?—I believe it is necessary in some quarters; in London, it is not our practice; married men, live out of barracks in some cases.

423. We are now supposing that you were desired to provide a plan for a barrack quite irrespective of anything which exists; would you make provision for any married private soldiers in that barrack?—Only by giving additional space; I do not see how you can distinguish between the married soldier and

Colonel T. Wood.

28 April 1855.

the unmarried soldier in providing accommodation; I would make no arrangement in that respect in the distribution of the barrack.

424. Would you have married soldiers with their wives living in the mess-room with the other privates?—That is the practice now, I apprehend.

425. Do you think that that is a desirable practice to be continued?—You must do the best you can for them; you must give them a little more space, and screen them off by a curtain or something of that description.

426. Do you think it would be desirable, supposing there were no objections in point of pecuniary expenditure or space, to provide a separate building for the proportion of married men allowed for each company, or for each regiment?—No, I do not.

427. Would you put them all in one room?—No, I think it very undesirable; they always quarrel.

428. You are allowed to have at the rate of six married for every 100 men?—Yes.

429. Where would you put them?—I would allot the corners of the rooms, and screen them off with curtains.

430. Would not that impede ventilation in the rooms to some extent?—It might.

431. If there were 25 men in a room, you would probably have four rooms to a company; would you have more than one married family with children in a room?—No; I think it desirable that there should be only one married soldier in a room under those circumstances.

432. We understand that your opinion is generally that no separate accommodation in respect of building should be made for married privates?—I do not see how it can be made with any fairness to the other soldiers.

433. Supposing it was practicable, do not you think it would be desirable to give them separate accommodation?—One cannot divest one's mind of the consideration of expense; you must contemplate a separate room for each married man; of course it would greatly tend to this man's comfort.

434. Do you think it would be objectionable in point of discipline?—No.

435. Are not there many men of very good conduct in a regiment, whom from defect of education, or other matters of that kind, it is found impossible to promote, and whom you would be very glad to reward by giving them an indulgence as respects married men?—Certainly.

436. Looking at the question of married women in barracks, and taking it in a moral point of view, do you not think it would be desirable both for the women themselves, and also for the single men, that women should not be admitted into barrack-rooms with single men?—Perhaps their morals would be better cared for without it.

437. Then we understand you to say, that apart from the question of expense, you think both with reference to the comfort of the soldiers, and the maintenance of morality amongst the single men, it would be desirable, if married women are allowed in the barracks, that they should be accommodated in rooms where single men do not sleep?—Yes, with some reserve as to the great contrast which it will afford to the state of the men who marry without leave.

438. You have some doubts with reference to the contrast which it will afford to the accommodation provided for single men?—For single men, and for men who marry without leave, whose wives are not admitted into barracks; they live in great wretchedness.

439. If you did provide separate accommodation, you would give a room to each man?—Certainly.

440. Not more?—Only one room; one room would be ample.

441. You would not provide any separate or common apartment for cooking?—No, I prefer one room.

442. Assuming that it may be desirable to provide some accommodation for married privates and their families, in what part of the barracks would it be most convenient that those quarters should be placed with reference to the vicinity of those quarters to any particular part of the barracks. It is presumed that there will be in future barracks' washhouses; is it desirable that the married men should be near them?—Certainly; and removed from the men's barracks, I should say.

REGIMENTAL LIBRARY AND SOLDIERS' READING ROOM.

Colonel T. Wood.

28 April 1855.

443. With respect to the next head, that of regimental library and soldiers' reading-room, you have already expressed an opinion that it should be common to the privates and non-commissioned officers?—I think so.

444. That would involve the necessity for a very large amount of accommodation; it must be a room of considerable size?—A room or rooms.

445. You do not see an objection to having more rooms than one, supposing they are together?—No; but the rooms, I think, ought to be common to the non-commissioned officers and the men.

446. With regard to the librarian, do you think that any accommodation should be provided for him in connexion with the library; that he should have a room to live in?—I am not very conversant with that part of the subject; it is a minor detail.

447. Whether or not the non-commissioned officers are to use the same library and reading-room as the men, still simply looking upon it as a privates' library and reading-room, near what part of the barracks is it desirable that it should be placed?—Certainly near the men's rooms.

448. As central as possible?—So that they may have easy access.

449. Should it be in the same building with the men's sleeping-rooms, for instance, or in another building?—I should say in the same building.

450. So that the men should be able to get from their rooms to the library under cover?—That is an advantage, and yet it should not be where it is exposed to any noise; it should be at the end.

451. It should be in some part of the barracks where it would be sufficiently removed from the men's rooms, so as not to be liable to be disturbed by the noises of those rooms, and yet it should be convenient to the men; the men should be able to get at it under cover?—Quite so.

ADULT AND INFANT SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLMASTER'S QUARTERS.

452. It is proposed to have two schools in the barracks; viz., an adult and an infant school?—Yes.

453. Do you think it desirable that those two buildings should be together?—I think they should be close together.

454. And under the supervision of one man?—Of the schoolmaster.

455. What quarters would you provide for the schoolmaster; should they be attached to the schools?—I think so.

456. Do you think it desirable to provide accommodation for a schoolmistress also, in contemplation of her not being the schoolmaster's wife?—There must be a schoolmistress, and she must be either the schoolmaster's wife or the wife of a sergeant in the regiment, perhaps.

457. Would it be desirable to have a schoolmistress not the wife either of the schoolmaster or of a sergeant?—I never heard of such a case.

458. Assuming that the schoolmistress is not the wife of the schoolmaster, but is the wife of some sergeant, or perhaps corporal, still would it not be desirable to provide, under the same roof, say two schools, and two people to have charge of those schools; inasmuch as, whoever the husband of the schoolmistress may be, it is desirable that she should have a quarter there, and that he should live with her?—Yes. Therefore you would have two quarters.

459. Supposing that such a style of accommodation as this were provided, namely, a large room for the adults, with a separate entrance, and quarters for the schoolmaster, and a large room for the infant school, with a distinct entrance, and quarters for the schoolmistress and her husband, if she were married, would it not be desirable to provide, in addition to that, a kind of ante-room or dressing-room, where the soldiers' children on coming in, perhaps, from outside barracks in rainy weather, could hang up their cloaks and put their umbrellas, and should have the power of washing their hands and looking at themselves in a glass, and making themselves a little presentable before going into the school-room?—There is generally such a place in well-arranged schools, I think.

Colonel *T. Wood*.

GUARD-ROOM, PRISONERS' ROOMS, CELLS, AND ORDERLY ROOM.

28 April 1855.

460. With reference to the guard-room in a barrack for 1,000 men, supposing there were two gates habitually open, would you have a guard-room for each gate?—Yes; it would be desirable; you must then have two guards.

461. What accommodation would you provide in the guard-room?—A guard bed to lie upon, a table, and a fireplace.

462. There are a variety of classes of prisoners; there are prisoners waiting for court martial; there are men sent to the guard-room simply for 24 hours; there are men brought in having been drinking; there are noisy and obstreperous prisoners. What extent of accommodation would you recommend for these various classes of prisoners?—There should be a lock-up room and cells.

463. Then you would have a guard-room, a lock-up room, and one or more cells?—I think so.

464. The cells to be for extremely violent persons, the lock-up room for men brought in who had been drinking, and the guard-room for the men of the guard?—Quite so.

465. There is another class of prisoners, such as men waiting for court martial, who are extremely orderly, whom perhaps it would be desirable not to keep entirely in the lock-up-room with noisy and drunken men, nor yet to put into a cell, nor yet to allow them to live in the common guard-room mixing with the men; would it not be desirable to have a prisoners' room in addition to the lock-up-room, for prisoners who had conducted themselves in a respectable manner, and then a lock-up-room for those who had been drinking, and yet who were not sufficiently disorderly to be locked up in the cells?—It is all desirable, if your space and means are unlimited.

466. In what part of the barrack do you think it desirable that the orderly-room should be placed with reference to the other parts of the barrack, and what extent of accommodation do you think ought to be provided for orderly-room purposes?—I think the orderly-room generally ought to be towards the front of the barrack; a room to which there is easy access, and which is easily found.

467. Would you confine the orderly-room establishment to one room, where the commanding officer and the non-commissioned officers who were employed as clerks should all be, and would you propose that the men brought up before the commanding officer should wait outside in passages, or would you have two rooms, one the orderly-room, and the other room in which the prisoners who were brought up should wait?—I prefer the one room for a battalion.

468. It has been recommended that there should be one room, but with a verandah or covered place, so that the prisoners could wait under shelter?—Yes.

DIVINE WORSHIP.

469. With regard to the provision of Divine Worship, if there were no church to which the men could have access conveniently, we suppose you would make a building for about 1,000 individuals?—I cannot expect that the Government would provide a chapel in every barrack; I cannot get the question of expense out of my view with relation to barracks.

470. What number do you think it would be wise to provide for in anticipation of the number who could attend at any one time; you never could have the whole battalion there at once?—No.

471. Therefore, with reference to women and children, accommodation for 1,000 would be quite sufficient?—Quite sufficient, and more than sufficient; if there were 1,000 men, you would not have more than 700 there.

472. Including women and children?—Say 800.

QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

473. With regard to the quartermaster's stores, have you any suggestion to make?—No.

BARRACKMASTER'S QUARTERS.

474. As respects the barrackmaster's quarters, have you anything to observe?—I have not.

KITCHENS AND BAKEHOUSES.

28 April 1855.

475. At present the kitchens are so constructed that the soldiers can only cook in one way?—Only by boiling.

476. Do you think it desirable for the comfort of the soldiers that their kitchens should be so constructed as to enable them to vary the mode of cooking?—A bakehouse would do that.

477. Do you think it desirable to have a bakehouse?—Certainly.

478. Do not you think it is desirable to have in the kitchens cooking ovens, quite irrespective of the oven for baking bread?—Certainly; I think in a hut barrack it is desirable that the men should cook in the hut; that there should be no cooking-place.

479. We do not understand you to say that in the ordinarily built barracks you think it desirable that the men should cook in their rooms?—No, but still that they should use their fire in some measure, if the meat was not sufficiently dressed, or in some degree in cooking; I wish to see the soldiers using their barrack-room fire.

480. Do you think it desirable, as an abstract question, that the soldiers should cook in their bed-rooms?—No, not that they should cook there entirely; but I have no objection to a soldier using his fire for the purpose of frying a mutton chop.

481. Do not you think it desirable that they should have a separate room, that there should be a kitchen?—Yes; there is nothing in which the British army is so defective as its cooking; the men get very little instruction in cooking.

482. Admitting that it is most desirable that the men should be instructed in cooking, yet in the ordinary barracks which are in towns, where 600 to 1,000 men live in the same building, do you not think it would be desirable that men should not cook in their rooms, but have kitchens attached to the barracks?—Yes.

483. In what position would you place those kitchens; do you think there would be any objection to having a kitchen, say on this floor, and a sleeping-room over head, or would you have it in a detached building?—Detached; and, if possible, with a covered way to it.

484. You would prefer having the kitchen detached, rather than having it in the basement story?—Certainly.

485. In what proportion would you allot the men to the kitchen; would you have their dinners cooked by companies; say two companies?—The general practice is to have two cooks for a company; but if you could afford it, one cook for a squad would be a better arrangement.

486. And you would have the kitchens arranged conveniently to the rooms in which the men are to eat their dinners, so as to bring them as hot as possible?—Certainly.

487. With reference to bakehouses for baking bread, do you think that it is desirable that the bread for the battalion should be baked in barracks?—It is very desirable that the soldiers should know how to bake their own bread. The French are great adepts at baking their own bread, and making temporary ovens.

488. Do not you think it is desirable in barracks to have a bread oven?—I do.

489. And that the men should have their bread baked there, and be instructed in the baking of it?—Yes; and any non-commissioned officer or staff sergeant might bake there on his own account. It would be a great convenience.

490. You say the French soldier bakes his bread; do you know that it is the soldier; is it not done by the Commissariat which is attached to him, and not by a soldier of the regiment?—As I observed them at Varna, the Commissariat sent for bakers from the different regiments to bake the bread for the troops, and they erected large temporary ovens within the fortress at Varna.

491. Were not there extra men; the real baking establishment is not composed of men from the ranks, but is a separate establishment?—It did not appear to me to be so in the field. It may be so. They sent for bakers from different regiments.

492. The bakehouse would probably belong, under the present system, to the quartermaster's department?—Yes, I think so.

493. The quartermaster would probably have charge of the stores of flour, yeast, and whatever else was required for making bread?—Certainly.

Colonel T. Wood.

494. Do you think it desirable, therefore, that the bakehouse should be somewhere near the quartermaster's store?—Yes, I think so.

28 April 1855.

BATHS, WASHHOUSES, AND DRYING-ROOMS.

495. The next question for consideration is, whether it would not be desirable, in a barrack such as we have been considering, to provide that there should be means of bathing, both for men and for women, and that there should be also washhouses and drying-rooms for the linen of the men and the bedding belonging to the barrack department, so that they should be washed and dried in all weathers as speedily as possible; separating the two questions, and taking the baths first, would you not think it desirable that baths should be attached to every barrack?—Yes, and the means of the men thoroughly washing themselves, with soap. I think there may be some inconvenience in turning men out of warm sleeping-rooms, in winter, to go and wash in a cold washhouse. I think they should have facilities for washing in their rooms.

496. Or attached to their rooms?—Yes.

497. Assuming that the arrangement was carried out somewhat in this way, that four rooms accommodated a company, and that one room should be the day-room, where they took their meals, might it not be desirable to provide on the same floor, and in the same passage communicating with the rooms, a place where a man could get out of his room, go and wash his head, and shoulders, and neck, and wash his hands, and then go back and put on his dress?—It would be a great convenience.

498. Calling that a lavatory, and presuming that there should be such an arrangement in connexion with the sleeping-rooms, you would propose that there should be also baths where a man could go and wash himself from head to foot thoroughly?—These are rather more luxurious than my ideas for soldiers.

499. But you do not see any objection to that?—No. The Roman soldiers used to bathe, I believe.

500. The soldiers have it now?—Yes.

501. The question as to whether the men should pay a penny for it or not might be left as a matter for consideration?—Quite so; and perhaps the men would prize it just as much if they paid a small consideration for the use of it.

502. Assuming that it is desirable that baths for men and women should be provided in the barracks, to what extent do you think that that accommodation should be provided in a barrack for 1,000 men?—I cannot give any opinion which would be useful to the Committee about that.

503. Could you arrive at any idea in this way, that a bath would probably be used on an average for half-an-hour by each person using it, and that therefore each bath might suffice for a dozen or even 20 men in a day?—I think that one for each company would be sufficient.

504. Do not you think that, besides the detached baths, where a man could have a hot or a cold bath as he pleased, it would be desirable, if the supply of water afforded it, to have a sort of cold plunge bath?—It is a very desirable thing that soldiers should be taught to swim.

505. The next subject is washhouses and drying-rooms for the linen and barrack stores; do you think that those are desirable?—Yes; I think we agreed that they were very desirable in the Wellington Barracks.

506. At present the barrack linen is all washed by contract, and the barrack department think that it is very badly washed, and that a great deal of money is paid for doing very little work?—It would be an admirable arrangement, and a great charity to the women.

507. And you would get good washing?—Yes.

508. Do you not think that it would be highly desirable in such a climate as we live in to have drying-rooms, where the linen which was being washed should be dried with certainty and speed, totally irrespectively of what kind of weather it was?—Certainly. Drying machinery, by friction, I thought, had been proposed in the Wellington Barracks. I do not know whether that does not wear the linen out.

509. Is there any particular position in the barrack where you would place these rooms?—I think we agreed that the married people's houses should be
near

near the washhouses; therefore the washhouses would be near the married people. Colonel T. Wood.

510. Is there any other part near which it would be desirable to have them; is there any reason why they should be near the provision made for the barrack department, or for the quartermaster's department; perhaps you think that they should not be made a prominent object in the barrack arrangements, but kept a little out of sight?—Yes, and not so that the men had much access to them; I think that they ought to be rather away from the rooms used by the men if the women are to be engaged in them.

28 April 1855.

WORKSHOPS.

511. Do you think that it is desirable to provide shops or workrooms for the master tailor and master shoemaker, and a workshop and forge for the master armourer?—Those sort of places are useful.

512. Do not you think that a shop for the master tailor is a matter of necessity in a regiment of the line?—Yes; for the shoemaker more so.

513. Do not you think in a well-constructed barrack, calculated to supply the soldiers with whatever they want without going out of doors, it is necessary that these things should be provided?—If the regiment make their own clothing they must have a tailor's shop, but that is not generally the practice.

514. Do you think it would be desirable that they should make their own clothing, if possible?—No, not that they should make their own clothing; they might alter it and fit it.

515. Then you must have a shop to do that?—Certainly, it is desirable.

516. You think it desirable, on the whole, that there should be such a shop?—Yes; a shoemaker's shop would be very useful, and also an armourer's.

517. Is there any particular locality in the barracks where you think those should be placed?—That may safely be left to the engineers, I think.

518. Do you think it would be desirable to have attached to these shops for the different trades small rooms for the master tailor, the master shoemaker, and the master armourer, to live in?—Yes, that is desirable.

519. Would you allow either of them to live in his shop, or do you think that he should have a small room?—I would give him a small room.

BALL COURT AND GYMNASIUM, AND FENCING SCHOOL.

520. With reference to the amusement of the troops when they are not on duty, what would you suggest?—The more amusement the better; and a fencing school is very essential for the cavalry; there ought to be a fencing master as well as a fencing school; it would not be easy to find a good fencer.

521. Do not you think it desirable to have a cricket ground also?—Yes.

522. And skittles?—Yes.

523. Do not you think it would be as well, if space admitted of it, to have a racket-court for the officers?—Yes, it would be a great pleasure and accommodation to the officers, and good exercise.

524. Do you think it would be well that you should have in the barracks some covered spaces in which you could parade your men in wet weather?—Yes.

525. It must, of course, depend upon the construction of the barracks whether there was facility for having them?—Yes, an open shed is very convenient to parade men in wet weather.

526. Or to drill recruits?—Yes.

STABLES.

527. With regard to stables for mounted officers, what number of horses do you think should be provided for a battalion of 1,000 men; there must be necessarily five?—Yes; perhaps there should be a spare stall or two.

528. Do not you think there would be a great number of brevet-ranks which would demand stables?—Yes, which are entitled to horses.

529. Accommodation for 10 horses and a couple of loose boxes have been suggested; do you think that 10 would be sufficient?—Yes, I think we should be very grateful for 10.

Colonel T. Wood.

28 April 1855.

530. Must you not provide for the contingency that there might be two headquarters?—There might be two battalions of 500 men.

531. You would give a liberal allowance of stables for a battalion?—Yes, and I think it is very essential in your arrangements to make them so that the accommodation for 1,000 men should accommodate two battalions of 500 men.

532. Do you agree in the opinion that it would be desirable to provide accommodation for at least 10 or 12 horses?—Ten; it would be a great convenience to the officers, no doubt.

533. Would you have quarters for the grooms or the men attached to these stables, or would you have them living with the men?—I have no very strong opinion one way or the other.

534. Would you provide accommodation for the grooms or the civil servants of the officers in the barracks?—I think not.

535. As far as discipline goes with regard to those grooms, do you think it would lead to any irregularity in the way of drinking?—I think there might be irregularities.

536. And you think it undesirable that they should be there?—Yes, I think the private soldiers would be better away from the grooms.

537. Do you think that a few sheds should be attached to the stables for the commanding officers' and other officers' carriages?—Yes, I think that would be a very desirable thing.

PRIVIES, DRAINS, SEWERAGE.

538. Is there anything in connexion with the subject of privies and sewerage on which you can give us information?—I think not.

539. With regard to the distribution of the privies, have you any opinion?—They certainly ought not to be far from the men's quarters, and I should recommend for 1,000 men that the privies should be divided into at least two sets; that there should be privies allotted to one-half of the barracks, and privies to the other half.

540. Would you recommend that there should also be separate privies for the schools?—Quite so.

541. And for the married persons and the non-commissioned officers?—I suppose it would be a great comfort to the non-commissioned officers; but we never have had separate privies for them yet. It would be a good thing, I should say.

542. Have you ever turned your attention to the subject in this point of view, whether it would be desirable to get rid of privies altogether, and substitute water-closets?—I do not think that that would be desirable; there would be a great difficulty in keeping water-closets sweet.

DRILL GROUNDS.

543. The next subject on our list is drill-grounds, and whether, connected with drill-grounds, it is desirable to have covered spaces, in which men may be drilled, and brought up to the mark, in wet weather?—Decidedly so; covered sheds.

544. As regards drill-grounds, have any ideas struck you which you think it would be desirable to communicate to the Committee?—I think not.

545. You would have them capacious?—There ought to be ample space to drill a battalion of 1,000 men.

546. Assuming that 1,000 men are in rank and file, it would be a line of 500 yards long?—They should be able to advance 500 yards in line.

547. In a front of 500 yards?—Yes.

548. Therefore the least space that ought to be taken would be one of 500 yards square?—Yes.

549. What description of ground ought that to be; would you recommend that it should be a gravelled parade, or that it should be a turf?—For all seasons of the year, I suppose gravel is the best.

550. Would it not be an immense undertaking to keep a space of that size gravelled?—It would. You could not keep it gravelled; it would be expensive and troublesome. A small portion might be gravelled, and the remainder turfed, to be used in fine weather.

551. In

28 April 1855.

551. In fact, you would have a narrower parade ground in front of the barrack gravelled, and then a wide space in front of that of grass?—Yes, which would do for a cricket ground at the same time.

552. It was suggested yesterday by Sir Joseph Paxton that it might be desirable to place the barracks in such a position, or to secure such a quantity of ground in their vicinity, that the troops might be instructed in taking up line, in trench work, throwing up earth-works, and pitching tents, and so on, including all the usual movements which they would have to go through in the course of a campaign, putting up ovens, and so on?—Yes, it is most useful.

553. You would consider that desirable wherever it was practicable?—Quite so.

554. What proportion of covered space do you think it would be desirable to provide for the various purposes for which covered space is advisable, such as training troops in wet weather, enabling men to parade in wet weather, enabling men to wait outside the orderly-room, when there is a great number of them, so as not to be exposed to the weather, and so on?—That would all be desirable.

555. Have you considered, for instance, the construction of those covered spaces which exist at the Wellington Barracks?—Yes, I have seen those spaces; I doubt whether in building new barracks you would have the same facilities of providing those covered spaces.

556. Sir Joseph Paxton suggested yesterday, that instead of having iron roofs, such as those which cover those spaces at the Wellington Barracks, you should use glass?—I believe glass now is a very good material.

557. You might then parade your men in any weather, and see sufficiently well to be able to observe whether they were clean or dirty, and inspect their accoutrements, and so on?—It would be very desirable, certainly.

558. With regard to the covered spaces which exist at the Wellington Barracks at the present moment, you recollect the length of the covered space?—Yes.

559. Do you think it sufficiently long; it is the breadth of the barrack?—I am not very sure about it.

560. The effect of that covered space between two buildings is to make a considerable thorough draught?—Yes.

561. Do you think a covered space placed in such a position as in the Wellington Barracks, would be desirable for that reason?—I should think there must be a considerable draught; I conceive that the most convenient shed would be a ing shed to a wall.

562. Or a verandah?—Yes.

563. Do you know the Marine Barrack at Woolwich?—I do not.

564. Do you not think that it would be some improvement to such barracks as the Wellington Barracks to have a verandah or a covered passage running along the front, covered with glass, say of 18 or 20 feet wide, and paved, so that you could pass from block to block of the barracks completely under cover, and parade all your men under it in any weather?—Certainly; if it does not exclude the light or confine the air, it would be very desirable.

LIGHTING, HEATING, VENTILATION, AND SUPPLY OF WATER.

565. As to lighting, the simple question would be what description of light you would propose to be used in barracks; would you propose candles, would you propose gas, or would you propose oil?—I suppose gas is cheapest and best where it can be obtained; I have a strong opinion that an open fireplace is much more healthy and convenient than any stove.

566. Your opinions are that the lighting of the barracks ought to be done by gas, both external and internal, and that the heating had better be done by open fireplaces than by close stoves?—Always provided that these are meant for large detached barracks; I do not know whether it would be good economy to establish a gasometer for 1,000 men; I have not information enough about it.

567. The next subject is ventilation; we presume you think that good ventilation is very desirable?—Most important wherever there is space.

568. Good ventilation depends mainly upon the height of the room?—Quite so; and I think that the rooms built by the Ordnance are amply provided in that respect; those which I have seen.

569. That is to say, as far as the means of ventilation are concerned?—As far as the height and the means of ventilation go.

Colonel T. Wood.

28 April 1855.

570. You do not mean to say that there is sufficient ventilation in the rooms now in the St. George's Barracks?—They are very lofty rooms; I conceive that the only want of ventilation has been in the passages and staircases.

571. The rooms are told off for a specified number of men, viz., 17, are they not?—Yes.

572. From the size of the barrack-room there is only a certain amount of air in the room for those 17 men?—Yes.

573. If that should be 400 cubic feet per man instead of 500, would you think it sufficient?—I do not know the exact number of cubic feet required, but I conceive that those rooms are sufficiently lofty, and I think if care is taken to have the windows opened at the proper time of the day, those rooms ought to be kept perfectly wholesome and sweet.

574. The question alludes to the night?—I apprehend that at night every room where 17 men sleep must be in some measure close.

575. If the Ordnance regulations state that there should be 500 cubic feet per man, and there are 100 feet less per man, would you in that case say that those rooms were sufficiently capacious for the number told off for them?—I consider them sufficiently capacious.

576. The principle of ventilating a room consists in taking away the air which is in it, and replacing it by good air?—Quite so.

577. And it therefore necessarily consists in a series of draughts?—Yes.

578. The cold air is brought in from the outside; it comes in in currents of cold air, and the hot air goes out in currents of hot air; you have, therefore, a series of draughts wherever a thorough ventilation takes place?—Quite so.

579. The only question, therefore, is, whether that room is capable of ventilation or not; and that question resolves itself into this: Must the currents of air take place over the men's heads, and sufficiently high above them not to be felt, or, in consequence of the lowness of the room must those draughts be brought down upon them?—Quite so.

580. If you have the room only eight or nine feet high, that interchange of air will take place only five or six feet from the floor, and the men's heads will be constantly exposed to it; the men, therefore, will shut their ventilators, and prefer no ventilation at all to being exposed to constant cold draughts; whereas, if the room is lofty, and the ventilators placed at a considerable height above their heads, so that the interchange of hot and cold air can take place eight or nine feet from the floor, you will have a perfectly good system of ventilation and a constant interchange, and yet that interchange will be unfelt?—Quite so; I thought that that was the case at those barracks.

581. With respect to the supply of water, as a general question, do not you think it desirable that water should be carried to the top of every building where the men sleep, so that they should have the facility of washing themselves without going far from the room in which they sleep?—It would be a very great accommodation to them.

582. And you would recommend, for both the officers' quarters and the men's rooms, that water should be always carried up to the upper floors, so that, wherever the quarter was, it should be supplied in the quarter itself, without the men or the officers' servants going down stairs to fetch it?—It would be equally a great convenience, but it would be too expensive, I think.

BARRACK REPAIRS.

583. The next subject is, how far the soldiers themselves can be employed occasionally in repairing the damage and other deterioration which may happen in the barracks?—I think that anything which gives employment to a soldier, and makes him useful, tends to his welfare and comfort, and is a good thing.

584. Under the present system the barrack-master has charge of the barracks, and the barrack-master orders such repairs as are rendered necessary, through the damage done by the troops, charging the expense to the troops themselves; no other department interferes in it. The barrack-master of the Wellington Barracks suggested to us that it might be desirable to have attached to each barrack of the magnitude which we are speaking of, a workshop, having tools and all reasonable appliances, to enable him to employ the workmen of the regiment in doing those things?—It would be very desirable, and would be very good instruction for the men; it would make them useful.

585. That

585. That workshop would be under the charge of the barrack-master, he would be responsible for its being kept up, and he would apply to the commanding officer to allow him the services of such tradesmen as he chose to employ, paying them a certain rate?—A moderate remuneration; it would be very desirable indeed.

586. In that way the repairs of the barracks might be done in a cheaper manner than at present, and employment and instruction given to the men at the same time?—I think so.

POWDER MAGAZINE.

587. You would recommend that there should be a powder magazine in connexion with every barrack?—There must be.

588. And also a room for packing barrows, and so on?—Yes.

589. And that the whole probably should be enclosed by walls, so as to form a little yard?—Yes.

REGIMENTAL INFIRMARY.

590. The idea of a Regimental Infirmary we imagine to be this; there might be an hospital in the neighbourhood to which the men who had to be treated medically, or who had any occasion to go into the hospital, might be sent; but it might be considered desirable to have an infirmary attached to each barrack for a man with a slight indisposition, or for a man with a serious indisposition, whom it was not convenient to send immediately to the hospital, and in which he could be placed, until it was convenient so to send him?—He could remain in his barrack-room till he could be removed to the hospital.

591. Do you not think that every man, as soon as he is taken sick, should be sent to the hospital, instead of being put into any such room as is now suggested?—I think he should be sent to the hospital as soon as possible, and I think that this would be an unnecessary expense.

592. It is supposed that the hospital may possibly be at a considerable distance from the barrack; under those circumstances, would it not be as well to have an infirmary?—I think not; I think the man should be immediately transferred to the hospital.

593. Do you think that an hospital at any time should be at a considerable distance from the barrack?—Decidedly not; I think it a part of every barrack; every barrack of 1,000 men should have an hospital. I do not think large hospitals are desirable; I think an hospital ought to be appropriated to 1,000 men or 2,000.

594. Supposing you had to provide accommodation, such as it is now proposed to have at Aldershot for 10,000 men, we presume you would think it desirable that one general hospital should be provided, where you should have the highest skill which Government could command for the treatment of very serious cases; that cases of dangerous fever, or cholera, or such operations as it required any high attainments to perform, should be treated in an hospital of a somewhat higher class than a mere regimental hospital?—You might have another hospital for those very serious cases; but I prefer the regimental arrangement, and gentlemen of the great attainments and skill of which you speak, the staff surgeons, &c., might visit the regimental hospital, and give any advice or assistance which was in their power. I conceive it very essential to maintain the regimental arrangement throughout.

595. Admitting that the regimental hospital is a most admirable institution, do not you think that, considering the experience which we have had lately, and what we have heard from the East, the practice of a general hospital would be a very good thing in case of an army going abroad?—I think it might be learnt just as well in the regimental hospitals.

596. The practical effect hitherto of the system has been rather adverse to that opinion, has it not?—My opinion is worth very little; I have no great experience in the matter; I have no experience, except a regimental experience; I was hardly ever in a general hospital.

597. Assuming that you carry your views beyond the mere limit of 1,000 men, and suppose that a considerable number of troops are to be provided for, what are your ideas of the best hospital arrangements; would you recommend that where eight or ten battalions were quartered together at a military station,

Colonel *T. Wood*.

28 April 1855.

each regiment should have its medical establishment totally apart from the rest, or would you not think it desirable that each regiment should have what may be called an infirmary for the lighter cases, and that all the serious cases should be sent to a general hospital, where they might be better treated, and where there should be the more skilled attendance of the surgical staff, and where experience could be acquired as to the formation of large hospitals and medical establishments, so that when those connected with them went abroad, they should not lose their wits?—I must say that for the sake of that instruction, I should be very loth to knock up the regimental system.

598. In the event of a large hospital of that description being established, have you sufficient knowledge of the subject, to say that there may not be medical difficulties in the arrangement which would make it impracticable to be carried out, such as the following: you may make an allowance for 10 per cent. sick; in 10,000 men that would give you 1,000 sick in this building; are you a sufficient judge, as a military officer, to know whether it would be practicable to mass 1,000 sick together in one building?—I conceive that it would be practicable, but not desirable; but I have no proper information about general hospitals. I have a strong opinion that the soldier is very well cared for in the regimental hospital.

PRISONERS IN PRÉVÔT.

599. What are your opinions as to the extent of accommodation which ought to be provided for prisoners in prévôts attached to a barrack of 1,000 men; how many cells would you have?—I do not know the exact number that would be requisite. The only prévôt that I am particularly acquainted with, is the one at Windsor. I do not exactly recollect how many cells there are. The secondary punishments are now all carried on by the prévôt; those are the short imprisonments and imprisonments up to 30 days. I should think 10 cells would suffice. The discipline of the army has greatly improved; and I think there cannot be a better proof of it than the state of the army at Scutari. Secondary punishments were carried on in the camp there, and also at Varna, just as if the regiments were in barracks. The men were confined in a tent, and there was hardly any corporal punishment.

[The Witness withdrew.]

[Adjourned to Monday next, at Twelve o'clock.]

Monday, 30th April 1855.

VISCOUNT MONCK, M.P., IN THE CHAIR.

Major-general the Right Honourable the Earl of *Cardigan*,¹ Inspector-general of Cavalry; Examined.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

Major-General
The Right Hon.
Earl of *Cardigan*.

30 April 1855.

600. TAKING into your consideration the best arrangements to be made in a cavalry barrack for 250 horses, what description of accommodation would you recommend being provided for the officers?—I think there should be comfortable rooms of a moderate size, and I think that off each room there ought to be a separate sort of place where a bed could be placed, and curtains drawn so that it could be concealed; and there should be a room for every officer, which is very seldom the case; and all the rooms ought to be of the same sort and of equal height, except for the field officer, who ought to have two rooms, and superior rooms; but all the other rooms ought to be of the same size and equally good. At present in barracks you often find officers put into little holes of rooms where there is just room to turn after the bed is placed.

601. Taking the case of a lieutenant-colonel commanding a regiment of cavalry, would you think it advisable, speaking of the service generally, to provide

vide for a lieutenant-colonel quarters that would be sufficient for him to live in supposing him to be married?—Certainly.

602. What amount of accommodation do you think would be sufficient for a married lieutenant-colonel, so as to enable him to live comfortably without giving him anything that would be considered too much?—In the first place, I should say that if it is only a house for the lieutenant-colonel or the commanding officer, it would be better that the house should be a separate building, which is frequently the case now; then I should say that if it is a separate house, there should be two rooms, a dining parlour and a drawing-room, and one or two bedrooms, and a kitchen, and another servant's room.

603. Do you think it would be an advisable plan to have a separate building for the field officers, which should contain all the field officers' quarters; or would you think it more desirable to have one of the field officers living in the general officers' quarters?—I think so; and to keep the commanding officer separate.

604. You would give the other field officer a couple of rooms, a sitting-room, a bed-room, a servant's room, and a kitchen?—Yes; I must add that if you want to make the barracks bearable for men in the position of field officers, there must be provided in the barracks that which does not exist in above three in the united kingdom, namely, water-closets; the want of them is a very serious daily inconvenience, and it is enough to prevent any field officer who has money, and can afford to live out of barracks, from living there.

605. Then, as a general rule, you would say that there ought to be water-closets for all the officers' quarters?—I think so.

606. With reference to the captains, do you think that a certain portion of married accommodation should be provided for captains?—I cannot say that you should have quarters for all married captains. The question is whether by affording comfortable accommodation in barracks, it is intended to hold out an inducement to officers to stay away from mess, to break up the mess of the regiment by their being married, and living in quarters.

607. But it being an unquestionable fact, that a certain portion of the captains in the army are married, must you not deal with the fact as it is; and, inasmuch as, if you do not provide accommodation for them, to a certain extent, in the barracks, they will live out of it, do not you think it may be advisable to provide accommodation, say, for two married captains in a regiment?—I think that two out of a regiment would be very fair, but I would not extend it further than that; of course they would receive the accommodation by seniority.

608. If you provide accommodation for married captains, you would keep it for married officers; you would not allow a senior unmarried officer to take a married officer's quarters?—No, certainly not.

609. You would give a captain at least a good sitting-room, a good bed-room, and a couple of closets?—Certainly.

610. What for an unmarried captain?—For an unmarried captain, one room and closets.

611. What for a subaltern?—For a subaltern, one room and closets.

612. Not quite so large as those for the captain?—Not quite so large.

613. Would you recommend that there should be married accommodation provided for any rank under that of captain?—For one in a regiment: there are married subalterns in a regiment, but it is most disadvantageous to a regiment.

614. Do you think that the staff of a regiment, namely, the adjutant, the paymaster, the quartermaster, the veterinary surgeon, and the surgeon, should be accommodated in case of their being married?—Yes, and the assistant surgeon.

615. With at least the quarters of a married captain?—With at least the quarters of a married subaltern.

OFFICERS' MESS AND READING-ROOM.

616. With regard to the officers' mess, the usual accommodation now is a mess-room and an ante-room: do you think it would be desirable, in addition to that, to provide a sort of morning-room, where periodicals and newspapers, and things of that sort, might be provided; in fact, a sort of coffee-room for the officers to meet in, in the morning?—I decidedly think that the whole system of the mess-rooms, and what they call the reception-room, is most objectionable; there is a difficulty in every barrack about it. Those rooms are wanted for

Major-General
The Right Hon.
Earl of Cardigan.

30 April 1855.

Major-General
The Right Hon.
Earl of Cardigan.

30 April 1855.

other purposes. The accommodation in all the barracks is so scanty, that this reception-room is often taken away. Sometimes it is given to the mess-men; sometimes it is given to the orderly officers, who live out of barracks, and those sort of purposes. There are always difficulties about it. And that leads to another very objectionable measure; it leads to the absolute necessity of smoking in the mess-room, which is contrary to the Horse Guards order. Therefore I think it would be very desirable to have a second room.

617. In addition to this room, for the immediate accommodation of the officers, do you think there ought to be a good pantry in connexion with the mess-room, and also a mess-man's room?—Certainly.

618. And a wine-cellar?—Certainly.

619. We understand your Lordship to say that the colonel should, if possible, have a house to himself, and that, when that is not practicable, he should have at least three rooms, and a dressing-closet, a store-closet, a water-closet, a couple of servants' rooms, and a kitchen?—Yes.

620. The next class of quarters you would give to the major; and he should have two good rooms, a dressing-closet, a store-closet, a kitchen, a servant's room, and a water-closet?—Yes.

621. The next class of quarters should be appropriated to the married captains, and under that head you would include the adjutant, the paymaster, the quartermaster, the veterinary surgeon, and the surgeon?—Yes; and the assistant surgeon and the riding-master.

622. They should have each two rooms, and a dressing-closet, a store-closet, a kitchen, and a servant's room?—Yes.

623. The next class should be for the single captains; that would be a good sitting-room, with two closets, a sort of bed-closet, and a store-closet, and a servant's room?—Yes; one small servant's room.

624. And a kitchen between two?—No; I think no officer has a right to a kitchen; he is bound by the rules of the service to live entirely at the mess; he ought to breakfast, to have his luncheon (if he has any), and to dine, in the mess-room, and nowhere else; that is the rule of the service. There is great difficulty in getting officers to do that. To give an officer a kitchen will prevent his leaving his room; it is as much as to say, "Now you may live in your room."

625. You would not give kitchens to any but the married officers' quarters?—I would not give kitchens to any but the married officers' quarters.

626. Do you think that the quartermaster's quarters should be as near the stores as can be?—Certainly.

627. And that the subalterns should have each a room, a dressing-closet, and a store-closet?—Yes.

628. And a servant's room between two or three, as the case may be, as the space will allow?—Yes.

629. And you think that one married subaltern ought to be allowed to each regiment?—Yes; and for another subaltern, the riding-master. The riding-masters are all upon the establishments of the regiments now.

630. You would give him staff accommodation?—If he is a married man; most of them are married.

631. With regard to the articles of furniture which you think ought to be provided by the public; at present the officers are allowed two chairs and a table; what the Ordnance at present supplies is of no use to the officer?—Except for the servants.

632. Do you think it would be advisable if, instead of compelling the officers to bring chests of drawers and other furniture, they were provided with comfortable furniture in each barrack?—It is a question whether it is advisable for the public to relieve the officer from the expense of hiring furniture in every quarter into which he goes; because I think very little of the furniture is carried about; the only things that are carried about are beds and carpets.

633. At any rate, it would tend to the comfort of the officer, and lessen his expense?—Yes; I think he ought to have decent chairs and tables; but as to putting furniture into the rooms, such as curtains and things of that sort, I would not do that for this reason, that one regiment would relieve another, and upon the relieving regiment coming in the officer would say, "I cannot use this furniture; my predecessor has spoilt it;" and the furniture would be all sent away; but chairs and tables ought to be furnished.

634. Colonel Moncrieff says that he would recommend that there should be provided

provided a bed and a chest of drawers, and a cupboard, a washing-stand and chairs, and two tables; do you approve of that?—I think there is no objection to that whatever.

Major-General
The Right Hon.
Earl of Cardigan.

30 April 1855.

CAVALRY QUARTERS.

635. Do you recommend the present system to be continued, of having the men's quarters over the stables in cavalry barracks, or is it objectionable?—I have no reason to suppose that it is objectionable.

636. You do not think it would be better both for the men and the horses if the rooms over the stables were left free for ventilation, devoting the stable building exclusively to the accommodation of the horses?—Unless you put the men over the stables, you cannot have a second story.

637. Do not you think you could build better stables for the horses if the buildings were exclusively devoted to them?—I do not think so.

638. Would not the men benefit in health by not living over the stables?—Since I have been in the service, I have never heard that subject mentioned once about any effluvia coming from the stables below into the men's rooms. If the stables are properly ventilated, the hot air will not go up into the men's rooms.

639. Ought not the stable to be as open as possible, without any close ceiling over the horses, in order to secure good ventilation?—I cannot think that there can be any difficulty in ventilating stables, even with rooms over, provided you have proper ventilating holes made for the air to go out.

640. Have you never heard of the men being disturbed at night by the rattling of the chains below?—No; a soldier ought to be able to sleep through that. I think it is a great advantage to have the men close to the horses. When they are over the horses, they go down stairs and turn into the stables; and there they are.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

641. With reference to the non-commissioned officers' quarters, they appear to be divided into two classes; what are called staff non-commissioned officers, such as sergeant-majors, paymasters' sergeants, and quartermasters' sergeants, and troop-sergeants; would you provide different accommodation for the staff-sergeants from that which you would provide for the troop-sergeants?—I think the regimental sergeant-major ought to have good quarters. I should say that he ought to have rooms. I think that the troop sergeant-majors should have a separate room each, and a store-room; but for no other purpose than a store-room to keep the troop stores in, not for his own accommodation. And I think that the sergeant should have separate quarters. Then I think the staff-sergeants ought to have just as good. I think that the paymasters' sergeants and the quartermasters' sergeants ought to have as good quarters as the sergeant-majors.

642. In fact, you would give to all those staff sergeants pretty much the same accommodation that you would give, as far as a single room goes, to the subalterns, except that you would not give them servants' apartments, nor two closets, but you would give them one closet for a store-closet?—You must give them a second room as a troop store.

643. Would the paymasters' sergeants, and quartermasters' sergeants require a second closet?—No; the paymaster's sergeant ought to have a place for an office, and the quartermaster's sergeant also.

644. What accommodation would you provide for the regimental sergeant-major?—I would give him a good fair room, and a small second room.

645. What sergeant would you put next to him in the regiment, in point of rank?—The troop sergeant-major; I would give the troop sergeant-majors one room each, and a store-room sufficient to contain the baggage of a troop, which is heavy; clothing, and arms, and boots and shoes; then I should let the farrier-major have the same accommodation as the troop sergeant-major.

646. Would you give the orderly-room clerk any extra accommodation?—I should give the orderly-room clerk a room like that of a sergeant.

647. Would you give each sergeant a separate room, or would you give two sergeants a room between them?—I think it is very desirable to give each sergeant a separate room.

648. Do you think it is desirable to have the sergeants living altogether apart

Major-General
The Right Hon.
Earl of Cardigan.

30 April 1855.

from the men in that way?—Yes, decidedly; I should recommend the corporals being with the men, but not the sergeants; I think it is desirable to separate the sergeants from the men altogether; the corporals now live in the same room, and sleep in the line of beds with the private soldiers. I think it would be better when the corporal is put there, to separate his accommodation from that of the men by a curtain or a partition; but I do not think the sergeant ought to be there.

649. You think that the corporal should sleep in the same room with the men; and you would have a place partitioned off for him in one corner of the room?—Yes, in the way that they are now partitioned off from the married men.

650. That would give him a certain amount of privacy, and at the same time enable him to exercise a certain control over the men?—Certainly.

651. Do you think there should be a band-master's accommodation provided quite irrespectively of the sergeants' quarters, he being a person attached to the regiment, who may or may not be on the strength of the regiment?—Yes, and a practice-room, about which there are constant difficulties.

652. Would you give the band-master more than one room, if he is a married man?—If you do not give him two rooms, if he is a married man, it would be desirable; I would give him a second small room and a kitchen.

653. With regard to the staff sergeants, do you think they ought to be provided with some kind of accommodation in case of their being married; do you think that the staff sergeant's quarters should have attached to them anything in the shape of a kitchen?—I should say yes.

654. Do you allow the married sergeants to live out of mess?—Yes; latterly there is an order in favour of that; latterly, in Sir George Brown's time, he sent an order that the men were to go out of mess just as they pleased; the old system was completely upset. When I first commanded a regiment, I never allowed anybody to live out of mess.

655. As that system has obtained in the army, of course you must provide accommodation accordingly; and you would provide a kitchen for the staff sergeants?—Yes, certainly.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' MESS, READING-ROOM AND LIBRARY.

656. With reference to non-commissioned officers' mess, reading-room, and library, what accommodation do you think ought to be provided?—I here ought to be a sergeants' mess-room.

657. Would you have a reading-room and library exclusively for the sergeants and non-commissioned officers, or do you think that it is more desirable to have a common reading-room and library for the sergeants and the men?—I should say one for the sergeants and the men.

658. There should be, of course, a kitchen establishment attached to the sergeants' mess-room?—Yes.

659. And a baking-room, a scullery, a beer-cellar, and a coal-hole?—Yes.

660. Would you have a mess-man's room attached to the non-commissioned officers' mess?—No, certainly not.

MEN'S QUARTERS.

661. With regard to the men's quarters, how many private soldiers do you think there should be in each room?—Giving an answer at the moment, I should say 20.

662. You think it desirable that there should be a corporal in each room?—Certainly one, if not two.

663. With respect to the space to be allowed for each man, do you think that seven feet long by five wide would be sufficient, allowing two feet nine inches for each bed, and two feet between each bed?—I think that would be very fair.

664. Do you think that the men should live altogether in the bed-rooms, as the present habit is, or do you think it would be desirable to provide a day-room in which the men could assemble during the day?—No; I think it better for them to live in the bed-rooms.

665. Is that opinion founded upon the supposition that there would not be room enough to allow of a day-room?—No; I think that the having a day-room would lead to a great deal of derangement of the kits and other things. The men are constantly employed when they are not in the stables or at parade;
and

and when they are not dressed and going out, and amusing themselves walking about the town, they are occupied in their rooms with their kits. I think if the men were to bring their kits down into a separate room it would be very objectionable; the things would be lost; you would have 20 men coming down, bringing a number of things with them into a room where no man knows his place; it would lead to a great deal of loss of articles and confusion; and I do not see that there would be any great comfort in it; indeed, I think the men are better in their rooms. I know the system differs in many regiments. I am in favour of allowing the men's beds to be down whenever the men like it, and allowing the men to rest upon them. In many regiments they insist upon their being done up in the morning and not let down till night, so that a man when he goes to his room has no comfortable place to rest upon. I can see no reason, if a man is hard worked in the morning, and has the afternoon to himself, why he should not lie on his bed and take a book and amuse himself.

666. In addition to the bed-rooms, would you have a cleaning-room for the men to clean their accoutrements in?—I would; I think it would be an advantage; I think it would prevent a great deal of dirt in the room.

ABLUTION-ROOMS.

667. The next subject is with regard to ablution-rooms; washing-rooms for the men; do you think it desirable that they should have rooms of that character?—Certainly.

668. As near as possible to their bed-rooms, so as not to oblige the men to go out of doors just after getting out of bed?—I think you will never get the men to wash at that time, particularly the cavalry, who are obliged to dress in the quickest possible way.

669. You do not see any necessity for having the ablution-rooms close to the men's bed-rooms?—Not close; I think they should be in immediate connexion with the quarters of the men.

KITCHENS.

670. With reference to kitchens, where would you recommend the kitchens to be placed with reference to the men's quarters?—As they are now, at the back of the buildings; in detached buildings, without any second story, and as near the back of the building as possible, so as to enable them to get their dinners warm.

671. Would you have the kitchens fitted up better than they are now?—I think it is desirable that they should be able to bake, and to vary the mode of cookery, so that they might have their dinners either roasted, boiled, or baked, without sending it into the town for the purpose, which is the invariable rule now.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.

672. In addition to the ablution-rooms, do not you think it would be desirable in a barrack for a considerable number of men to have a bath establishment, something like the baths and washhouses which there are in this town now, where the men could go and have a bath if they pleased in the barrack-yard?—Certainly.

673. And if the supply of water permitted it, to have a cold plunging bath in which the men might go and bathe as they do at Hampton Court?—I do not think that would answer, unless you had a running stream. With regard to warm baths, I should only allow that in case of men being ill, not as an habitual practice. I would have plenty of basins for washing, but I should not give them baths except under the orders of the surgeon in case of illness.

674. Colonel Upton suggested that in those ablution-rooms, there should be compartments partitioned off in which a man could strip and wash himself as much as he pleased?—I think that is desirable.

ACCOMMODATION FOR MARRIED MEN.

675. Married privates are at present allowed in the barracks to a certain extent; but there is no separate accommodation provided for them?—Of late,

Major-General
The Right Hon.
Earl of Cardigan

30 April 1855.

Major-General
The Right Hon.
Earl of Cardigan.

30 April 1855.

the last four years that I commanded the 11th Hussars, I had the married people put altogether in separate rooms.

676. Supposing it practicable, do not you think it would be desirable to have the quarters for the married people separate and distinct from the general accommodation for the regiment?—No, I think not.

677. You think it would be better to partition off portions of the rooms provided for the unmarried men?—I do; but they should be partitioned off properly; I would have additional rooms to put the married people in.

678. In fact you would have separate accommodation provided for the married people?—Yes; and when two or three families are put into the same room, I would partition them off from one another.

679. Is there any suggestion that you would like to make with regard to the amount of accommodation that you would give to the married people; would you give them any second room for a kitchen, or would you give a kitchen for two or three families?—Of course, it would be a great comfort to have a kitchen for each family; but I think it would be sufficient to have a kitchen for three families.

680. You think that the extent of accommodation that should be provided for the married men should be confined to putting them into separate quarters, with their quarters partitioned off; giving them as much room as you can?—Just so.

REGIMENTAL LIBRARY AND SOLDIERS' READING-ROOM.

681. The next head is accommodation for regimental library and soldiers' reading-room. You have already said that you think the library and reading-room ought to be common to the non-commissioned officers and the men?—I think so; I think that the sergeant having a separate room, there is no reason why he should not read in that.

682. You would have a good large airy room for a reading-room for the men?—Yes; but I do not think that the men would stay in it to read; I think they would take the books away to read.

683. Then do you think it necessary to have a reading-room as well as a library in which the books are kept?—No; I think a good sized library would be sufficient.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SCHOOLS.

684. What extent of school accommodation would you provide; do you think it desirable that the adults' school should be separate from the children's school?—I think that is most desirable. The adult recruits have now to be educated at the same school as the children, and I think that is very objectionable.

685. Do you think it desirable that the schoolmaster should have quarters near the school-room?—Yes.

686. Staff-sergeant's quarters?—Yes.

687. There is generally a schoolmistress also, is there not?—Yes.

688. Would you provide accommodation for her in contemplation of her not being married, either to the schoolmaster, or to some other person in the regiment?—I would let her live in the school-rooms. I think that to build a room for her, merely to provide for the case of the schoolmistress not being the wife of the schoolmaster, or some non-commissioned officer, would be an unnecessary expense. It is most probable that the woman would be the wife of a non-commissioned officer.

689. On the whole, you think it is not necessary to provide quarters for the schoolmistress?—No; I should not be in favour of that.

GUARD-ROOMS.

690. With regard to guard-rooms; there ought to be a guard-room at each gate of the barracks, which is kept habitually open?—Certainly.

691. And a good lock-up-room attached to it, so that the men could not communicate easily with the outside?—Yes; and plenty of cells for prisoners.

692. It has been recommended that, in addition to guard-rooms, and to cells, there should be a room for prisoners about to be tried by court-martial; do you think that is desirable?—If a man has committed a crime for which he is going to be tried by court-martial, so very few men are ever acquitted that you may take

take it, probably, that the man is guilty ; at least in ninety-nine cases out of 100 the men are found guilty ; therefore I do not see any objection to his being in the guard-room.

693. May it not cause inconvenience by crowding the men of the guard ?—I think that, to avoid overcrowding, it would be desirable to have a separate room off the guard-room, with a sort of side place, not a cell, but a something superior to a cell, clean and dry, where the man could be kept and locked up.

Major-General
The Right Hon.
Earl of Cardigan.

30 April 1855.

ORDERLY-ROOM.

694. With regard to the orderly-room, do you think it is desirable to have more than one room, so as to accommodate clerks and orderly-room sergeants ?—I think it is a great advantage to have two, for this reason, that when business is going on in the morning between the commanding officer and the sergeants, the commanding officer wishes to speak with officers upon some point of duty, perhaps to give them a reproof, and you have to send the clerk out of the room, and that delays him in his work ; you ought to have two rooms.

695. The orderly-room establishment ought to be in as central a situation as possible in the barrack ?—Yes.

696. Would not you recommend a veranda outside, where persons could remain without getting wet through ?—Certainly ; it would be a great advantage.

697. Do not you think that the orderly-room should have a good safe, or strong lock-up iron case for keeping the regimental books in ?—Certainly.

COURT-MARTIAL-ROOM.

698. Do not you think it would be desirable to have in a barrack a court-martial-room, so as not to use the mess-room, and interfere with the ordinary accommodation of the officers ?—Certainly ; there is very great inconvenience caused by having courts-martial in the mess-room ; there ought to be a second room for courts-martial.

699. Would you recommend the court-martial-room to be near the orderly-room ?—Certainly.

700. And both away from the officers' quarters ?—Certainly.

701. Captain White suggested that the privies and urinals attached to the guard-room should be outside instead of inside the buildings ; do you agree with him in that ?—Certainly.

DIVINE WORSHIP.

702. With regard to the accommodation for Divine worship, as it is proposed to build barracks away from towns where they would not have parochial accommodation, do you think it desirable to have a church attached to each barracks ?—Certainly ; the same as at Hounslow and at Portobello.

SHEDS FOR DRILLING.

703. Would you think it advisable to have some large covered sheds, roofed with glass, so as to be rendered light, where you could have parade, and drill recruits in bad weather ?—Certainly.

QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

704. With regard to quartermaster's stores, have you any suggestion to make with regard to them, except that they should be central and abundant ?—They should be central and abundant.

BAKING HOUSES.

705. With reference to bakehouses, with a view to bread-baking, do you think it is desirable that the soldier should be instructed in making his own bread ?—No, I do not.

706. Is not it done in the French service ?—I cannot say.

707. Do not you think it would be well to have the bread baked in the barracks ?

Major-General
The Right Hon.
Earl of Cardigan.

30 April 1855.

racks?—I think it would be advisable; but then, of course, you must have bakers upon the establishment.

708. Do not you think it desirable that you should have in every regiment a certain number of men who should be able, in case of necessity, on being furnished with a temporary oven, to bake bread for the regiment?—Certainly; but I do not see what chance they would have of being furnished with a temporary oven.

WASHHOUSES AND DRYING ROOMS.

709. Do you think it would be desirable to have washhouses established in the barracks, in which the whole of the soldiers' linen, &c. could be washed, and where the soldiers' wives could be employed, and perform all the washing that is necessary in the barracks?—Yes, I think that very desirable.

WORKSHOPS.

710. Do you think it desirable that there should be shops and work-rooms for the master tailor and the master shoemaker, and a workshop and a forge for the master armourer?—Yes.

711. And that there should be a farrier's establishment?—Yes.

BALL COURT, GYMNASIUM, &c.

712. With reference to amusement for the men, do you think there should be a ball court and gymnasium?—Yes.

713. Do you think that in addition to the fives court for the men, there should be a racket court for the officers?—Yes.

714. And that there should be ground adjacent for cricket and foot-ball?—Yes.

STABLES.

715. Will you tell us what plan of stable you would recommend; which do you think is the more desirable plan to adopt, to have the horses set head to head with a partition between them, or to have the horses set head to wall on each side, and a passage in the centre?—I should say that the present system is the best; I would give a good wide space between the heels of the horses; that might be wider than it is now, but I would have the stables as they are now.

716. How many horses do you think it would be desirable to have in a stable?—That is a very difficult matter to decide, but I should put them just like the men, twenty, that is ten on each side.

717. Then you would have a double stable, ten on each side, and a passage down the centre?—Yes.

718. What space from the wall do you think would be occupied by each stall; what width would you allow between the tails of the horses for the passage?—I have never had it measured, but I should think that 10 feet between the tails of the horses is quite enough.

719. How would you propose to divide the standing room of one horse from another; would you do it by a permanent partition, or by a slung board, and a moveable partition?—I think the horse is more liable to hurt himself against a partition than against a board; you would find that the damage done to the boards would be very great in the course of a year.

720. Do not you think that bales and stall-posts are very objectionable?—Very; it is through those that accidents occur from kicking.

721. How many boxes would you provide for each hundred troopers?—Six.

722. Those boxes would be for slight cases of partial lameness; would you also recommend that there should be in each squadron a regimental infirmary, where horses with anything like a contagious or dangerous disease might be kept separate?—Yes; besides the loose boxes, there should be hospital stables for horses slightly lame.

723. The boxes you intend for very serious cases?—Yes; I think if you are constructing new barracks, it would be very desirable that there should be separate boxes for officers' sick horses, because that is a question upon which I have been obliged to interfere very often in regiments, with the veterinary surgeons of the regiments; they are very much disposed to put the troop horses aside and

to take the officers' horses into the boxes for the accommodation of the officers; they are naturally disposed to oblige a brother officer. A captain comes and says, "I want my horse put in, as he is lame; I think it is desirable that he should be in a box." The veterinary surgeon wishes to oblige captain So-and-so, and he turns out a lame troop horse and puts in the officer's horse. I have been obliged to interfere with that, and to say that I would not have the officers' horses put in unless they were very serious cases; but in building new stables, if you could provide a certain number of boxes for the officers and a certain number for the troopers it would be very desirable; I should say that there should be six boxes for the officers' horses, and six boxes for every hundred troopers.

724. Would you recommend that those boxes should be in a separate building by themselves, constituting an infirmary, or that they should be distributed among the other stables?—I should say that they ought to be put all together with the infirmary stables, so as to be under the eye of the surgeon.

725. What additional amount of accommodation in the infirmary stables would you propose in providing for 250 horses?—I think you would require 15 stalls besides.

726. Do not you think that there ought to be troughs provided at each pump, for the horses to drink out of?—Certainly, always.

727. The French cavalry have in the passage behind the horses, in each stable, a stone cistern, containing water, near the door, and the horses are led to it, and drink; would you think that plan one which it would be desirable to imitate in the construction of the English stables?—Certainly, very desirable.

728. The French also recommend that in each stable there should be placed, at the end of the passage, a couple of iron bedsteads, and a mattress, where the men who are stationed to watch the horses, and take care of the stables, should have it in their power to lie down occasionally, because it is found that if you do not give them such a place, they are apt to lie down over the cisterns; would you recommend that to be done?—No, I would not do that; I think that is objectionable; to put the men as sentries, and then to give them beds to lie down upon, appears to me rather contradictory.

729. Do not you think that sheds should be provided for the litter?—Decidedly; that is one of the greatest annoyances that we have.

730. It has been represented that the litter is a cause of great disease in the stables; is that your opinion?—Decidedly.

731. In what position, with reference to the stables, would you have those sheds?—Immediately at the back of them, and quite low down.

732. You would have the ventilation above the horses, so as to prevent draughts?—Yes, by holes made at each end, and flaps thrown backwards and forwards.

733. With respect to the paving of the stables, it has been remarked that there is often so great an incline given in the stables as to cause a considerable amount of lameness among the horses when standing still, and that there ought only to be a sufficient incline to allow the urine to pass away?—Certainly.

734. Cavalry stables are sometimes very badly drained; would you recommend that they should be well drained?—Certainly.

735. Do you approve of the cast-iron mangers which are sometimes used in cavalry stables; have you seen them?—I have seen them; but I think I have heard them objected to.

736. The French generally now build their mangers either of stone or of brick and cement, with an oval hole for each horse; would you approve of that?—If it is made so that it will not peel off, and chip, I think it may be a very good thing.

737. Among the accessories to a stable, does not every regiment of cavalry require a saddle-room for keeping the saddles?—No, I should keep the saddle close by the horse; it would cause dreadful confusion when they had to turn out in the night, if the saddles were away from the horses; every saddle ought to be close by the horse, and properly packed, and everything ready to turn out at the shortest notice.

738. What do you think of the present system of disposing of the saddle and bridle?—I think nothing can be better than the present system, which is by strong wooden pegs, upon which the saddle is placed, and then the bridle is fastened at the end, in a neat way, in particular order.

739. What arrangement would you recommend being made for keeping hay, oats,

Major-General
The Right Hon.
Earl of Cardigan.

30 April 1855.

Major General
The Right Hon.
Earl of Cardigan.

30 April 1855.

oats, and straw?—I do not think there can be anything better than the present arrangement; you have great granaries, and an immense shed below which holds the hay.

RIDING SCHOOL.

740. Would you recommend that there should be a covered riding-school provided for the barrack?—Yes; it is most important for cavalry.

741. What is the least size you think it ought to be?—I cannot tell the least size; but I should say it should be of the largest size that is practicable.

742. Does any riding-school occur to you at the moment that you would suggest as being about the proper size?—I believe the Hounslow School is a good school; but I should choose the largest riding-school there is now in existence, and copy that; there is not one too big.

BLACKSMITH'S FORGE AND SHOEING ESTABLISHMENT.

743. In a cavalry stable you also require a blacksmith's forge and shoeing establishment; to what extent would you provide, and how many horses would you contemplate being shod at a time?—You would require four fires and four forges for the farriers.

744. Then, in fact, to allow for the necessary repairs, you would require to have six forges ready, four to be in constant work?—Yes.

745. And you would recommend that, attached to those forges, there should be some open and covered space where the horses should be protected from the weather whilst being shod?—Decidedly; in nine cases out of ten there is a large covered shed in every forge.

EXERCISE GROUND FOR THE CAVALRY.

746. Do not the cavalry suffer for want of a good exercise ground near the barracks; and do you think that it is desirable to have a good exercise-ground near the barracks, for the purpose of a drill-ground?—Yes, it is very important to have a drill-ground.

747. What extent of ground would you have for two squadrons of cavalry?—I think that in the neighbourhood of each barracks there should be a good large field hired for the purpose; the largest field that can be got in the neighbourhood.

REPAIRS OF BARRACKS.

748. How far do you think that soldiers may be employed and made available in repairing the barracks themselves; do you think it would be desirable, when a man has finished his drill, that he should be allowed to devote his leisure hours to the repair of the barracks, and be paid for it?—A cavalry soldier has no leisure hours. That plan may do for infantry; but I do not think that a cavalry soldier has any time for the repair of anything in the barrack-yard; he has quite enough to do to take care of his horse.

749. It has been stated that the barrack damages are very large; do you think that sappers and miners in each barrack might be employed to repair the barrack, without charging the men for it, so as to reduce the barrack damages?—If you had not some control over the troops, with respect to barrack damages, I think they would become very reckless.

REGIMENTAL HOSPITALS.

750. With respect to the regimental hospital, do you think that that should be under the sole control of the colonel of the regiment, and that it should be as near as possible to the regiment, or that it should be a general hospital taken away from the regiment, under the immediate control of a superior medical staff officer?—I should decidedly think the last proposal very objectionable, because I think it would give the superior staff surgeon that control over the regimental surgeons, which the commanding officer of the regiment now has to a certain extent. I perfectly admit that surgeons are, and from the nature of their profession must be, very independent; still there are certain rules and regulations which are established in regiments, and which surgeons are obliged to conform to, whether they like it or not, I mean with respect to the system of sick men.

During

During the time that I commanded a regiment, I never allowed any man to be sick in barracks. If a new surgeon came, and put a number of men upon the sick list who were in barracks, and not doing any duty at all, and not in the hospital, I said, "I am sorry to say that will not do. If the men are sick, they must be in the hospital." Therefore, if this establishment were taken away from the barrack-yard, it appears to me that it would be the senior surgeon who would direct the whole of it, and that the commanding officer of the regiment would lose all his control.

751. Do you think it absolutely necessary, for the good of a sick soldier, that he should be solely under the charge of his own surgeon in his own regimental hospital?—Decidedly.

[Adjourned till Thursday next, at Twelve o'clock.

Thursday, 3d May 1855.

VISCOUNT MONCK, M.P., IN THE CHAIR.

Colonel the Honourable *George Frederick Upton*, Examined.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

752. WITH reference to officers' quarters, do you think it desirable that the lieutenant-colonel commanding the battalion should be supplied with quarters which would enable him to live in barracks, though he be a married man?—Yes.

753. Do you think it desirable that he should have a separate block of house to himself?—Yes.

754. And that if that is not practicable, what rooms do you think he should have?—He should have at least three rooms; a dressing-closet, a store-closet, and a water-closet, two servants' rooms, and a kitchen.

755. Then for the majors; what accommodation do you think they should have?—The major should have two rooms, a dressing-closet, a store-closet, a kitchen, a servant's room, and a water-closet.

756. What proportion of the captains do you think should have married accommodation?—I should say two out of ten.

757. What should they have?—I think they should have two rooms, a dressing-closet, a store-closet, a kitchen, a servant's room, and a water-closet.

758. What accommodation would you give to the officers belonging to the staff of the regiment?—There are certain officers belonging to the staff of the regiment that I think ought to be provided with the same accommodation as a married captain; such as the surgeon, the adjutant, and the paymaster.

759. What would you have for the unmarried captains?—For the unmarried captains I would have two rooms, a dressing-closet, and a store-closet, with one kitchen, one servant's room, and one water-closet between two.

760. What for any married subalterns?—For any married subalterns I would provide two rooms, a dressing-closet, a store-closet, a kitchen, a servant's room, and a water-closet.

761. For how many subalterns would you provide married accommodation?—For two to a battalion, and the adjutant, the quartermaster, the veterinary surgeon, the assistant surgeon, and the riding-master.

762. What for the unmarried subalterns?—For the unmarried subalterns I would give one room, a dressing-closet, a store-closet, a servant's room, and a kitchen between two or three, as the room might allow.

763. Do you think that it is desirable that, in addition to the furniture now provided by the Ordnance for officers' quarters, there should be what we may call the standing furniture of the room provided also, in order to prevent the necessity of officers carrying their furniture about?—Certainly. I think that in

Major-General
The Right Hon.
Earl of Cardigan.

30 April 1855.

Colonel the
Hon. *G. F. Upton*.

3 May 1855.

Colonel the
Hon. G. F. Upton.

3 May 1855.

every officer's quarters there should be a bedstead, a chest of drawers, a cupboard, four chairs, two tables, a bath, a washhand-stand and fittings, and a tub.

764. Would you propose that the fittings of the washhand-stand should be made of metal, or of some other material that would not break?—Yes.

765. Do you think it desirable that all the quarters provided for the married officers should be in a separate building from the quarters of the unmarried officers?—I do, if it is practicable.

OFFICERS' MESS.

766. Do you think it desirable to add a sort of morning-room to the officers' mess-room?—Yes.

767. Will you mention the rooms that you think ought to be attached to the mess of the regiment?—Besides the mess-room, there should be an ante-room for the reception of guests, and so on; and I think it very desirable that there should be a room in which officers could meet in the morning for reading the papers and periodicals.

768. Do you think there should also be a kitchen with the necessary appurtenances; a head mess-waiter's room and a good pantry?—Yes.

769. Do you think it would be advisable in barracks of this size, in addition to this mess accommodation, to have a room for a court martial room, as courts martial now often take up very inconveniently the accommodation provided for the mess of the officers?—I think that the room which would be desirable for reading, &c. might be used for courts martial, when required.

770. Would you think it desirable to have a separate court martial room close to the orderly-room?—I do not think it would be necessary; I think there are many things much more important.

ACCOMMODATION FOR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

771. With regard to the accommodation to be provided for non-commissioned officers, should you consider that the staff non-commissioned officers of a regiment ought to be accommodated in a superior way to the others?—Certainly.

772. What officers would you consider the staff non-commissioned officers of a regiment?—The armourer-sergeant, the sergeant-major, the quartermaster-sergeant, the schoolmaster-sergeant, unless he was provided for otherwise; the orderly-room clerk, and the drum-major.

773. With regard to the pay-sergeants, what should you provide for them?—The pay-sergeants should have two rooms, I think.

774. What quarters would you give to the staff-sergeants?—Two rooms each.

775. Would you have one of those rooms fitted up for cooking, or would you give them a kitchen in addition?—No; I think the room being fitted up to cook would be sufficient.

776. With regard to the other sergeants, where would you place them?—There should be one to each room, certainly.

777. How would you think it desirable to accommodate the sergeant in the room?—I think he should be separated from the men by a wooden partition to screen him from the men, but so that he would still be enabled to hear and see what was going on if he wished.

778. With regard to the mess-room for non-commissioned officers; do you think it desirable to have a mess-room where they could mess separately from the men?—For the sergeants.

779. But not for the corporals?—Not for the corporals.

780. With reference to the library and reading-room, do you think it desirable to have a separate library and reading-room for the non-commissioned officers, or do you think that the library should be common to them and the private soldiers?—I think the library should be common to them and the private soldiers.

MEN'S QUARTERS.

781. With regard to the men's quarters, how many men do you think it desirable to put in each sleeping-room?—From fifteen to twenty-five.

782. In fact you would divide a company into four subdivisions?—Yes.

783. What ground space would you allow to each man in the sleeping-room?—Five feet for each.

784. Five

784. Five feet by seven?—Five feet by seven.

785. Do you think that the men should dine in their sleeping-room, or have a separate room for that purpose?—I think a separate room for one or two companies together very desirable.

786. Supposing the beds were ranged on each side of the room, what distance should be allowed between the ends of the beds?—Five or six feet.

787. Would that be sufficient to have a table and chairs?—I do not look to their having a table; there should be not less than six feet.

788. You think it desirable that they should also have a day-room, where they may, if they please, sit and have their meals?—Certainly, one for two companies.

789. That should be furnished with convenient tables and benches?—Yes.

Colonel the
Hon. G. F. Upton.
3 May 1855.

ABLUTION-ROOMS.

790. Do you think there is anything in the way of ablution-room necessary?—Yes, I think it is desirable that there should be for each company an ablution-room; and, if possible, on the same floor with the company; and, if it could be done, I think that, besides the common wash-places for the men, it would be a great advantage to have three or four stalls or places where the men could strip and wash themselves.

CLEANING-ROOMS OR SHEDS.

791. With regard to cleaning-rooms or sheds, do you think there should be anything of that sort provided?—Yes; I would have them in a separate building.

792. What proportion of cleaning-sheds would you have?—I think there should be one for two companies, if not one for each.

ACCOMMODATION FOR MARRIED PRIVATES.

793. With regard to the proportion of married privates allowed in a regiment, in what way do you think it would be desirable to provide for them with reference to the single men; would you have them in the same building, or separate?—I would have accommodation provided for them in a detached building.

794. Would you have each family accommodated in one or two rooms to themselves, or would you give a small room and a kitchen, common to two?—A kitchen common to two. Generally each family should have a room to themselves, but there might be a room or two that would hold two families, for convenience sake. I mention that because I think families vary in number so much.

795. There is no distinct accommodation provided for the married men at present?—None in the London barracks.

796. Would it not be preferable, and more economical, to have a general kitchen for all the married men in the company?—Unless it was a very large kitchen I do not think it would answer.

797. If it were fitted up with the ordinary appliances for cooking, and with a proper person to look after it, would it not be cleaner, and more conducive to health?—I hardly think so, because each family would be made to clean their places; they would be inspected, and there would be no danger of dirt.

798. Do you think that, attached to those separate buildings for married men, there ought to be ablution-rooms, as in the soldiers' rooms, or would you allow them to wash in their own rooms?—I think there might be a couple of ablution-rooms in the building where the men could wash.

KITCHENS.

799. For what number of men would you propose to cook in a single kitchen?—I think you had better have a kitchen for each wing, and divide that kitchen into two.

800. For what number of men do you think each kitchen should cook?—I should say for 100 or 120 men. It would in that case probably be more desirable that the kitchen for each wing should be divided into four parts rather than two. It was with a view to the economy of fuel that I proposed two kitchens for each wing.

Colonel the
Hon. G. F. Upton.

3 May 1855.

801. Then it would come to the same thing as building a kitchen for each company, or a kitchen for each two companies?—For each two companies, I should say. I would rather have four detached kitchens than two; but if each building is to contain two companies, then I would say, have a kitchen for each building.

802. In fact your object is to have the kitchens as near as possible to the buildings where the men live?—Yes.

803. And that, if possible, not more than a couple of companies should be cooked for together?—Yes.

804. It is your opinion that the kitchen should be a detached building, and not under the same roof with the men's living-room?—Certainly.

805. The present system of cooking afforded to the soldiers only enables them to cook in one way, by means of boiling or stewing; do you think it desirable that the kitchens should be fitted up in such a way as to enable the soldiers to vary the mode of cooking?—Yes.

806. You think there should be cooking-ovens and the means of roasting?—Certainly.

807. Is there any other suggestion which you wish to make with reference to the kitchen?—I would have the kitchen lofty, for the sake of good ventilation.

808. Do you think it desirable that the bread for the barracks should be baked in the barracks, if possible?—I think it is very desirable.

809. And that, for that purpose, bread ovens should be established?—Yes.

810. Do you think it would be well that men serving in the army should be to a certain extent instructed in the baking of bread, so as to be able, on service, to supply themselves, in case of need, and to bake their bread?—It is very desirable.

SCHOOL-ROOMS, LIBRARIES, AND READING-ROOMS.

811. What extent of school-room accommodation would you recommend for a battalion of 1,000 men?—I should prefer one very large detached room.

812. For both an adult and an infant school?—Yes, which might be divided by a movable screen. I should recommend one large room in place of two, thinking that it would be very advantageous for the purposes of entertaining the men, instructing them in music, and giving lectures before them on subjects of interest and entertainment. I mention this, because I have felt considerably the want of such a place in barracks generally.

813. Would you put the schoolmaster-sergeant in quarters attached to the school-room?—I think his quarters should be there.

814. Do you think it desirable to have attached to this school-room a sort of ante-room, fitted up with washing apparatus, where the children could make themselves neat?—Decidedly.

815. Would you have the men's libraries near the school-room, or detached from it?—They had better be detached from it.

816. What amount of accommodation in the way of room do you think should be provided for the men's library; would you have a library for keeping the books, and also a reading-room, or would you have one large room, for the purpose of keeping the books, and for reading also?—I think one large room, with a closet for the books, would be the best.

817. Do you think the librarian should live close to the library?—Yes.

818. Supposing him to be a married man, would you allow his wife to be there?—I would not make provision for a married man to be there.

819. You think it is not desirable?—I think it is not desirable.

GUARD-ROOM AND PRISONERS' ROOMS.

820. With regard to the guard-rooms, lock-up rooms, and orderly-rooms, how many guard-rooms would you provide; would it depend upon the number of gates habitually kept open?—Yes; I would have a sufficient guard-room for a dozen men, and a lock-up room for prisoners, and also a prisoners' room within the guard-room, and cells also.

821. How many cells would you have?—I would have three or four cells.

822. With regard to the construction of the lock-up room, with reference to communication from without, is there any suggestion that you wish to make upon

upon that subject?—The lock-up room should be a strong room, with the windows out of reach of the men, with a guard-bed in it. The prisoners' room, as distinguished from the lock-up room, I would have opening into the guard-room; I would have the windows of that high also.

823. With regard to the orderly-room, do you think it desirable to have one room or two?—I see no necessity for more than one room.

824. One good large room?—Yes, fitted up with desks and closets.

825. It is generally the case that in the commanding officer's room prisoners are obliged to wait some little time while he is performing other duties; do you think it desirable that there should be a covered space where persons waiting for an interview with the commanding officer might remain?—Yes, covered and sheltered.

826. Do you think there should be a good large room for the band to practise in in the barracks?—Decidedly.

QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

827. With regard to the quartermaster's stores, is there any particular position in the barracks where you would like to have them put?—The nearer they are to the quartermaster the better.

828. Do you think it would be desirable to give the quartermaster his quarters in connexion with those stores?—He should have an office or some small place in connexion with the stores.

829. And his quarters should be situated in as central a situation as possible in connexion with the barracks?—Yes, his stores and his office.

830. What amount of accommodation do you think the quartermaster should have?—I think he should have three rooms.

831. For his stores?—For his stores, two rooms; a store-room, and an office close to it.

BARRACK-MASTER'S STORES.

832. With reference to the barrack-master's stores, do you think it desirable that they should be placed in a central position with reference to the men's quarters; supposing the barracks to be built in a line, do you think it would be desirable that the barrack-master's stores should be as much in the centre of that line as possible?—Yes.

833. And supposing them to be built in the form of a cube, that they should be in the centre of that cube?—Certainly.

BATHS, WASH-HOUSES, AND DRYING-ROOMS.

834. Do you think it desirable that, besides the ablution-rooms, there should be any accommodation provided for the soldiers in the way of warm baths?—Yes, a certain number of baths.

835. What number do you think there should be for a battalion of 1,000 men?—I think six would be enough.

836. Would you consider baths things that the men should be allowed to use habitually, or only when they were out of health?—That is probably rather a medical question, but I am disposed to think that the men might always be allowed to have tepid baths.

837. Do you think it would be sufficient to have a hot bath attached to the hospital, and not in the barrack itself?—I think the men should have the means of having tepid baths in the barrack.

838. At their own discretion?—Yes.

839. In connexion with those tepid baths, would you suggest having anything in the way of a cold plunging bath, if the supply of water was sufficient?—Yes.

840. Do you think, with reference to the discipline of the men, that it is possible that the men might use those tepid baths for the purpose of inducing slight illness, for instance, by taking a bath in cold weather, and then going out into the cold in order to cause them to take cold, and so get into the hospital?—It is possible, but I think that the surgeon should always have the power of interdicting it.

Colonel the
Hon. G. F. Upton.

3 May 1855.

841. In fact you would give the surgeon a controlling power over the warm baths either for the purpose of allowing them to be used or interdicting them?—Yes.

842. At present a good deal of washing in the barracks is done by contract out of the barrack, is not it?—Yes.

843. In connexion with the baths, do you think it would be desirable that accommodation should be provided for the washing of the linen, &c., so that all that should be done in the barracks?—Yes.

844. And done perhaps by the men's wives?—Yes.

845. And with proper drying-rooms?—Yes.

846. The washing being conducted by means of machinery, according to the most approved methods in use now?—Yes.

847. So that the whole of the washing in the barracks, both of the men's personal clothing and of their stores, might be done in the barracks?—Yes, but I do not think it would be desirable to go to great expense for that purpose.

WORKSHOPS AND FORGES.

848. With respect to workshops and workrooms for the master tailor and the master shoemaker, and a workshop and forge for the master armourer; do you think those necessary?—Quite necessary.

REPAIRS OF BARRACKS.

849. With regard to the employment of soldiers in small repairs of the barracks, such for instance as putting in a pane of glass, do you think it desirable that they should be so employed if they are able to do it, and so to save themselves barrack damages?—Yes; we do so now.

850. Do you find that the employing them in that way, and so enabling them to exonerate themselves from barrack damages, produces any carelessness on the part of the soldiers with reference to damaging the barracks?—Not at all, because the damage would have to be paid for.

851. But we are supposing that the soldier is allowed to mend what he breaks, and so to escape payment for barrack damages?—I should not approve of that; what I meant to say was, that it is desirable that the carpentering work, for example, should be done by the men if possible.

852. You think it is desirable that the soldiers should, as far as possible, be made handy and able to do carpentering work?—Yes, certainly.

BALL COURT, GYMNASIUM, AND FENCING SCHOOL.

853. With reference to the amusements to be provided for the men, what accommodation in that respect would you suggest?—Every means of the men exercising themselves in manly games should be provided.

854. In fact, a ball court, a gymnasium, and a fencing school, if possible?—Yes, and a quoit ground, and a cricket ground, if possible.

855. It was suggested that in building barracks, it would not be any great additional expense if you provided a racket court for the officers, in addition to a fives court for the men; do you think that desirable?—Yes, but I think it should be separate from that of the men; it should not be a court convertible to both purposes.

STABLES.

856. What accommodation would you have for a battalion of infantry in the way of stables, taking into consideration that the present system of promotion in the army involves a good many brevet majors in each regiment, who in garrison would do garrison duty?—I would not have less than six stalls.

857. Would you have any loose boxes attached to the stable?—I should think it very desirable to have a couple of loose boxes.

858. Do you think that the servant should live in the stable, or would you have accommodation provided for one or two watchers?—I would have accommodation for three men at least, to sleep in a separate part of the stable.

PRIVIES, DRAINS, AND SEWERAGE.

859. With reference to privies and drains, have you any suggestion to offer? —It would be very desirable to have the command of water to be able to flush the whole of the privies and drains. Colonel the
Hon. G. F. Upton.

860. How would you place the privies with reference to the soldiers' quarters? —It depends upon the shape of the ground; they should be to the rear, and at a distance from all inhabited parts of the barracks, if possible. It would be desirable to have a covered way to them. 3 May 1855.

861. Supposing it to be possible to make water-closets of such a construction as that they could not be easily choked, do not you think that it would be very desirable for many reasons to get rid of privies altogether in a barrack, and to have water-closets on each flat for the men, so that if a man had occasion to go at night, he might not be obliged to go out into the open air?—I should be very much against water-closets in the barracks, because I think them objectionable as to the odour, for the men will not use a water-closet, as we do, with care; a water-closet will be liable to get out of order. For these reasons I should very much object to water-closets being in the barracks; but I have no objection to having water-closets at a distance from the barracks.

862. How far would you take those water-closets from the barracks?—As far as would prevent any offensiveness arising from them. If they could be thoroughly well flushed and cleansed, then they might be nearer; and I would, if possible, give the men a covered way to them.

863. You think it is desirable, whether they are privies or water-closets, that there should be, if possible, a covered way to them, so that the soldiers should be able to go to them without getting wet?—If possible; but they should be so far removed from the barracks as to have no stench at all.

864. Would you recommend that there should be separate privies for the schools?—Yes.

865. And for the married men and non-commissioned officers?—Yes.

866. Do you think it would be worth while as an experiment to have a couple of water-closets of an improved construction attached to each sleeping-room by a passage?—Not in the barrack; but if they were detached I should much approve of having them.

DRILL GROUND, EXERCISING GROUND, AND COVERED SPACES FOR DRILLING.

867. What amount of drill ground would you have attached to a barrack for 1,000 men?—There should be a sufficient space in front to wheel into line, and as much to the flanks to wheel to the front. There should be a considerable square; but the greater part should be in grass, I think.

868. One thousand men in line would occupy something like 500 yards?—Yes.

869. You should have 800 yards square?—At least that. I do not think 500 yards enough to exercise men; for there are many times when you cannot get out in the grass owing to the wet. I think it would be very desirable to have an extent of 1,000 yards square, or at least 1,000 yards from flank to flank.

870. You would have a portion of it gravel, and a portion of it grass, which might answer for a cricket ground?—Yes. I hope that in every barrack there will be a considerable extent of ground given by the Government.

871. Does it appear to you very objectionable that anybody connected with the barracks should let any portion of the ground appropriated to the use of the soldiers?—Certainly.

872. In addition to the yard for the drilling of the troops, do you think it would be desirable to have a space somewhere in the neighbourhood where you could exercise the men on a more extensive scale; for instance, in throwing up field works, and pitching tents, and other things of that description?—Certainly.

873. Do you think it desirable to provide covered spaces within the barracks, where you could drill recruits in wet weather?—I think it is; I wish to observe upon that, that the more the system that is followed in some of the large railway stations could be adopted, the better it would be; I mean by having them lofty, and with openings, so as to prevent great draught underneath. In many of those covered places I have found inconvenience from that cause.

Colonel the
Hon. G. F. Upton.

3 May 1855.

874. Do not you think that glass would be a very good material to introduce extensively in the construction of those places?—Yes, far better than anything else; and they should be as lofty as possible.

LIGHTING, HEATING, VENTILATION, AND SUPPLY OF WATER.

875. What, in your opinion, is the best mode of lighting barracks?—From my experience, which has not been very considerable, I consider gas the best.

876. What do you consider to be the best mode of heating barracks; do you think that stoves or fireplaces are the best?—Open fireplaces.

877. For cleanliness, do you not think that warming barracks with hot water would be preferable to having so many fires?—I have always found the heat generated by hot water disagreeable.

878. Might not you have it in the passages?—I see no objection to it in the passages.

879. With regard to the ventilation, do you think that, with reference to that, the rooms ought to be lofty?—Yes, I am very strongly of that opinion.

880. So as to admit of ventilation at the top, without having draughts reaching the men?—Yes.

881. Do not you think that, in constructing new barracks, if there could be a ventilating shaft from the top of the room, taken through the chimney, it would be of great advantage for the purpose of always keeping a little circulation of air in the room?—Yes; particularly if the rooms were lofty.

882. Under any circumstances would it not be advantageous?—Yes.

883. With regard to the supply of water, do not you think it is desirable that water should be carried to the top of every building in the barrack, so as to give an abundant supply on all the floors of the building?—Yes; especially if each floor has washing-rooms.

HOSPITAL AND INFIRMARY.

884. Do you think that the soldier should be placed in his own regimental hospital, under the superintendence of his own surgeon and commanding officer, or that he should be in a general hospital, under the superintendence of a superior staff medical officer, in addition to his own surgeon and commanding officer?—I am decidedly in favour of a regimental hospital.

885. You think that it is desirable for him to be in his own regimental hospital, under his own regimental surgeon and commanding officer?—Decidedly.

886. And not to be interfered with by people of a higher rank in a general hospital?—Decidedly.

887. Therefore, for every battalion in barracks, you would have an hospital sufficiently large to accommodate the probable amount of sick in the battalion?—Yes; unless there were many regimental hospitals under the same building.

888. But would you think it better to have a distinct and separate building for each regiment, in the same way as you would have any other building belonging to that regiment?—Yes, I think it very desirable.

889. Which do you think is the best plan, that each regiment should have a distinct and separate building for an hospital, under the control of the commanding officer, or that a number of regiments should be massed together in separate wards in one large building?—Decidedly a separate hospital for each battalion.

PRISONS.

890. What accommodation, in the way of prisons, would you have for a battalion of 1,000 men; how many cells?—A dozen cells, exclusive of the cells connected with the guard-room. If even they should not all be occupied at the same time, it would still be desirable to have some cells *in terrorem*.

Colonel *Charles Warren*, c.B., 55th Regiment; Examined.

Col. *C. Warren*
c. B.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

3 May 1855

891. DO you think it desirable to provide for the officers of all or any rank accommodation which will enable them to live in barracks, supposing them to be married men?—Yes, certainly.

892. For how many field officers would you provide, as married men?—I should be inclined to give married quarters, and let them all come in according to priority of position.

893. According to priority of rank?—Yes; but if a person once got in, he should not be turned out for anybody. The quarters should be nearly equal for all the married officers.

894. Are we to understand you to say, that you would provide the same accommodation for a married lieutenant-colonel as for a married captain?—Yes.

895. What would that accommodation be?—About three rooms, with a kitchen and pantry, and perhaps a small closet.

896. For how many married officers of the rank of captain would you provide?—I would take one-third of the whole amount.

897. That would be about four?—Yes. And there are some other extra quarters, which I would allow besides.

898. Would you advise that married quarters should be provided, in contemplation of any subaltern's being married?—Yes.

899. For how many of them?—I would take about one-eighth part of them.

900. That would be about three in a battalion?—Yes.

901. Would you give them the same accommodation as you give to the married captains and the married field officers?—Yes, I would.

902. You think that all the married accommodation should be the same?—Yes.

903. Would you give to all the unmarried field officers the same accommodation, or would you make a distinction between them?—I would make a distinction between them.

904. What would be the accommodation for unmarried field officers?—I would give the field officers two rooms, besides a kitchen and a pantry, and anything of that sort that is wanted.

905. It has been suggested that for unmarried field officers there should be two rooms, a dressing-closet, a store-closet, a kitchen, a servant's room, and a water-closet; is that what you would recommend?—Yes, that is what I should recommend; the officer commanding the regiment should have quarters distinct for himself; he should have an additional room as a place to receive persons in.

906. What amount of accommodation would you give to the lieutenant-colonel commanding the regiment?—I would give the officer commanding the regiment a married officer's quarters with an additional room; I would give him four rooms instead of three; he requires an additional room for the purpose of doing many things which cannot be done in the orderly-room; he has to receive officers and to receive visitors, which he cannot do in the orderly-room.

907. What would you give to the unmarried captains?—I would give them two rooms, and a room for a servant, and a kitchen between two.

908. What accommodation would you provide for the unmarried subalterns?—I would make no distinction; I think they all want the same. In the barracks at Dublin they have one room with a fireplace, and next to it a smaller room with a bed.

909. You would not make any distinction between the unmarried captains and the subalterns?—Not except as to position; I would give the captains the choice of the better ones, and let them be marked for the captains, but have the accommodation equally good for all.

910. You would give to each unmarried officer under the rank of a field officer a sitting-room, a bed-closet, a store-closet, and accommodation for a servant between two or three?—Yes.

911. Is there any suggestion which you would like to make as to the size or the mode of building those rooms?—I should think they ought to be about 14
0.36. H feet

Col. C. Warren,
C. B.

3 May 1855.

feet high; the generality of the rooms for almost every purpose, for the men and all, I think should be of that height; and I think the rooms should be about 18 feet by 18 feet, except when you give two rooms to a captain or a subaltern; then I think the second room need not be so large as that.

912. Supposing the building was 24 feet from wall to wall, you could give a man a very good room and a closet in the width of the building, and that would enable him to have two closets each 9 feet long by 6 feet wide; would that be sufficient?—I think that would do.

913. Have you any other suggestion to make with reference to the officers' quarters?—Only that I think there should be water-closets in all the officers' quarters.

MESS ACCOMMODATION.

914. What amount of accommodation would you give for the mess?—To have a mess-room, an ante-room, mess quarters for the mess-sergeant, a cellar, a cleaning-room, and a pantry for keeping the plate in; and there might be some more little things of that kind that I do not recollect.

915. And a room for the mess-man?—Yes; and quarters for him.

916. Do you think it would be desirable to have a reading-room for the officers attached to the mess-room, in addition to the ante-room?—Yes.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' QUARTERS AND MESS.

917. Would you, in laying out the accommodation for the non-commissioned officers of a battalion, make any distinction amongst them with reference to the staff?—I would let all the staff-sergeants have a single room a piece, and then I would let all the colour-sergeants have a room to themselves, besides a store-room.

918. Will you mention the staff-sergeants?—There is the sergeant-major, the quartermaster-sergeant, the schoolmaster-sergeant, the paymaster-sergeant, the armourer, the orderly-room clerk, and the drum-major.

919. Those are the men that you think should be accommodated with a room each?—Yes.

920. How would you provide for the cooking of those men?—I would give them a fireplace in their rooms, and they must have servants' quarters; the sergeant-major always has a servant, so has the quartermaster-sergeant; therefore they should have servants' quarters.

921. You would give to each of those men a room, and a sleeping-closet for a servant?—Yes.

922. Would you put all the staff-sergeants in the same class?—No; the sergeant-major and the quartermaster-sergeant are reckoned superior to the others.

923. Would you give the sergeant-major and the quartermaster-sergeant an additional room each?—Yes; to the two superior sergeants I would give a servant's room, to the others a single room.

924. Now with regard to the colour-sergeants?—To the colour-sergeants, when also pay-sergeants, I would give a store-room, besides a room to themselves; they have a great deal of writing to do; they want their time to themselves to make up accounts, and they want a store-room to keep all the things belonging to the company.

925. With regard to the other sergeants, how would you provide for them?—If I could so manage the barracks, I would have their quarters near to where the men's rooms were. Supposing a company was divided into squads, then I would have near to each room a sergeant's room.

926. It has been suggested by one of the witnesses, that the best mode of providing for the company's sergeants would be, to have a portion of the men's rooms partitioned off, the partition not being carried up to the top, so as to admit of free ventilation over the sergeant's compartment; so as to screen him from the view of the men, but yet to enable him to overhear what was going on; do you think that a desirable plan?—No, I would have them separated entirely; I do not see any occasion for his overhearing anything; he had much better not; if he hears any row, he can go out and see what is going on.

927. You think it would be better to accommodate the sergeant quite apart from the men?—Yes.

928. But

3 May 1855.

928. But so that his apartments should be sufficiently near to the men's room to enable him to exercise a certain amount of control over them?—Yes.

929. Do you extend that to the corporals?—I would let the corporals sleep in the barracks with the men.

930. Would you partition off the corporal from the men?—No, I think I would let him be in the same room as the rest.

931. Is there any other suggestion you would like to make with regard to the non-commissioned officers' quarters?—I would let all the married sergeants have rooms to themselves, and so I would the corporals.

932. Would you exceed the present limited number of six to one hundred?—I would give all the six out of a hundred a room each, and they will generally be non-commissioned officers; I would provide accommodation for all the married sergeants.

933. Do you think it desirable to have a non-commissioned officers' mess?—Yes.

934. In the line does that generally embrace corporals as well as sergeants, or sergeants only?—Sergeants only; we have lance-sergeants also, but they pay a lower subscription.

935. With regard to the accommodation to be provided for their mess, what number of rooms would you have?—An ante-room and a mess-room, a kitchen and pantry, and a store-room; in fact, very nearly the same as for the officers' mess.

936. Is there in your regiment a mess-man, or any person in charge of the non-commissioned officers' mess-room?—They have a caterer, a sergeant, who acts for the time being, and takes care of everything; it would be an advantage if the caterer for the time being could live there.

937. How long does the same caterer remain?—For about one month, generally speaking.

LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

938. Would you have a library and reading-room for the non-commissioned officers exclusively, or would you have it common to them and to the privates?—Common to the whole.

MEN'S QUARTERS.

939. With regard to the privates, what number of men would you put into each room?—I would divide a company into four parts generally. They have the rooms built in that way, as a general plan, for barracks.

940. That would be about 24 men in a room?—Yes.

941. What ground space would you allow to each man?—It depends upon circumstances; whether you have extra rooms for the men to sit in; if there were any extra rooms, I should say 12 feet by four feet.

942. Which plan would you approve of, whether the system of having no room for the men except their bed-room, or the having, in addition to the bed-room, a room which they might use during the day for taking their meals and other purposes?—I would have a room for taking the meals separate, if I could have both.

943. What number would you accommodate in each of those rooms?—It should take about two-thirds of the men generally.

944. Supposing you had four sleeping-rooms, accommodating 25 men each, do you think that one room of the same size would be sufficient for a day-room for the whole number?—Yes, very nearly.

945. Supposing you had a day-room, what would be the ground space which you would allow to each man in the sleeping-room?—I would give the man himself two feet for his bed, and then about three feet separation between the beds.

946. Do you think that seven feet in length by five in width would be a sufficient berth for each man?—That is space enough for the beds.

947. Supposing the beds to be ranged on opposite sides of the room, what space would you allow between the feet of each bed?—I should think about six feet in the centre between the ends on each side.

948. Would that be enough, supposing you put a table in the centre?—No; but I am supposing that we had other day-rooms besides.

949. Do not you think that, even without taking their meals in the sleeping-room, it is a convenient thing for the men to have a table running down the
0.36. centre

Col. C. Warren,
C. B.

3 May 1855.

centre of their bed-room?—I would try to induce the men to go there only to be quiet, and to sleep.

950. Supposing they keep their kits there, do not they want something in the shape of a table?—Then you have shelves and pegs over the beds for that purpose; and I think that is the best plan.

951. According to your notion, you would have a room as large for the day-room as for the bed-room?—Yes; I would have one sitting-room for four bed-rooms; there are generally about one-third of the men on duty.

952. Would you have this day-room on the same flat, or near the sleeping-rooms?—I do not think that necessary, but I have no objection to it.

953. Do you think it desirable that the men should have their day-room handy to their sleeping-room, so that they would have free access to the bed-room?—Yes; they should always have free access to the bed-room.

ABLUTION-ROOMS.

954. With regard to the means of washing, what would you provide for the soldiers?—I would have ablution-rooms.

955. How many ablution-rooms would you have for a company?—If there were stalls in them for separating the men, I think they should be able to accommodate about an eighth part of a company at a time.

956. That would be about 14 men?—Yes.

957. Do you think it would be desirable to have some part of the ablution-room separated, so that the men could strip and wash without being seen?—Yes, by having separate stalls, or something of that sort.

CLEANING-ROOMS.

958. With regard to cleaning-rooms or sheds, do you think that those should be provided?—I think both cleaning-rooms and sheds are often wanted.

959. Would you have sheds distinct from the cleaning-rooms?—No; I do not think there is any occasion for both.

960. Which would you prefer?—I think I should prefer a room, taking into consideration winter as well as summer.

961. Would you have the cleaning-rooms under the same roof as the sleeping-rooms and day-rooms?—Yes, I think I would, because they would be more handy.

962. In barracks, where they were under the same roof, have you ever found any inconvenience from the use of pipeclay in that description of cleaning?—No; there is not much pipeclay used now, except wet pipeclay. The Guards use pipeclay, because they have white trousers; but we do not use it in the line.

963. How many cleaning-rooms would you have to a company?—There must be a pretty large cleaning-room; it must be sufficient to accommodate about one-third of a company at a time.

[The Witness withdrew.]

[Adjourned to Saturday next, at Twelve o'clock.]

Saturday, 5 May 1855.

VISCOUNT MONCK, M.P., IN THE CHAIR.

Colonel Charles Warren, C.B.; further Examined.

MARRIED MEN.

Col. C. Warren,
C. B.

5 May 1855.

964. WITH reference to the extent and nature of the accommodation to be provided for married privates, the present regulation allows 6 privates in 100?—Yes; I would take it upon the most liberal scale, because I have seen some regiments, the 26th for instance, who had a great number of men married, where

where there was very little sickness indeed; so little had they, that at one time they had only three men in hospital at Gibraltar, out of I think 650.

965. In providing accommodation for the married men of a regiment, do you think it is desirable to provide the married men with accommodation altogether distinct from that for the unmarried men?—Altogether distinct.

966. What accommodation would you propose for each family?—One room, with a fire-place.

967. Do you think that sufficient?—Yes.

968. When you say that the accommodation should be distinct from that for the unmarried men, would you have a separate block of building for the married men?—Yes.

969. Is there anything which you would suggest as to the position in which that building should be placed in the barrack?—I could not tell unless I saw the model of a barrack.

970. It is proposed to have wash-houses and drying-rooms in the barrack?—I should like the married men's quarters to be in the neighbourhood of those.

ADULT AND INFANT SCHOOLS, AND SCHOOLMASTERS' QUARTERS.

971. With regard to the schools, you would have, we suppose, in each regiment an adult and an infant school?—Yes; but I do not object to their being joined together to make one large room, and separated in such a manner that they could carry on their business without interrupting each other, but so that the partition could be removed so as to be useful for a church or chapel, or anything else.

972. Then you think it desirable that instead of having two rooms, one for the infant and the other for the adult school, the whole school business of the regiment should be carried on in one large room, so partitioned that the schools should not interfere with each other?—Yes.

973. Your object in that is to provide a large room in every barrack where lectures or any sort of intellectual amusement could be carried on?—Yes, where anything useful could be carried on, for instance reading the articles of war on a rainy day.

974. Do you think it desirable that the schoolmaster should be accommodated in connexion with the school?—Yes, and the schoolmistress also.

975. Would you think it desirable to have separate accommodation for the schoolmistress from that for the schoolmaster?—Yes.

976. Two quarters?—Two quarters.

977. Is it not almost universally the case, if not quite universally, that the schoolmistress, if not the wife of the schoolmaster, is the wife of some non-commissioned officer, or some other person in the barrack?—Still I think she ought to have her own quarters, because, even if it were so, her husband might be allowed to live in them.

978. Have you any opinion as to whether this school-room should be on the ground-floor, the first-floor, or the second-floor?—I should prefer the ground-floor, if possible.

979. In connexion with the school for the purposes of the infants, do not you think it would be desirable to have a room, besides the school-room, fitted up with pegs, for hanging their cloaks and bonnets upon, and some means of making themselves tidy; some amount of washing apparatus?—Yes, I think that would be very desirable.

980. With reference to having a single room, have you ever found, where such was the case, any inconvenience from the adults coming too much in contact with the infant pupils?—I have not. I had only a curtain partition at Gibraltar; I should have liked to have had something better.

981. A screen?—Yes; but I found it answer very well. Men while they are in school are attentive, and do not interrupt other persons.

982. Is there any other suggestion which you would like to make to the Committee upon this head?—No; except that you must have all the requisites of quarters, such as waterclosets, and everything of that sort.

REGIMENTAL LIBRARY AND SOLDIERS' READING-ROOM.

983. With reference to the regimental library, you have already said that you think it should be common to the non-commissioned officers and men?—Yes.

Col. C. Warren,
C. E.

5 May 1855.

984. How many rooms would you propose to have in the regimental library?
—I think two rooms, and also a quarter for the librarian.

985. Two good-sized rooms?—Yes. I would keep the books in one, and let the men sit and have newspapers and periodical works laid out in the other.

986. The librarian is generally a private soldier, is he not?—Or a non-commissioned officer. He happened, with us, to be the paymaster-sergeant last time.

987. You say that the librarian should be provided with quarters attached to the library?—Yes.

988. Supposing him to be a married man, do you think it desirable that his wife and children should live there?—Yes.

989. Do you think that there would be any inconvenience?—No; I think it would be a convenience to him, and he would be always at his place and ready for his work.

990. Would it not be rather inconvenient, supposing him to have a large family, for his children running about?—No, I do not see that.

991. Is there any necessity for the librarian to have quarters in the library?—It is much more convenient; I should allow him to have his quarter, and to put his children into it; I would not separate man and wife, if I could help it.

992. What position with regard to the remainder of the barracks do you think that the library should occupy?—I should say that almost all those things which are for everybody should be central.

993. Do you think it desirable that, if possible, in the construction of the barracks it should be so contrived that the soldiers should be able to get to the library without going into the open air; that there should be some sort of covered way to reach the library?—I think verandahs in England are as useful against rain as they are in warm countries against the sun; it is very desirable, if a verandah is meant by the question.

994. Is there any other suggestion with regard to the schools which you would like to make to the Committee?—No. The quarters for the librarian include all the little attendants upon them, such as kitchens, and some means of cooking, and those things.

GUARD-ROOM, PRISONERS' ROOMS, CELLS, AND ORDERLY-ROOM.

995. With reference to the number of guard-rooms to be attached to a barrack, that would depend, we suppose, upon the number of modes of ingress and egress habitually open?—Yes.

996. In a barrack for 1,000 men you would have, at all events, a back and front entrance, at each of which you would have a guard?—I would have a guard-room at every gate, though there was only a sentry to be placed there; sometimes your number of men might not be enough to put them into the guard-room.

997. What number of men would you propose to place in each guard-room?—Twenty-four men, I should think; there are only two-thirds of a guard in the guard-room at a time.

998. Supposing there were two guard-rooms in the barrack, would it not be sufficient to make each of those rooms for 12 men?—Yes, I suppose it would; I think 12 would be about enough.

999. With regard to the lock-up room attached to the guard-room, what quantity of accommodation of that kind would you require?—I would have accommodation for about from 12 to 15; that is about the extent to which I have ever seen prisoners go to be brought up at one time; that would be as to the lock-up room. Then I would have all these rooms floored, because sometimes men are a little drunk, and sleep upon the floor, and are very much injured.

1000. You mean floored with timber?—Yes.

1001. With regard to the construction of this lock-up room, is there any particular form of construction which you think desirable?—The windows should be high, so as not to be reached, care being taken that plenty of air comes in; and I would have it so that the door could be opened to have communication with the guard; because many men, before trial, may be innocent.

1002. Would you suggest a separate prisoners' room besides the lock-up room for men waiting for trial, whom you would not put in a strong room or in

in solitary confinement?—Yes; I think it would be desirable to have another room.

1003. Do you think that one of those prisoners' rooms would be sufficient in a barrack?—Yes.

1004. Not to have one at each gate?—No.

1005. How many cells would you propose?—I would have two at one, and six at the other. The rooms for the prisoners should have guard-beds, so that they might lie down.

1006. Is there any other suggestion which you would like to make upon this point?—No.

1007. With regard to the orderly-room, what amount of accommodation would you require?—One room for the orderly-room; but to have the orderly-room clerk's quarters either attached to it, or in the neighbourhood of it.

1008. One large room?—Yes.

1009. Would that be sufficient for the commanding officer to hold his morning levee in, and for all other business?—I think one large room would be sufficient; you have everybody under your eye when it is one room.

1010. Do you think it would be desirable, in connexion with the orderly-room, to have some verandah, or something of that sort, so that the persons who were waiting could stand under cover?—Yes.

1011. A suggestion has been made that it would be very desirable in barracks to have a court-martial room, somewhere in the neighbourhood of the orderly-room?—I think it would be very desirable. I have been in very few countries where it is not the case; they have it in Gibraltar and Dublin, and in almost every case.

1012. Another room has been suggested, namely, a band practice-room?—That I think is very much wanted.

1013. In what part of the barracks do you think it desirable to place that?—It must be put a little on one side.

1014. Would you have a bandmaster's quarters attached to it?—Yes.

1015. Is there any other suggestion which you would like to make upon this head?—I think not.

DIVINE WORSHIP.

1016. Do you think it desirable or necessary to have buildings attached to the barracks for the purpose of Divine worship?—I think so; I think the same building will do for all Protestants (I have never seen any objection to that), and a separate building for Roman Catholics.

1017. Judging from what you know of the feelings of Roman Catholic soldiers, and the number of them in the service, and also the opinions of their clergy, do you think they would object to using, for the purposes of their worship, a building which had been used for Protestant worship?—I think the clergy would; I do not think the men would; our men never object if an officer reads prayers; but if one of the clergymen were to go and read prayers, there would be an objection very likely.

1018. Is there any mode of construction which you would suggest?—I would have the building like our parish churches.

QUARTERMASTERS' STORES.

1019. What accommodation would you recommend to be provided for quartermasters' stores?—There should be a good store. I can hardly tell the size; but it should be, I should say, the size of this room, so as to have the whole of the clothing in it at the same time.

1020. With reference to the situation, should it be central?—Yes.

1021. Do you think it desirable that the quartermaster's quarters should be close to his store?—Yes, I think so, and the quartermaster-sergeant's.

1022. What description of fittings would you have for the quartermaster's accommodation?—He wants scales, and several things, which I could not enumerate off-hand; there should also be tools; there are choppers required for meat, and a great many things, but particularly large heavy scales for weighing baggage.

Col. *C. Warren*,
C. B.

5 May 1855.

BARRACKMASTERS' QUARTERS.

1023. Is there any suggestion which you would like to make upon this head?—I should think in the rear of the centre would be the best place for the barrackmasters' stores.

1024. That is, supposing the barracks were built in a line?—Yes.

1025. It has been suggested to us that the barrackmasters' stores are generally of that description that you should have them as near one of the entrances as possible, on account of the cartage?—They might be near the rear-gate, the rear-gate might be in the centre.

1026. And they should probably be near the baths and wash-houses for convenience?—Yes.

KITCHENS AND BAKEHOUSES.

1027. At present the soldiers' kitchens are so constructed that they can only cook in one way, namely, by boiling or stewing; do you think it desirable that in constructing kitchens they should be so constructed as to enable the soldier to vary the mode of cooking his food?—I think there should be stoves and places for baking, as well as coppers for boiling.

1028. What proportion of kitchen accommodation would you have to a regiment. How many men would you propose to cook for in each kitchen?—I think there should be a kitchen for every company.

1029. Do you give that answer with the consideration before your mind that there are so many improved modes of cookery now, that the economy of fuel—the application of gas for instance—will enable you to cook in a much smaller room for a good number of men?—I should like to see as large a place as possible. Cook-houses are miserable places.

1030. Would you have these rooms in the same building as the men's sleeping-rooms, or detached?—A separate building.

1031. Do you think it desirable to have a covered passage, so that the men's dinners should not pass through the open air?—Yes, I think that would be desirable.

1032. And that the arrangement should be such that the dinners could come as quickly as possible to the room?—Yes; and having the kitchens if possible to the rear of the companies' rooms.

1033. Considering the question of bread as distinct from the other cookery of the army, would you think it desirable that the bread for a regiment should be baked in a bakehouse?—I should like to have the means, but I suppose the system of contract will always take place with regard to rations, and if hereafter we have a commissariat in England, they will provide their own means; but I should think it would be very desirable to have a thing of that kind ready, in case they wished to use it.

1034. Do not you think that, in a sanitary point of view, it would be desirable to have the bread baked under the supervision of some public department, so as to be quite sure that it was made of wholesome materials?—I should be glad to see it.

1035. Would you think it desirable to have the means of teaching the soldiers themselves to bake?—Very desirable; all those things are very useful.

1036. Supposing these bakehouses were established in barracks, do you think it would be desirable to allow the non-commissioned officers to send their own bread to be baked there on their own account?—I think it would, if the bakehouses were there; but then there is the question of who is to pay for the fuel.

1037. In what position would you place these bakehouses in the barracks; near the quartermaster's stores?—I should think somewhere between the quartermaster's stores and the barrackmaster's stores; somewhere in the rear of the centre.

1038. Out of sight, if possible?—Yes.

BATHS, WASH-HOUSES, AND DRYING-ROOMS.

1039. You have already told us that you think there should be ablution-rooms fitted up in such a way that a man might strip and wash whenever he pleased?—Yes.

1040. Do

1040. Do you think that in addition to that, it would be desirable to have buildings in the barracks where men could get hot or cold baths?—Yes, I think so.

1041. Would you have such establishments open to the men to use them at their own option, or would you place them under the control of the medical officer?—I would let them use them, but the medical person could have any man's name put on to the door of the place if he did not wish him to use it; in fact, he could have the control of the whole regiment if he pleased.

1042. You would leave the whole control of using them or not under the medical officer?—Yes, but I would encourage their use; the men should use them indiscriminately as they liked, if the doctor did not prohibit it.

1043. You would give him the power of a veto?—Yes.

1044. In a barrack for 1,000 men, what number of baths do you think would be sufficient to be provided?—That is a very difficult question; I think 12. They could not come at any time when they wanted in consequence of parades and different things; it would only be at certain times that the baths could be used, so that you must have a few more in consequence of that.

1045. In addition to the hot bath accommodation, do you think it desirable, if the supply of water admitted of it, to have a large cold plunge-bath?—Yes; I would have it large enough for a man to swim in; I think that is the best way of setting a man up; it is better than all the drill in the world; it keeps a man clean too.

1046. In connexion with the baths, and with the supply of water in large quantity to the barracks, do you think it would be desirable to have an establishment where the entire washing of the regiment could be performed; not merely the washing of the men's personal clothing, but the washing of their bed-linen and bed-clothes, and stores of that description?—Do you mean washing by machinery.

1047. Washing by machinery, in which the women could be employed?—I think that would be desirable.

1048. So as to have the barrack complete in itself, and performing all the operations connected with the soldiers within the walls?—Yes.

1049. The object of employing machinery would be to enable a given number of men to wash not only the linen of the soldiers, but also the barrack linen, which is now done badly?—But the effect of it was, with us, that the women were thrown out of employment; that they merely collected the linen and sent it off to be washed by the machinery, and paid themselves. If it can be so done that they shall assist in the washing, I think it very desirable.

1050. In the proposal which is now under consideration for washing and drying-rooms in the Wellington Barracks, the machinery is such that the women can be employed; all the ironing and getting up of the linen would be done by them; the only thing which the machinery would do, would be to wash it, throw it out, rinse it, and dry it?—I think it very desirable to have all that in barracks.

1051. Is there any other suggestion connected with this subject which you would make?—Not that I remember.

WORKSHOPS.

1052. With regard to the tradesmen necessary to a regiment, for instance the master tailor, the master shoemaker, the master armourer, and that class, do you think that they should have appropriate shops?—I think they ought.

1053. Do you think they should be of such a size as to enable a regiment at all events to fit and alter its own clothing?—Yes; they do that now.

1054. Do you think it would be desirable to furnish the material to the regiment, and let it make up its own clothing?—I am afraid it would throw rather too much work upon us; but it is done in a great degree; a good deal of cloth is sent unmade.

BALL COURT, AND GYMNASIUM AND FENCING SCHOOL.

1055. With regard to the amusements to be provided for the soldiers in their leisure hours, what would you suggest; a ball-court?—Everything that could be thought of; a ball-court and cricket-ground.

1056. A gymnasium?—Yes.

1057. A fencing school?—Yes.

o.36.

I

1058. And

Col. C. Warren,
C. E.

5 May 1855.

Col. C. Warren,
C. B.

5 May 1855.

1058. And a skittle-ground?—Yes.

1059. Do you think that it would be well, if space and every other consideration admitted of it, to have a racket-court for the officers in addition?—I think it would; the officers would always let the men play in it when they wished it.

1060. Do you think that a covered space where recruits could be drilled would be advisable?—I would have a place covered over like that at the railways, where you could always drill the men.

STABLES.

1061. With regard to stables to be attached to infantry barracks, for what number of horses do you think provision should be made?—My inclination would be to give every officer a stall for a horse. Some officers would keep two or three horses, and fill up those stalls which were not used by others, so that the whole of the stalls would be occupied.

1062. What number of stalls, then, would you provide for a regiment?—I would say stabling for two-thirds of the number of officers.

1063. Would you have any boxes?—Yes, loose boxes.

1064. In those stables would you have provision made for the bātmén to live there?—I would have accommodation for some bātmén, so that they might be always ready in attendance; and I would have a non-commissioned officer's quarter, so as to take care that nothing wrong was going on. I would have at least one-third of the bātmén there.

1065. Do you base your recommendation for stables on the condition that the officers not entitled to forage for horses should pay for the stalls?—No, I would let them have them for nothing.

1066. Would you provide any accommodation for vehicles belonging to officers?—Yes, it would be necessary.

1067. In what proportion?—For very few; one vehicle to every two married quarters, or something of that sort.

1068. Is there any other suggestion which you have to make upon this head?—No.

PRIVIES, DRAINS, AND SEWERAGE.

1069. With reference to privies, do you think it would be possible and desirable, bearing in mind the question of sewerage, to get rid of privies altogether, and to establish waterclosets in a barrack?—I should think it would be possible.

1070. Do you apprehend any difficulty in doing that from the fact of the men not taking care of them?—No; soldiers will do anything with a little practice.

1071. Supposing that the objections in point of keeping the waterclosets in order could be got rid of by the construction of the waterclosets, do you think it desirable to get rid of privies, and to establish waterclosets?—I think so. I am quite for the waterclosets. I think you want two sets of waterclosets, one to be used in the night-time, which I think might be in towers belonging to the building; it was so at Scutari.

1072. Will you describe exactly what those towers were, and the mode of access to them?—There was a corridor in every flight of the building, and to each tower there was a sort of anteroom, and then this watercloset was off that, with a little washing-room before it; but they were not waterclosets there. At Scutari there was water in every story of the building besides.

1073. Would you think it desirable to have the waterclosets or privies attached to the building where the men lived, or detached from it, with a covered way, so that the men could get to them without going out into the open air?—Detached. I would have a very few in the towers, as I have represented, in each storey, to be used in the night-time, and not to be used in the day-time.

1074. Would you propose to lock them up in the day-time?—Yes.

1075. Would you recommend that there should be separate accommodation of that kind for the schools, and for the married persons?—Yes, attached to their different buildings.

1076. Would you recommend urinals?—Yes; those are very useful things; those would do away with the tub which the men now have, and would be much better things.

1077. Would

1077. Would you have the urinals in connexion with the waterclosets or privies?—Yes.

1078. A urinal to each watercloset?—Yes.

1079. Would you have urinals also in those towers which you have mentioned?—Yes; they would be under the same restriction as the waterclosets there; they could be used in the night-time.

1080. And you would also have urinals in the barrack yard?—Yes.

1081. Do not you think it desirable in barracks to have water laid on to the top of every building?—Yes.

DRILL-GROUNDS.

1082. With regard to drill-grounds attached to a barrack for 1,000 men, what quantity of ground, and of what nature, do you think it should be?—You want the length of a battalion and the breadth; that is the smallest which you would require; I should recommend 300 yards square.

1083. Would you have this space partly gravel and partly grass, or all one or the other?—Gravel is the best, but I do not know whether you could afford it.

1084. It has been suggested that a certain portion of it should be gravelled, and the remainder kept in grass, which would answer for a cricket-ground?—Yes.

1085. In addition to this drill-ground, do you think it would be desirable to have any exercise ground on a large scale provided for the men in the neighbourhood of the barracks?—I think that almost necessary for every manœuvre, so that you should go through different sorts of country, if possible.

1086. It would be desirable to have a ground where you might throw up earthworks and pitch tents?—Yes, and practise light infantry manœuvres.

1087. You spoke of verandahs just now; would you think it desirable to have verandahs all round the barracks?—All round the northern side.

1088. Should you think that it would improve the verandahs themselves, and also prevent their interfering with light, if they were roofed with glass?—I think that those things which are at the railway stations are capital things; if the verandahs were roofed with glass, it would be a very good thing.

LIGHTING, HEATING, AND VENTILATION.

1089. What description of lighting would you propose for the barracks?—I should think gas.

1090. In reference to heating, what mode would you propose; stoves or open fire-places?—I like open fire-places myself.

1091. As to ventilation, we presume you think there should be abundant ventilation?—Yes, and I would have the rooms high; no rooms under 14 feet.

BARRACK REPAIRS.

1092. Do you think that it would be desirable, or possible, that the soldiers should themselves be employed to a certain extent in repairing the barracks?—I think so.

1093. Do you think that it would be desirable, so as to make them more generally useful when on service?—Yes.

1094. Would you propose that the soldiers should be paid for that work?—Yes.

1095. Do you think that it would be done cheaper and better?—I do not know whether it would be cheaper or better done, but it would get them into the habit of working, and it would be useful.

1096. Would you recommend that the work to be done by the men in repairs should be under the charge of the barrackmaster, or the quartermaster?—I would have nothing to do with the barrackmaster; everything should be done in the regiment, if possible.

REGIMENTAL INFIRMARY.

1097. Do you think it desirable to maintain the present system of a regimental hospital for each regiment, with its regimental medical officers?—I do. You may increase the medical officers as occasion may require.

1098. Do you think it would be desirable, in point of discipline, to have any convalescent establishment besides the regimental infirmary?—I have generally been against it. I like to keep a man in hospital till he is thoroughly well, and then to let him go out.

Col. C. Warren,
C. B.

5 May 1855.

1099. In fact, you think that when a man is fit to be out of hospital he ought to be fit to do all his duties?—Yes; and a good soldier does not like being in hospital. I have myself had more trouble to drive men into hospital than I have had to keep them out of it.

1100. Then are we to understand you to say that you are opposed to the introduction into our army of a system of general hospitals, where men of different regiments would be placed under the care of staff medical officers, superseding our present system of regimental hospitals?—I am for continuing our present system of regimental hospitals. There may be cases where general hospitals may be required, and on those occasions you may detach some of your regimental officers to those general hospitals. I think you would do an injury to the service if you did away with the regimental hospitals.

1101. Is your objection to a general hospital, that it would supersede the regimental one?—I think if you used the general hospital instead of the regimental one, you might as well do away with regiments, and all the familiarity and good friendship which there is in a regiment; you would spoil the whole thing.

1102. You do not see the same objection to a general hospital established where there are large bodies of troops acting together, if when soldiers from a particular regiment were sent to that general hospital for treatment, a portion of the medical staff of their own regiment accompanied them?—I do not see the same objection to that. Supposing there were 10,000 men collected together in a barrack, I should wish each regiment to have its own hospital, supposing a regiment to consist of 1,000 men.

PREVÔT.

1103. What extent of accommodation would you provide for prisoners in prevôt in a barrack for 1,000 men?—I am afraid you would want nearly up to 30 cells; that is taking a large number; that is the largest number which I can remember.

1104. You would not keep in this prevôt any man who was sentenced to imprisonment for more than 30 days; if it went beyond a month's imprisonment, you would send him to the general prison?—Then I should say that you could not do with less than 10 cells. We had to increase the accommodation for prisoners at Gibraltar.

CANTEENS.

1105. Do you think it desirable that there should be attached to every barrack a canteen, where a soldier could get his supplies of beer or other liquids without going out of barracks?—I think it is desirable, taking it altogether.

1106. Do you think that forming part of that canteen, or of the same establishment, there should be a place where the soldiers, and the families of the married soldiers, should be able to get small articles of grocery and provisions without going out of barracks also?—Yes, I think so.

1107. Then you think that the canteen establishment, if properly conducted, would really be an advantage to the discipline of a regiment?—I think, if you do not have it, persons will come and reside in the neighbourhood over whom you have no control, and will create a greater mischief than if you have it in barracks; but I have found from experience that at the time when the canteens were done away with for a short period we had much less crime; but then the people outside had not time to build their little drinking-houses in the neighbourhood.

1108. Taking into account that it is intended in future to have barracks not connected with large towns, but detached from them, and that the probability is that the barracks will be of considerable extent in those positions, and that therefore the Government will probably obtain the control of the ground immediately around the barracks, do you think that those considerations would have any effect in altering your opinion in favour of canteens, your opinion being based on the supposition that sutlers and toher people would come and settle near the barracks?—I think that wherever the Government got ground, people would come.

1109. You wish, in fact, to state your opinion that the soldier will get drink somehow or other, and that it is better for him to get good and wholesome drink in a legitimate way within his barrack-square than to force him to go abroad

abroad among improper characters, where probably he will have greater temptations?—Yes.

Col. C. Warren,
C. B.

1110. To render the canteen beneficial to the soldier, do not you think it most important that the sutler who has the canteen should be able to sell his articles at the same price as parties in the town?—Certainly.

5 May 1855.

1111. That the soldier should not have to pay higher for the articles which he purchases in the canteen than he has to pay for the same articles in the town?—Yes.

1112. What extent of accommodation would you propose to provide in the canteen establishments; for instance, what accommodation would you provide for the canteen-keeper; do you contemplate that he should be a civilian?—I should like to have some retired person from the army, who perhaps had lost an arm, or something of that sort, and who had the character of being a steady man; and I would let him have a place of this kind; then I would give him a fair quarter. The accommodation for men must be pretty large for 1,000 men.

1113. Are we to understand you that you would propose that some retired non-commissioned officer or staff-sergeant should be appointed canteen-keeper?—Yes.

1114. From what fund would you provide him with the capital necessary to set him up with the stock in trade; do you propose that that should be a regimental concern or a barrack concern; that the capital should be supplied by the public, and that he should be a public servant, or that it should be done privately?—I think it might be done under a committee; persons would send in many of the things wholesale, and then the person there would be only obliged to sell them at the retail price, and the profit would make a capital in time, and the expenses would be covered.

1115. You think that a committee of officers might be formed, under whose direction a retired non-commissioned officer could conduct the affairs of the canteen, and that it might be carried on by having dealings with wholesale houses who could supply the liquor and the groceries, affixing to them the prices of them?—Yes.

1116. You are aware that the present system, by which a very high rent is paid for the canteen, forces the soldier to pay a great deal more for every article which he gets in the canteen than he would have to pay for it elsewhere?—I have been so little in England lately that I do not remember those things, but I believe it is so, and I think the sooner that is done away with the better.

1117. Do not you think that any system of managing a canteen by which the Ordnance, or any other public department, makes a profit from it by means of rent, is very undesirable?—I think it very undesirable.

1118. You would propose that each canteen should consist of a quarter for the canteen-keeper, of a bar for the supply of the liquids, and of a shop for the supply of provisions and grocery?—Yes.

1119. You would have attached to it a room where the men could drink their beer?—Yes, a good lofty room.

1120. In which they could sit, and talk, and smoke their pipes?—Yes.

1121. And you would have it properly fitted up with benches or tables?—Yes, and even with stalls.

1122. Where the men could form themselves into separate groups or parties?—Yes.

1123. Would you have a separate room in the canteen appropriated to the non-commissioned officers?—Yes; the non-commissioned officers should be quite separate from the men in all drinking matters.

1124. Then the canteen would consist of a quarter for the canteen-keeper; a bar, a shop, a club-room for the men, and a room for non-commissioned officers?—Yes; then there would be stores, and kitchens, and cellars, and all those sort of things wanted.

1125. Is there any other accommodation which suggests itself to you as being necessary as connected with the canteen establishment?—I do not remember anything more.

[The Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned to Monday next, at Twelve o'clock.

Monday, 7 May 1855.

VISCOUNT MONCK, M.P., IN THE CHAIR.

Major *W. F. D. Jervois*, Royal Engineers; Examined.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

Major
W. F. D. Jervois.

7 May 1855.

1126. DO you think it desirable that accommodation should be provided for officers of different ranks in case of their being married?—That resolves itself, in so far as relates to the Government, into a question of policy; and as regards the architect, into a question of expense. I consider it desirable that the commanding officer should always live within the barrack-yard, whether he be married or no.

1127. What accommodation do you think necessary for the Lieutenant-colonel?—The Lieutenant-colonel commanding, to be provided with sufficient accommodation, should have four rooms, none less than 16 feet square, a servant's room, and a kitchen.

1128. Would one servant's room be sufficient?—You might, if thought desirable, provide room for another servant.

1129. What accommodation would you provide for the majors?—It has been usual to allot to each major two rooms and a kitchen; but if the barracks are to be in any isolated part of the country, where private lodgings could not be had, it might be desirable to provide another room, and perhaps a servant's room, independent of the kitchen. As regards the captains, I would propose to allow to each two rooms and a servant's room. To a subaltern I should allow one room, about 16 feet square, and I think one servant's room, sufficient for two subalterns.

1130. It has been suggested that the regimental staff should be accommodated with at least captain's quarters; what is your opinion upon that point?—I think it might be desirable, always keeping in view that this is a question of expense.

1131. A question has been raised here with regard to the fittings to be supplied to these rooms, and Colonel Moncrieff suggests that there should be a bed, a chest of drawers, a cupboard, four chairs, two tables, a bath, a wash-hand stand and fittings, and a tub; do you concur in that opinion?—Every officer's room should have in it one or more cupboards; I should consider the drawers unnecessary, as an officer's clothes and linen are generally packed in his own portable drawers, which are found to be the most convenient contrivances for moving. I think it would be desirable that the bed, the chairs, the table, and the wash-hand stand and fittings should be furnished, as it would have the effect of lightening the officer's baggage, and would thereby save the public the expense of carriage to some extent.

1132. Have you any other suggestion to make with regard to the accommodation to be provided for officers?—There should be a watercloset in each field officer's quarter; and one, or perhaps two, in each house of the officers' quarters.

1133. Do you contemplate having water laid on at the top of every house?—That must depend upon the quantity of water you can command; sometimes, for military considerations, it is necessary to build in places where the only supply is derived from tanks filled from the roofs.

1134. Where practicable, it is, of course, desirable?—No doubt; in all cases you can pump up the water from the tanks to cisterns at the top of the house.

1135. Is there any other matter that suggests itself to you with regard to the first head of inquiry?—I have already said that there should be cupboards in every officer's room; there should also be pegs for hats, cloaks, &c.; and it would prevent a great deal of damage to the walls if picture-rods were always provided.

1136. What, in your opinion, should be the minimum height of these rooms?—The height of a room should, of course, be regulated with reference to its other

other dimensions. For a room 16 feet square I consider that the minimum height should be 10 feet.

1137. What accommodation would you provide for the officers' mess and reading-room?—For the mess, you should have a room about 40 or 50 feet long by 20 to 25 feet wide, and about 16 feet high; then there should be an ante-room, which, if of sufficient size, might serve as a reading-room.

1138. Do you think it desirable, in addition to the ante-room, to provide a third room, as a morning room for the officers?—That would depend on the size of the ante-room, which, if sufficiently large, might answer for both purposes; but it might be more convenient to make the ante-room small, and have a separate room, to be used as a reading-room.

1139. If you allow the subalterns only one room in which to sleep, it might be desirable to provide them with another room as a reading-room?—I think it would be as well.

1140. What other rooms, in addition to the mess-room, would you recommend?—There should be the mess-waiter's room, pantry, and plate-closet; there would be also the mess-kitchen, scullery, and larder.

1141. Will you give us an idea of the accommodation you would provide in the mess-kitchen, and then give us the dimensions?—I would allow for the kitchen about 25 feet by 20 feet.

1142. You contemplate in that the cooking for the officers of a regiment of 1,000 men?—Yes.

1143. What would you allow for the scullery?—That would be a small place off the kitchen; say 12 feet by 10.

1144. What amount of cellarage would you provide?—A beer-cellar and a wine-cellar; the two together occupying a space of about 18 feet square; less might suffice.

1145. Would you not provide the mess-man with accommodation?—With two rooms in the mess-house.

1146. And the mess-waiter?—I should give him a room in addition to his pantry.

1147. Would you put the larder and pantry on the basement story?—Yes. Then there would be a small coal-store, about 16 feet by 10 feet; there should also be a water-closet; and it would be desirable to have water laid on to the kitchen and scullery. That would complete the establishment.

1148. Is it not also desirable to have a kind of back yard exclusively appropriated to the mess establishment?—If, as is probable, the mess offices were in a basement story, that would be at once provided by the areas.

ACCOMMODATION FOR THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

1149. Would you provide second accommodation for the staff and non-commissioned officers of a regiment of a superior class?—Yes.

1150. What officers would you include in that category?—The sergeant-major, the quartermaster-sergeant, the orderly-room sergeant, the paymaster-sergeant, the armourer, the schoolmaster-sergeant, the drum-major, and a band-sergeant. You might also provide for one or two drill-sergeants.

1151. What accommodation would you give in each instance?—It has been usual to provide only one room for a staff-sergeant; but perhaps the sergeant-major and quartermaster-sergeant should have two rooms each; I should think it unnecessary to give them a separate room for cooking. To the others I should allow one room each.

1152. How would you dispose of the pay-sergeant?—It would depend upon the plan of the building. There would generally be convenient spaces for non-commissioned officers' rooms at the end of the passages on the upper floors of the soldiers' quarters.

1153. One in the house of his company?—In a barrack with an upper and second floor, planned so that each company should have a house to itself; there would be space in the passages for two rooms for non-commissioned officers.

1154. You would give to the pay-sergeant his store-room and living-room?—It appears desirable he should have that accommodation; and it might also be provided in the passage.

1155. What would be the dimensions of the sergeants' rooms?—They would,

Major
W. F. D. Jervois.

7 May 1855.

if in the position I have before mentioned, be about 16 feet by 10 feet, and 12 feet high.

1156. Then what do you say with regard to the company's sergeants?—They might be provided with accommodation, if the plan admitted of it; but if unmarried, they might live in the barrack-rooms.

1157. Living with the men?—Yes, if unmarried.

1158. The plans that you have considered, contemplate, for a company, four sleeping-rooms and two small sergeants' rooms, in a house?—Yes.

1159. But if the views entertained by some were carried into effect you would have to add to those, four sergeants' rooms per company?—Yes; supposing there to be four sergeants besides the pay-sergeant.

1160. That would materially affect the plan?—Of course it would.

1161. Supposing that for the purposes of military discipline, it were considered undesirable that any sergeant should live in the room with the men, do you think that it would be practicable, upon architectural considerations, to provide rooms for the sergeants in the same building with the men, but not connected internally with the men's rooms?—Quite so.

1162. What should be the dimensions of the room provided for the sergeants' mess?—I think that a room of about 40 feet by 20 feet would be amply sufficient.

1163. And what kitchen accommodation?—The kitchen might be about 16 feet by 10 feet.

1164. You would probably add a scullery, coal-store, and beer-cellar?—These conveniences are not generally provided, but they would no doubt add to the comfort of the sergeants' mess.

ACCOMMODATION FOR THE PRIVATES AND CORPORALS.

1165. Will you state, in general terms, how you would accommodate the 100 private soldiers of a company?—I would provide accommodation for each company in its own block of buildings. On the first and on the second floor there would be two sleeping-rooms for 25 men each.

1166. What would be the dimensions of those rooms?—According to existing regulations they would be 46 feet 4 inches by 21 feet wide, and about 12 feet high.

1167. What quantity of cubic space would that allow to each man?—About 470 cubic feet.

1168. Your dimensions are founded upon the assumption of each company being allowed a day-room?—Yes; that is, supposing it to be considered desirable to provide more accommodation for men than is now allowed by the regulations.

1169. Assuming it to be the opinion of the Committee that day-room accommodation is not desirable, do you not think it would be as well to throw some additional space into the bed-rooms, in consideration of the men being so much more in them?—It would certainly add to the comfort of the men.

1170. Will you state of what dimensions the rooms should be in order to afford 100 additional cubic feet per man, in contemplation of that arrangement being made?—A room 51 feet by 21 feet and 14 feet high, would give 600 cubic feet per man for 25 men. In this case there would be one foot six inches between each bed.

1171. What other rooms do you suggest for the accommodation of the company?—There would be an ablution-room in addition to the four sergeants' rooms, a pay-sergeant's room, and a pay-sergeant's store-room and office, before-mentioned.

1172. In providing ablution-rooms for the men, would you place them in the same building?—It would be preferable.

1173. Would you appropriate more than one such room for the use of the company?—No.

1174. Of what dimensions?—A room 16 feet by 8 feet would afford space for eight basins, which I think would suffice for 100 men; the usual allowance is six basins for 100 men.

1175. What do you say with regard to the kitchens?—I should place them in a detached building.

1176. Have you made any calculation as to what should be the dimensions of the kitchens?—A cooking-room for 100 men should be about 12 feet by 10 feet; for 200 men, about 18 feet by 16 feet would be quite sufficient.

1177. Supposing

1177. Supposing that we adopt the plan of giving a day-room, will you be good enough to tell us what you think should be the exact dimensions of each room in the block of buildings?—There should be four men's rooms, 47 feet by 21 feet, by 12 feet high; and two non-commissioned officers' rooms, in the passages, 16 feet by 10 feet, by 12 feet high. One of these could be appropriated for the pay-sergeant, for whom there could also be a closet about 10 feet by 10 feet, provided on the top floor. On the ground floor there would be space for three rooms for married non-commissioned officers, averaging about 16 feet by 10 feet, with separate entrances; and an ablution-room, about 16 feet by 8 feet, opening into the men's passage. This would leave space for two day-rooms for the company, each measuring 30 feet by 21 feet. The rooms on the ground-floor need not be more than 10 feet high.

1178. In the plan that you suggest, do you propose that the whole company shall be on one floor, or on two floors?—Two floors.

1179. Then you would have two ablution-rooms?—No; I would place one on the lower floor of the building.

ACCOMMODATION FOR MARRIED PRIVATES.

1180. The present regulation with regard to married privates is, that there may be six to 100?—Yes.

1181. Requiring accommodation for 60 married privates out of 1,000 men?—Yes.

1182. As we propose to allow one room to each family, what size do you think that should be?—I think about 14 feet by 12 feet, and 10 feet high.

REGIMENTAL LIBRARY AND SOLDIERS' READING-ROOM.

1183. What dimensions would you suggest for the regimental library and reading-room?—I think it should be about 40 feet by 20 feet.

SCHOOLS.

1184. The impression appears to be, that there should be one large room fitted up as a school-room; of what size should that be?—That would be provided for in the chapel school, so that the question would rather be as to the size of the chapel.

1185. What dimensions would you allow for the chapel school?—That would depend upon the number of sittings required; for 800, it would be about 120 feet by 40 feet, including the chancel and the aisles; the centre part would be about 20 feet high; part of the accommodation would be provided in galleries.

1186. That building would answer the purpose both of a chapel and a school?—Just so; that is according to existing regulations. As to the schoolmaster's quarters, they would be provided for amongst the staff-sergeants' quarters, as I before mentioned; in some cases, it might be desirable that the schoolmaster should be provided with separate quarters, and if so, they might consist of two rooms about 16 feet by 12, with the necessary conveniences of coal-store, ash-pit, and privy.

GUARD-ROOM, PRISONERS'-ROOMS, CELLS, &c.

1187. How would you provide for the guard-room, prisoners'-rooms, &c.?—The size of the guard-room would depend upon the number for which it was required; if for 12 men, it would be 24 feet long by 16 or 17 feet wide, and about 12 feet high; and off that, you might provide a lock-up room of about half the size. At the other end of the guard-room, there might be a prisoners'-room of the same dimensions as the lock-up. A couple of cells should also be attached.

1188. What size should the orderly-room be?—About 18 feet square; it should be near the guard-room; there would probably be a block of buildings on either side of the entrance gate; an officer's guard-room, orderly-room, and two cells on one side; and the men's guard-room, the lock-up room and prisoners'-room on the other, with a veranda in front of each block.

1189. Would you require an officer's guard-room for a battalion?—No; but

Major
W. F. D. Jervis.

7 May 1855.

there might be a room for an officer of the guard, and it would be applicable to court-martial purposes.

1190. What should be the size of the court-martial room?—I think it should be about 18 feet by 16 feet.

1191. What should be the size of the band practice-room, and where would you put it?—I think that a room about 40 feet by 20 feet, would be large enough; perhaps a smaller room might suffice. As to its position, that would depend altogether upon the general plan.

1192. You would probably have attached the quarters for the band-master?—There is no particular necessity for the band-master to be near his band-room; he might be placed in any convenient part of the barracks.

DIVINE WORSHIP.

1193. You have already suggested the accommodation for Divine worship?—Yes.

QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, &c.

1194. To what extent would you provide for the quartermaster?—I think that independent of bread and meat stores, one large store is sufficient for the quartermaster's purposes.

1195. Would you give him an office in addition?—He generally puts his desk up in his store; you might divide the room by a partition, and so convert one part of it into an office.

1196. How large a room would you provide for that purpose?—One about 40 feet by 18 or 20 feet would be quite sufficient. The bread and meat stores should be about 18 feet by 16 feet.

1197. Do you consider that it ought to be placed in any particular part of the barracks, with reference to its general utility?—It would be desirable, if it did not interfere with the general plan, to have it in as central a position as possible.

1198. At any rate on the ground-floor?—Certainly.

BARRACK-MASTER'S QUARTERS, BARRACK-SERGEANT'S QUARTERS, &c.

1199. With regard to the barrack-master's quarters, you would probably separate them from the barracks?—I should think it would be better to provide a barrack-master's house altogether away from the barracks; there can be no necessity for his being in the barrack square. You would allow him an ordinary house of four rooms with a kitchen, a servant's room and other accessories.

1200. At some convenient spot close to the barracks?—Yes, at some convenient spot not far from the barracks.

1201. You probably consider that the barrack-sergeants' quarters should be in the barracks?—Yes.

1202. Captain White thinks you should have two barrack-sergeants; do you agree in that?—I think that, for 1,000 men, you need have only one barrack-sergeant.

1203. You would provide him with two rooms?—Yes.

1204. In the barrack stores?—Somewhere in connexion with the barrack stores, or near them.

1205. Would an office be required?—Certainly; the barrack office would be part of the same building.

1206. What amount of storage would you provide for the barrack-master?—I would provide three stores of about 40 feet by 18 feet: one about 24 feet by 18 feet; a foul-bedding store about 20 feet by 15 feet: a candle store about 12 feet by 10 feet; an engine-house about 16 feet by 12 feet, and a coal-yard, which would be about 50 feet by 30 feet.

1207. Would the coal-yard be covered?—It would no doubt be better to have it covered, provided the expense were no great objection. It has been usual to provide a fuel-store in addition to and adjoining the coal-yard, by which means a part of the fuel can be put under cover before it is served out.

1208. You would probably agree with one of the witnesses, that the stores should be near the gate of the barracks?—No doubt.

1209. Do you not think it desirable to have two gates to a barrack for a battalion of 1,000 men?—Certainly.

KITCHENS AND BAKEHOUSES.

Major
W. F. D. Jervois.

7 May 1855.

1210. It is proposed to have large baking establishments for baking bread, apart from the kitchens; where would you place those, and of what size would you build them?—I would place them at some convenient spot in the rear, near the barrack-store establishment.

1211. What would be the dimensions of the baking-rooms and ovens?—Probably a bakery about 40 feet by 24, having in it two ovens of about 9 feet by 9, would be sufficient.

BATHS, WASHHOUSES, &c.

1212. Supposing it were considered desirable to have baths attached to the barracks, it has been suggested that there should be about 10 hot baths and a cold plunging bath; and that there should be attached also a washing establishment, so that the whole of the washing of the barracks might be done within the barracks; could you give us any general idea of the dimensions and character of the building that would be required for that purpose?—In a building measuring about 70 feet by 65 feet, might be contained the washing apparatus, as well as the 10 baths and a plunging bath. The washing establishment would include a receiving-room for dirty linen, about 18 feet square; a washing-room, 40 feet by 18 feet, containing the machinery for washing, and there would also be a drying-room, about 48 by 18 feet, all on the ground-floor; a staircase in continuation of the lower drying-room, would lead to another drying-room above, adjoining which would be an ironing and mangling-room, and a clean-linen room. Adjoining the washing-house there might be a plunging bath, about 50 feet long and 24 feet wide, having a space of about 10 feet at one end, for dressing and undressing; and next to the plunging-bath there would be a space of about 24 feet by 15 feet, which would contain 10 baths. Adjoining the building would be an engine-room, with two boilers, covering a space of about 30 by 24 feet.

SHOPS OR WORKROOMS.

1213. Do you consider a work-room necessary for the master tailor?—Yes.

1214. Of what size?—A room for the tailor's shop, of about 30 feet by 16 feet, would be about the size.

1215. Would you give him accommodation for living there?—No; there would be a master tailor's room besides.

1216. Would you give the master shoemaker the same accommodation?—A smaller room would answer the purpose of a shoemaker's shop.

1217. You would provide a workshop and forge for the master armourer?—His quarters are provided for, and you would have a workshop and forge near the same place, of about 14 feet by 12 feet.

1218. Would it not be expedient to have the shops and work-rooms near the quartermaster's stores?—Certainly.

BALL COURT AND GYMNASIUM.

1219. You would put the ball court and gymnasium wherever it might be most convenient?—Yes; somewhere against the boundary wall, and about 60 feet by 30 feet in size; it is also desirable to have an officers' racket-court, which should be larger than the ball court. If the expense were not an objection, it would much increase the usefulness of the ball and racket courts, if they were covered, because they could then be used in wet weather, at which time they are most required.

STABLES.

1220. You would, as a matter of course, allow stables for officers, and quarters for grooms?—Yes; it would be desirable to have 12 stalls and two boxes to the battalion, provided there were no objection on the score of expense; there would, of course, be a forage barn and dung-pit adjoining.

ENGINE-HOUSE.

1221. In the barrackmaster's stores there would be an engine-house for the fire-engine?—Of course, as before stated.

Major
W. F. D. Servois.

PRIVIES, &c.

7 May 1855.

1222. You have heard some of the evidence upon the subject of the privies?—I doubt very much whether water-closets, if provided for the men, would be kept in order. I would suggest that the privy pit should be made water-tight, that at the end of it should be placed a sluice-gate, that the whole of the waste water from the washhouses, cooking-houses, as well as from the parade, should be conducted into it, and that once a day the sluice should be raised, either by hand or by a machine called Salter's flushing machine, which is self acting.

1223. In an inland barrack, what provision would you make for carrying off the sewage?—Large cesspits might be made at a convenient distance, and in some retired spot, into which the soil should be led, and removed by contract for agricultural purposes.

1224. The parties paying something for the right of taking it away?—Just so.

1225. Do you consider it worth while, as an experiment, to put up, say two water-closets on each flat, in the men's quarters, for night use?—Certainly not.

1226. In what way would you effect the communication between the living rooms and the privies?—I think that a great deal might be done by the introduction into barracks of covered glass passages, such as you see at railway stations. I see no reason why the whole of the yard communicating with these places should not be covered over with thick glass; it would be of service for drilling purposes in wet weather.

1227. Is there any particular plan of sewerage that you would recommend?—I would conduct it in the usual manner by means of terra cotta pipes or other drains. I recommend Doulton's invert for the bottoms of drains, when terra cotta pipes are not used.

DRILL GROUNDS.

1228. What would you recommend with reference to the drill-grounds?—That is a matter which depends so much upon the locality, and upon the plan. I think, generally speaking, that a barrack-square, or enclosure of 250 yards by 100 yards, or even less, would be sufficient for all ordinary purposes, and then, of course, there would be a parade ground, for field movements, of a larger area in some convenient place in the neighbourhood.

LIGHTING, HEATING, AND VENTILATION.

1229. What have you to suggest upon the subject of lighting, heating, ventilation, and the supply of water?—I should introduce gas throughout the barracks; and if the Government would go to the expense, where there are no gasometers, they might be erected at moderate cost. In the mess-kitchen I think that there might be a range for cooking by means of gas. With regard to the heating of the barrack-rooms, I understand that warm air has been once tried in a barrack, and that it has been considered a failure. At all events, I prefer a fireplace.

1230. Would you approve of a fireplace so contrived as to stand out from the wall, instead of being imbedded in it, and to generate hot air in the space between the fire and the wall before it communicated with the flue?—I think that it might be desirable; there would be no difficulty in the use of it, but it would be more expensive than the common grate.

1231. Is there any particular form of ventilation that you can suggest?—There should be inlets for fresh air a little above the floor, and outlets for for foul air near the junction of the ceilings with the walls, as well as in the ceiling itself, with means of exit at the roof. The details, of course, require consideration.

1232. You would, of course, carry your supply of water to every ablution-room?—Yes; each ablution-room should also have a pipe in it, for the supply of water, with cocks in front of each basin.

EMPLOYMENT OF SOLDIERS IN REPAIRING BARRACKS.

1233. Will you give us your opinion as to how far soldiers can be employed in repairing barracks?—At the Cape (as also, I believe at other stations), soldiers of the line were employed by the engineer department, and were paid for their work, according to the regulations.

1234. Do

1234. Do you see any objection to it, if soldiers could be spared from drill?—No. I am not quite sure that officers like the appearance of the men when they return to their duty, after having been attached to the engineer department.

1235. If only in their leisure hours, you see no objection?—Except that the repairs might not be done so well. There should, of course, be on the spot a person responsible for such work, either connected with the engineer or barrack departments.

Major
W. F. D. Jervois.
7 May 1855.

POWDER MAGAZINE.

1236. What arrangements have you to suggest with reference to the powder magazine?—It might be put in any out-of-the-way place, free from danger. A circular was issued a year or two ago, recommending that small regimental magazines should be placed in any secure part of the basement story of a building.

REGIMENTAL INFIRMARY.

1237. What amount of accommodation would you give for the regimental infirmary?—For a regiment of 1,000 men, there would be 100 patients allowed for, and there would be wards in the hospital to that extent.

1238. How many rooms would you allow for the hospital?—There might be four large wards and six smaller ones.

1239. What would be the size of the larger wards?—Forty-five feet by 21 feet, the height depending upon the cubic feet per man you wish to give. The smaller wards would be about 20 feet by 16.

1240. What other accommodation would you provide in connexion with the hospital?—There would be the surgery and an examining-room, each about the size of the smaller wards. Then there should be an itch-ward, with a bath in it. There would be also a kitchen, an ablution-room, a bath-room, a washing-room, scullery, larder, coal-stores, and two other stores. There would be the hospital-sergeant's room, an orderly's room, a dead-house, privies, and airing shed.

PRISONS.

1241. What suggestion have you to make with regard to the prisons?—The regulations respecting prisons are so well laid down by Colonel Jebb, the inspector of military prisons, that it appears unnecessary for me to say anything on that head.

1242. What amount of prison accommodation would be required for a battalion of 1,000 men?—Twenty cells.

1243. What do you say as to the dimensions?—They would be 11 feet by 7 feet, and about 9 feet high. There would be a store-room, washing-room, and privy for prisoners; also a kitchen. Attached to those would be the provost-sergeants' quarters, with a yard, having in it an office, two living-rooms, and a kitchen.

1244. What would be the size of the cooking-room for the prisoners?—It would be about 14 feet by 13 feet, fitted with a range, fireplace, and boiler. There would be also a yard for the exercise of the prisoners. The prison would be heated by warm air.

1245. How do you arrange the ventilation of the cells?—According to the plans laid down for military prisons by Colonel Jebb.

CANTEENS.

1246. Have you had any experience upon the subject of canteens?—I have discussed the subject with regimental officers.

1247. What is your general opinion as to the desirability of maintaining a canteen establishment at all?—I think, on the whole, that it is better to have a canteen in a barrack; it tends to keep men in the barrack square, and to prevent their going elsewhere for drink. If moreover the barrack were so situated that there would be no facilities for getting the things usually sold in a canteen, it appears necessary that one should be attached to a barrack.

1248. Do you not think that the operation of the canteen upon the conduct of the men depends very much upon the principle upon which it is conducted; do you not consider it a vicious principle that the Ordnance, or any other department,

Major
W. F. D. Jervois.
7 May 1855.

ment, should make a profit out of the canteen?—I am of opinion it should be given over to a trustworthy person, who should pay a rent for the building as he would for any other house, and some arrangement might be made for exercising a control both as regards the price and the quality of the articles sold there.

1249. Supposing it to be deemed desirable, what accommodation should be provided?—There would be a shop and bar about 18 feet by 14 feet, and a tap-room for the men, 40 feet by 18 feet.

1250. Would you have a room for the non-commissioned officers?—Yes, there would be a separate room for them, about 18 feet by 16 feet; then as quarters for the canteen-man there should be two rooms about 16 feet by 12 feet, a kitchen of the same dimensions, and a store.

[Adjourned to Thursday next, at Twelve o'clock.]

Thursday, 10 May 1855.

VISCOUNT MONCK, M.P., IN THE CHAIR.

Colour-Sergeant *Robert Reynolds*; Examined.

BARRACK-ROOM.

Colour-Sergeant
R. Reynolds.
10 May 1855.

1251. TO what regiment do you belong, and what is your rank in it?—The 83d. I am Colour-sergeant.

1252. Have you been long in the service?—Twenty-three years.

1253. How long have you been sergeant?—Fourteen years.

1254. Have you ever turned your attention to the manner in which soldiers are accommodated in the barrack-rooms at present?—Yes.

1255. The numbers vary considerably; what do you consider to be the best number to have in a room?—In my opinion I should say, rooms containing 12 men, and not exceeding 20.

1256. Would you contemplate having any non-commissioned officer in the same room?—A sergeant, with a screen; a sort of what is termed a bunk; a small part partitioned off from the men.

1257. Do you think that the space now allowed in barrack-rooms for the soldiers is sufficient?—No; quite insufficient.

1258. Have you lately yourself slept in the same room occupied by the men?—Yes. I have lived as married sergeant in the barrack-room.

1259. From the result of your experience, what is the state of the atmosphere in those rooms in the morning?—Wretchedly bad; most unhealthy.

1260. Do you, in the morning, immediately proceed to ventilate the rooms, by opening the windows and getting fresh air in?—Yes; the windows are immediately thrown up or thrown down.

1261. Are you always able to do that; are you not sometimes prevented by the state of the weather?—Yes, decidedly. If it is wet or inclement weather we cannot do it; but when the weather admits of it, it is always done.

1262. In the regiment in which you have served, have the men breakfasted in the same room in which they have slept?—Excepting Scotland, invariably.

1263. Were those rooms provided with any means of ventilation beyond the windows; had they ventilators?—In some instances they had; but generally not.

1264. In those instances, where ventilators were provided, what did you find to be the effect?—It was different. The ventilation was not sufficient.

1265. To what extent were ventilators provided; can you give us an idea of the number of men that were in the rooms, and the number and the size, and the nature of the ventilators provided; can you give an instance of any particular barrack which occurs to your recollection?—In the Brompton Barracks, at Chatham, the number in a room is 16 men.

1266. What

1266. What is the nature of the ventilation provided there?—The plan was considered a tolerably good one, but the ventilation was insufficient; it was a circular opening in the roof—I do not know the term—and a porous pipe on the outside of the building; a sort of metal thing, with holes like a knob of a spout outside the wall of the building, for which the ventilation was provided.

1267. How many of those ventilators were there in the room in which 16 men slept?—One.

1268. And you observed that it was insufficient?—Quite insufficient.

1269. Did you observe any ill effect arise to the health of the men, or to their spirits, in consequence of the atmosphere in which they were shut up at night?—There used to be frequent complaints; there was a good deal of coughing, and it used to cause a phthisicky sensation in the throat, and spitting in the morning.

1270. Did you observe that it had any effect upon your sleep; did you get sound and refreshing sleep in an atmosphere of that kind?—I cannot say that personally I did not, but I observed that many of the men did not sleep well.

1271. As to the space on the floor allowed to the men, the regulation at present is, that the bed being two feet three, or two feet two in width, there should be a foot between the beds; do you consider that sufficient?—That is not the case; if there was a foot, it would be better, but there is not a foot of room between the beds; there is a foot between the head of the bed and the wall, but not a foot between the beds.

1272. The result of your experience is, that the foot provided in the regulations is not allowed?—No, it is not complied with; if it is allowed by the regulations, it is not complied with.

1273. You generally have had the rooms so crowded, that they were unable to allow one foot of space between the beds?—Yes.

1274. Cannot you give us any instance in your experience, where one foot between the beds was allowed?—I am not prepared to state exactly, but I think Salford Barracks, Manchester, is the most roomy that I have seen or occupied.

1275. Assuming that one foot between the beds was allowed, would you consider that sufficient?—Yes; if there was a foot given on each side of the soldier's bed, that would be sufficient.

1276. A foot clear between him and his neighbour?—Yes.

1277. Assuming that the bed is a little more than six feet long, and that it stands one foot from the wall, that gives you seven feet from the wall as the extent to which the bed reaches into the room; and the row of beds on the opposite side reaching also seven feet, that gives you 14 feet of room occupied by the beds?—Yes.

1278. Assuming that the men are to breakfast and dine in the barrack-room, and that a table is to be put along the room between the beds and benches for the men to sit on, how far off ought the bench on which the men are to sit to be from the foot of the bed?—It ought to be between two and three feet at least; I should say three feet.

1279. You think that the bench on which the men sit should not be nearer the foot of the beds than three feet?—Yes; on each side.

1280. What will be the space occupied by the two benches, and by the table?—The table is two feet six inches, and each of the benches is nine inches; that will be four feet.

1281. You would allow no space between the benches and the table?—There is none at present; not an inch.

1282. Then we arrive at this, that, according to your experience, you think the barrack-room ought to be 24 feet wide?—Yes. The present width is only 19 feet; and according to the answers which I have just given, it ought to be between 24 and 25 feet.

1283. As to the height of the room; what is your impression, from the result of your experience, as to what the height of the barrack-room ought to be?—They ought to be at least three feet higher than they are.

1284. They are now about 11 feet high on the average, are they not?—The one at present occupied by the men of my dépôt is only eight feet two under the beam, and eight feet six above the beam.

1285. Where is that?—At Chatham.

1286. Is that the Brompton Barrack?—No; the Chatham Barrack.

Colour-Sergeant
R. Reynolds.

10 May 1855.

1287. You think that the rooms ought to be at least three feet higher than they are at present?—Yes.

1288. Regarding the windows in a barrack-room, in the barrack-rooms in which you have been generally quartered, have the beds been ranged along the same side where the windows were, or have they been ranged along those sides of the rooms on which there were not windows opening?—On both sides.

1289. You have had the men's beds lying along the wall in which the windows opened?—Yes; according to the construction of the barrack. If they are single-built rooms, of course the windows run up on both sides, and they have the light from both sides; if they are double-built rooms, then of course on one side there is no window; but the wall is perforated with a sort of blank windows, with bars in them, for ventilation.

1290. Which do you think the most comfortable arrangement for the men; the single arrangement, by which there are windows on both sides of the room, and the beds are placed against the wall in which the windows are; or the double arrangement, by which there is a wall without windows in it, with beds on each side of it, and the beds are placed partly against that wall, and partly against the wall with windows in it?—The single arrangement is by far the best.

1291. How near to the floor do you think the windows in a barrack-room ought to come?—I should say that they should be three feet from the floor.

1292. In a barrack in which the men's beds are ranged alongside the wall in which the windows open, the distance from the floor to the place where the windows open becomes a very material consideration, because if the windows are too low you may have draughts arising from them, coming over the heads of the men in bed; have you ever observed anything of that kind?—I have frequently felt it and suffered from it.

1293. If, owing to particular circumstances, of situation, it becomes necessary to construct a barrack in such a way that the men's beds should necessarily be placed along the same wall in which the windows open, what distance from the floor do you think in that case the sill of the windows ought to be?—Upwards of three feet, so as to be above the line of the men's heads.

1294. You would have the windows commencing at such a point from the floor that any draughts from the bottom of them should be above the men's heads?—Yes, so as to pass over their heads as they lie in bed.

1295. Have you ever inhabited a barrack, the upper portion of the windows of which revolved upon its centre, and was thrown back so as to give ventilation?—Yes, by a pulley.

1296. Did you find that the men approved generally of that arrangement?—No.

1297. What kind of window do they like best?—An ordinary sash.

1298. An ordinary sash lifting up and down?—Yes.

1299. As to the fireplaces in the men's rooms, in a room where you would have 20 men and a sergeant, would you propose to have one or two fireplaces?—Two, decidedly.

1300. Assuming that you have in your idea now a single barrack-room, in which the windows are at each end and the beds ranged down both sides, and that it should be 24 feet wide, you would have a fireplace in the centre of each side?—I have never seen a barrack-room so constructed.

1301. But you think that that is the best sort of barrack-room?—Yes; but a single barrack-room has windows on each side, and the beds on each side, and tables running up each side, and a fireplace at each end, and a door at one end.

1302. You are contemplating a long narrow barrack-room, consisting of a series of single rooms?—Yes.

1303. Which do you think is the best means of heating to provide; would you have stoves, or open fireplaces?—Open fireplaces; they are most suitable for this climate decidedly; at present the fuel is insufficient.

1304. You have given us the size of the room in which you think the men could take their meals, as well as sleep: have you ever considered whether it would be more for the comfort of the men, that they should sleep in one room and dine in another; that is, that they should have a day-room, in which they could take their meals, independently of their sleeping room?—I am afraid that would be attended with too much inconvenience to the soldier; I do not think the soldier would like it.

10 May 1855

1305. Will you explain in what way it would inconvenience him, and how it would derange his habits?—It would interfere with his cleaning and regulating all his appointments, and also throw extra labour on him for keeping this day-room in order.

1306. Supposing you disapprove of a day-room, would you think it is convenient that all the beds, excepting those standing directly under the windows, should be made to turn-up in the daytime with hinges, so as to give a larger extent of room on the floor, and to ventilate the bedding?—That would be an excellent arrangement; it would be a great benefit to the soldiers' room.

1307. Do you think that the inconveniences to which you have referred would not be more than counterbalanced by the greater purity of the air that would be obtained in the bed-room by having the soldiers messing in different rooms, supposing the room to be close at hand?—As regards the purity of the air it would.

1308. Do you think that upon the whole the soldier would rather have a good large bed-room to do everything in?—He would.

1309. Supposing he had the choice of an additional quantity of room put into the bed-room, or of having an extra room for a day-room, do you think he would prefer to have the extra accommodation given in the bed-room altogether?—I think he would.

1310. Your opinion is not grounded upon the idea that the soldier might possibly be prevented by his commanding officer from making use of his bed-room in the day-time?—I think that is the principal reason that he would not have that free access to his appointments, and to attend to the cleanliness of his person, and other things, which he has now.

1311. If that objection was done away with, would you think that a day-room would be the best?—Decidedly; two apartments would be preferable to one.

1312. You said that you would not have more than 20 soldiers sleeping in one room. Supposing you have plenty of space, is it not desirable to retain in the sleeping-room the same divisions of the company that are used on parade?—Yes, by squads. That would be a good plan.

1313. That would be about 20 men practically, if you take out the married men?—Yes. That is the way that the squads of the company to which I belong have been in the habit of being put up, where a room could be obtained sufficient. Each squad, as far as practicable, occupied one room. That would be four rooms, and what is termed an attached room, for a company.

1314. How many men are there in a squad, according to the present regulations of the army?—A squad is the fourth of a company; that would be 25 men.

1315. But deducting officers' servants, married men and sick, and men that are away, you would not generally have more than 20 men in a squad?—From 18 to 20 men in a squad sleeping in a room.

1316. You say that you think it desirable to have the sergeant in the barrack-room with the men in a sort of bunk, by which means the sergeant would hear all that went on in the room?—Yes, everything.

1317. Do you think that desirable?—Yes, quite. It is essentially necessary that the sergeant should overhear what is going on, for the maintenance of discipline.

1318. You think that arrangement would be preferable, as regards discipline, to having the sergeant in a separate room of his own?—As regards discipline it would, but not as regards the sergeant's individual comfort.

1319. Do not you think that a corporal living in the room, he being of a rank nearer to the rank of the men, would be less restraint upon them, and at the same time answer all the purposes of discipline?—It would be less restraint upon the men, but from experience I think it would not be sufficient. Being rank and file he sits at the same table, and stands side by side with the men in the ranks, consequently there is that familiarity existing between them which there is not with the sergeant.

ABLUTION-ROOMS, BATHS, &c..

1320. As connected with the subject of personal cleanliness, do you think it very desirable that the men in the barracks should have the means of washing themselves thoroughly whenever they like, and that those means of washing should be near the barrack-rooms?—Yes, decidedly.

Colour-Sergeant
R. Reynolds.

10 May 1855.

1321. What do you think would be the most convenient way of providing those means of cleanliness for the use of the men ; would you have an ablution-room in the same house that they inhabit ?—Yes, on the lower floor, or on the same basement, if possible, with the men.

1322. Assuming that each house accommodates a company, you would have on the basement of the house an ablution-room ?—Yes, for the entire house.

1323. Do you think it would be a convenient arrangement that the soldiers should all go to a common ablution-room whenever they wanted to cleanse themselves ?—Yes, if properly constructed.

1324. What appliances would you recommend to have in that ablution-room for the men of the company ?—Metal basins with valves in the bottom to let out the water ; one at least between every three men.

1325. You mean that there should be 30 of those basins in the ablution-room ?—Yes, that there should be one for every three or four men.

1326. Is there any other arrangement that you would recommend ?—On one side of this ablution-house there should be a small sort of cell in which two or three men with foot-pans could go in and let the water into those foot-pans and stand and wash themselves thoroughly.

1327. Do you mean that each foot-pan should be screened from view so as to allow each man to wash himself thoroughly without being seen by others ?—No ; one little cell or house containing three or four, so that two or three men, as the case might be, could go in and close the door, and wash themselves thoroughly, according to the number that might wish to go at a time.

1328. That in fact a portion of the end of the ablution-room should be partitioned off and screened from view in that way, and that there should be a bath and a good supply of water ?—A bath and some foot-pans.

1329. A warm bath ?—To be used either for warm or cold ; the ablution-house from which I take my idea is in Salford barracks, where there is a boiler and foot-pans, and a bath, where by the direction of the commanding officer water can be heated in a few minutes if required, and a warm or cold bath may be had.

1330. How many ablution-rooms are there in the Salford barrack ?—Only two attached to the barrack.

1331. For what number of men were those barracks built ?—I cannot say the exact number ; we had six companies there ; we had about 600 men in them, I think.

1332. They would contain more than 600 ?—Yes.

1333. In your time there were 600 men in Salford barracks, and to accommodate those 600 men there were those two ablution-rooms, and in each of those rooms there were arrangements for washing the feet, and a bath ?—Yes ; there were those two ablution-rooms that I know of ; there might be others that I did not know of.

1334. Did they, according to your ideas, suffice for the use of the men ; or were there any complaints made of their being insufficient ?—None ; they were sufficient in that part.

1335. How many washing basins had they in each ablution-room ?—I am not prepared to say whether it was 35 or 40 in each.

1336. And that on the average proved sufficient ?—I never heard any complaints ; the washhouse gave general satisfaction to the men ; in fact they were quite pleased with it ; it was the first of the kind we had ever seen, and in fact we have never had such accommodation since.

1337. How was the washhouse situated in respect of the men's quarters ; was it on the ground floor of their quarters ?—No, it was in the rear of their quarters ; they had to pass out of their quarters and cross the yard in order to get to it.

1338. Did they go quite open, or did they go under cover to it ?—Quite open. That was the great difficulty ; because in bad weather it was dirty under foot, and they were subject to get wet in passing and repassing.

1339. For how many houses was one washing-room considered sufficient ?—For four houses.

1340. The men lived in four separate houses, and used one common washing-house ?—Yes.

1341. And you think it would have been a convenient arrangement if they could

could have got to their washing-room without exposing themselves to the weather and to dirt?—Decidedly so; that would be a great comfort.

1342. Your opinion is, that the ablution-rooms ought to be on the basement story of the house in which the soldier lives?—Yes; or on the same landing, if it was upstairs.

1343. Would it not be equally convenient to the soldier if the ablution-room was made as it is in the railway stations, having a covered passage to it, so that the soldier could go to it, but detached from the house?—It would answer well; but it would give him a greater distance to travel.

1344. With regard to the foot-washing room, the screened off place that you suggest in the ablution-house, you said that it should be a place with a door, where three or four men could go in together; do you not think it would be desirable if, in the inside of this detached place, there were partitions put up, so that a man could wash without being seen by anyone?—That would be a great improvement, certainly.

1345. In fact, you think that perfect privacy for a man who is washing his person altogether, would be very desirable?—Yes. It would uphold the rules of common decency.

ACCOMMODATION FOR MARRIED MEN.

1346. Have you turned your attention to the accommodation for married men; have you considered what it is advisable should be provided for them?—I think that married people should not be allowed at all in a room with single men.

1347. You think that the married people should be accommodated in a separate part of the barracks, apart from the single men?—Yes.

1348. Do you think that each married couple ought to have a room to themselves?—That would be a great boon to the married people if it could be done.

1349. Which do you think would be the most convenient arrangement, to allow each married couple an establishment of their own, that is to say, a room in which they could live and cook, or to establish a building, something like the model lodging-houses, where each couple could have a sleeping-room, and where the whole establishment should have one large common kitchen, and one large common hall in which they could dine?—I should say that it was better for each party to have a small place for themselves. The other would only lead to dissension and quarreling as to regulating the time of the cooking, and such like.

1350. Yet it is found to answer in civil life, and to be the most economical arrangement amongst a number of civilians, and it is found to answer without producing any jarring or quarreling. Is there any special reason why the military people should be more quarrelsome?—No, not that I know of; but, I believe, it would be preferable to have a separate arrangement for each family, whether large or small.

1351. Assuming that that is your view, that each family ought to have a separate arrangement, what extent of accommodation do you think a married private ought to have?—One small room would be sufficient. If they were constructed as cottages, there could be four families dwelling on the ground floor with one entrance.

1352. Do you mean with no upper floor at all?—Of course, if they were built with two stories, every upper floor would have the same rooms.

1353. You think that one room is sufficient for a married private?—Quite sufficient.

1354. You would give him a fireplace in that room, in which his wife could cook the dinner?—Yes. I take my idea from the barracks, vulgarly called, in Dublin, the "She Barracks," where the married soldiers lodged, and paid a small weekly rent for the barrack utensils, which were supplied by the barrack-master, such as a wooden bedstead and table, and two, and in some cases three, ordinary sized stools.

1355. In the barrack you speak of, what was the size of the rooms?—I cannot say the actual size, but they were small-sized rooms; they varied in size, and there was a trifling variation in the rent.

Colour-Sergeant
R. Reynolds.

10 May 1855.

1356. What was the average rent paid for one of those rooms?—From 5*d.* to 9*d.* per week.

1357. Did that include furniture?—Everything.

1358. Fuel?—No, not fuel; they had to purchase their own fuel.

1359. That arrangement was found to work well?—It was considered an indulgence there. There is no other place, wherever I have travelled, where we had that indulgence.

1360. Was that barrack at any distance from the men's barrack?—Just across, from the back gate of the men's barrack, about 40 or 50 yards.

1361. Across the street?—Across a narrow street.

1362. What barrack was that near to?—Richmond Barracks.

1363. You recommended that there should be a sergeant in every unmarried man's room; would you recommend that some of the non-commissioned officers should be quartered in a house with the married people, on the same principle?—Yes; that would follow as a matter of course.

1364. You would put a married non-commissioned officer upon the same establishment as a married private?—Yes.

1365. Supposing all the sergeants of a company were married, what would you do then?—That would not answer; it would be a bad arrangement then: that would be a matter for consideration with reference to the internal economy of the regiment, so as to equalise the sergeants of the companies, married and single, in due proportions.

1366. Do you think there would be any objection to a married sergeant living in the same building with unmarried men, provided he had a room to himself?—Not the least.

1367. Do not you think it would be very desirable, if possible, to keep women of all descriptions, non-commissioned officers' wives and privates' wives, out of the building appropriated to unmarried men?—Entirely so.

1368. So that, if possible, you would not have even a married sergeant living in a separate room in the same building in which the unmarried privates lived?—No, because they would be obliged to hear coarse language, not fit for ears polite.

1369. Would it not be necessary for discipline to have the company's sergeants as near as possible to the men?—Decidedly; if there were a small room at the head of the stairs, or convenient to the men's rooms, where the sergeant could live, it would be a great advantage, because he would be on the spot with his company.

1370. Do you think that it would be a better arrangement to put the married sergeants in a small room at the head of the staircase close to the single men's room, than to put him away in the married men's quarters at a distance?—It would, for the maintenance of discipline.

1371. You think that the considerations of advantage to discipline would outweigh the consideration of the comfort of the sergeant's wife?—Yes, decidedly; the sergeant would prefer it himself; if I were the orderly sergeant of a company, I would not feel comfortable to be removed a quarter of a mile from my company or from my squad, which perhaps in wet weather I might have to traverse backwards and forwards to look after the interior economy of that squad or company, and the maintenance of discipline.

1372. What extent of accommodation do you think should be given to the various ranks of the non-commissioned officers, beginning with the sergeant-major; what ought he to have?—He ought to be provided with two small rooms.

1373. In one of which you would contemplate his cooking?—He would use it for cooking and sitting in, and he should have another for a sleeping apartment for his family, presuming he had one.

1374. Who comes next, in your opinion, as to extent of accommodation?—The quartermaster-sergeant.

1375. What provision would you make for him?—Similar; the difference of grade is so small, that I could not suggest any alteration with due regard to their comfort.

1376. You would provide each of the staff-sergeants with two rooms, one of which should be a sitting and cooking-room, and the other of which should be a sleeping-room?—Yes.

1377. How

Colour-Sergeant
R. Reynolds.

10 May 1855.

1377. How many staff-sergeants do you contemplate?—Six or seven ; there are six staff-sergeants.

1378. Will you enumerate them?—The sergeant-major, the quartermaster-sergeant, the hospital-sergeant, the schoolmaster-sergeant, the paymaster-sergeant, and the drum-major.

1379. Do you think that the staff-sergeants, with the exception of the regimental sergeant-major and the quartermaster-sergeant, ought to have better accommodation than the colour-sergeants?—No.

1380. Do you recommend that all the married sergeants should have two rooms, or do you recommend that a certain proportion of them should be provided with two rooms, and the remainder with one?—Those of the higher grade all with two, and the other sergeants with one room.

1381. How many do you consider ought to be included in the higher accommodation, and how many would there remain to be provided with inferior accommodation?—The colour-sergeants, with the sergeant-major, the quartermaster-sergeant, and the seven staff-sergeants, should have two rooms each.

1382. That would make in all about 20?—Seventeen.

1383. You think that 17 of the sergeants ought to be provided with two rooms each?—Yes.

1384. And that any sergeants who are to be provided with separate quarters should be content with one room?—Yes.

1385. Do not the colour-sergeants require a store for the company's stores, as well as their rooms?—They do. They have in many instances the clothing and the records of the regiments to take care of ; for myself, I have the clothing and the records of my regiment in my possession.

1386. If you gave two rooms to the colour-sergeant, could he use one of them partially as a store?—Yes ; an office.

1387. With regard to the non-commissioned officers, you think that they should sleep in the room with the men, supposing they are unmarried men?—Yes. I think that to have them convenient, it is necessary that they should sleep in the same room. If it happened that there was not a single sergeant in any of those rooms, where those small places are built, then of course the senior corporal would occupy it, and he would have the additional comfort.

1388. You have said that you think a corporals' mess would be a desirable thing to have in a regiment ; do you think that there should be a non-commissioned officers' mess, at which the sergeants and the corporals should mess together?—No ; a corporals' mess separate from the sergeants.

1389. Have you ever had that arrangement in your regiment?—It did exist in the regiment for a short time.

1390. Did you find it work well?—Yes, it acted very well.

1391. Why was it given up?—The commanding officer was rather indulgent, and admitted a privilege that the sergeants enjoyed ; he admitted liquor in the mess, and the indulgence was abused ; and consequently they had to return to the old practice.

1392. You would, of course, have a sergeants' mess-room in the barracks?—Yes.

1393. Do you think, from your experience in the army, that it would be desirable to have also a corporals' mess-room?—I do. It is a means of removing them from the men to a certain extent, and it is a preparatory step to their going to the sergeants' mess.

1394. With regard to the accommodation to be provided for the sergeants' mess, what would you have ; a good large mess-room?—Yes.

1395. For how many must you provide accommodation at the sergeants' mess?—For sixty.

1396. Do the married sergeants mess at the sergeants' mess?—They do not mess there, but they go there, and take their pint of beer there, and smoke their pipe, and read the news of the day, whatever is provided.

1397. What other accommodation would it be necessary to provide in connexion with the sergeants' mess?—A kitchen and a reading-room.

1398. Do you think it desirable to have a reading-room for the sergeants exclusively, separate from the men's regimental reading-room?—Yes.

1399. Would it answer to have the mess-room also used as a reading-room?—After the evening meal, but not before.

Colour-Sergeant
R. Reynolds.

10 May 1855.

1400. You think it would cause interruption to use it so before?—Yes, it would interfere with the usages of the mess.

1401. You would recommend that the sergeants' mess should be provided with a mess-room, and a library and reading-room, and a kitchen, beer-cellar, and larder?—Yes, a small pantry.

1402. What is the number of corporals in a regiment?—About 20.

1403. You would have to provide something of the same kind of accommodation for the corporals' mess, supposing you had a corporals' mess in addition to the sergeants' mess?—It would not be required to be of the same description; the corporals' mess could be cooked in the cookhouse with the men's rations, but their dining-room would be apart from the men.

1404. They would require nothing but a room in which they could eat their dinner?—Yes, a room called the corporals' mess-room, where they could take their meals separate from the men.

1405. In short, another barrack-room?—Yes.

LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

1406. With regard to the library and reading-room, do you think that the sergeants and the privates might have a library in common, or do you think that there ought to be a separate library for the non-commissioned officers?—I do not think it would be necessary, because a sergeant has the advantage of taking books from the library, but a private is obliged to go to the library and reading-room to read.

1407. Do they not allow privates to borrow books and take them to their bed-room?—No; I speak from my own knowledge of the barracks in which I have been. It has been done in some instances, but it has been found attended with disadvantages.

1408. What extent of accommodation would you have for a library and reading-room attached to it; would you have two rooms or only one?—Two rooms would be preferable. It would be according to the strength of the garrison, and the number of people to be accommodated.

1409. We are talking of a regiment consisting of 1,000 men?—Two ordinary sized rooms would do.

1410. In your regiment, is the librarian a private, or a non-commissioned officer?—He was a sergeant with the regiment, but in Chatham there is a garrison librarian; he is the person.

1411. In the battalion library, who was the librarian?—He was a sergeant.

1412. Was he provided with quarters in connexion with the library, or did he live in a distant part of the barracks?—No, he had a small room adjacent to the library.

1413. Had he any other duties besides those of librarian?—None.

1414. You think it would be a desirable arrangement, in addition to the two barrack-rooms, to provide, and a small library-room adjoining for a reading-room?—Yes.

1415. Do you think it would be desirable for the librarian's family to live there if he was a married man?—Yes; not exactly in a part of the room, but in a small room adjoining.

SCHOOLS.

1416. As to schools, should there be an adult school and an infant school; that is to say, a school for children and a school for men?—There ought to be.

1417. Have you always had a school for the men in every regiment you have been serving in?—Always.

1418. Do you find that the men are anxious to profit by the instruction received at those schools?—Latterly more so than they used to be.

1419. Do the soldiers, according to the present regulations, derive any benefit from attending school; are they excused, in consideration of attending the school, from any fatigue or other duty?—Not that I am aware of.

1420. Who teach in the schools connected with your regiment?—The sergeant.

1421. Do the officers ever teach?—No, I never knew them.

1422. Have you ever heard lectures given by officers to the men?—I have heard a lecture or two given by sergeants, but never by officers.

1423. Would

1423. Would you have separate school-rooms for the adults and for the children, or do you think that one school-room would be sufficient?—One room would be sufficient, if their being together did not interfere with the instruction being given.

1424. Does not the same schoolmaster teach both?—Yes.

1425. He cannot be in two places at once?—No, consequently one room would be sufficient.

1426. How many hours a day is the adult school open in your regiment?—About two, or two and a half.

1427. What is taught?—Reading, writing, and arithmetic.

1428. If the same system were continued, and if the room were only used by the adults for two or two and a half hours a day, it might be very well applied during the remainder of the day to teaching the children?—So it is.

1429. Then, in fact, for the present system, one large room is sufficient?—Yes, if it be large enough; according to the number of persons, one room answers the purpose.

1430. In your regiment, does the same person who teaches the soldiers teach the children also?—He does.

1431. Has he any assistant?—He has an assistant.

1432. In your regiment, are the recruits compelled to go to school, if they can neither read nor write?—Yes.

1433. At what time of the day do the soldiers go to the schoolmaster?—From half-past 11 till half-past 12, and from half-past 5 till half-past 6, as near as I remember.

KITCHEN ACCOMMODATION.

1434. Have you turned your attention to the means provided to enable the soldiers to cook their dinners?—Yes.

1435. Is it your opinion that the present construction of the soldiers' cook-houses needs improvement?—It is capable of great improvement.

1436. At present they can only cook a stew or soup?—That is all.

1437. You recommend that they should have the means of applying other means of cookery to their food; that they should have the power of baking and roasting?—Yes, of baking; that has been found in Chatham a very excellent change.

1438. Do you think that roasting would be necessary or would ever be used if they had an oven to bake?—They would bake their meat, or roast it, or stew it, if they had the convenience of doing it.

1439. You would suggest that in addition to the present copper you should have an oven and a certain amount of smaller cooking vessels, in which they could make stews or hashes?—Yes, that would be an excellent arrangement.

WASHHOUSES, BATHS, &c.

1440. The men have their sheets washed once a month?—Yes.

1441. Do you think it would add very much to their comfort and also to the cleanliness of the place to have them washed once a fortnight?—It would tend to their cleanliness, but the soldier has to pay for his sheets washing twopence a month, and if they were washed every fortnight he would have to pay fourpence.

1442. Supposing it could be done once a fortnight for as little money as they pay now for having it done once a month, would it be a boon?—It would be a great advantage.

1443. Do you think it would be a good plan to establish washhouses and drying-houses in connexion with the barracks, to be conducted upon the best principles now adopted?—Washing-houses for the women to wash in are essentially necessary.

1444. Do you think it would be desirable to have washhouses in connexion with the barracks upon such a scale that the entire of the barrack stores, including the bedding and men's clothes, could be washed in barracks and not done by contract, as they are now, so that the soldiers' wives should be paid for doing the work?—Decidedly, it would be a great advantage.

1445. With reference to the question of expense, you are aware that by machinery being put up it could be done at much less expense, and the things

Colour-Sergeant
R. Reynolds.

10 May 1855.

could be washed much oftener?—Yes, it would be a great addition to the comfort of the men.

1446. Have you seen the baths and washhouses in London?—I have not.

1447. You know the nature of them?—Yes, I have an idea of them.

1448. Do you think it would be desirable to have in the barracks an establishment of that kind, where the soldiers could have a warm bath when they liked?—Yes.

1449. Do you think that the men would use it much?—I am persuaded there would be beneficial results from it.

1450. Do you think that it would be desirable to have that establishment under the control of the medical officer, so that a man should not, for the purpose of getting slightly ill and escaping duty, go into a warm bath, and come out in the cold air, and get a bad cold; do you think that the medical officer should have the power of saying that a man should not bathe at a time when it was dangerous to health?—It should be under the supervision of the doctor of the regiment or the hospital sergeant.

1451. You stated that at Salford barrack there were two baths, which might be used either as hot or cold baths?—Yes, at the discretion of the commanding officer.

1452. Are we to understand, that no man could have a cold bath without the permission of the commanding officer?—Yes, as much cold as he pleased.

1453. But before he could get a supply of hot water, he must get an order from the commanding officer?—Yes, on a certain day when the boiler was heated, the man who had charge of the boilers let off a sufficient quantity of hot water to warm the baths.

1454. Did you find that those two warm baths were sufficient for the purpose, in addition to the foot-pans?—I never heard any complaint, nor did I ever see any over-crowding or waiting.

1455. Supposing that you had ablution-rooms, and that you had in each ablution-room one bath, do you think it would be necessary to provide a separate bath-house?—No.

1456. You think one bath in each ablution-room would be sufficient, without having a separate bath-house?—I think it would.

CANTEENS.

1457. What is your opinion of canteens, as to the advantage which they afford to the privates, and the inconveniences attached to them; do you think that they are of advantage to the soldiers, or that they are not?—They are of an advantage to a certain extent, as affording them the means of getting extra necessaries for which they would have to go out of barracks if there were no canteen.

1458. Do you mean extra rations?—I mean such as butter, bacon, and cheese.

1459. You think that the existence of a canteen in the barracks is, upon the whole, an advantage to the men, inasmuch as it enables them to add to their ordinary fare such things as they may think desirable without going out of barracks?—Yes.

1460. Do you think that the canteens, as at present arranged, afford that benefit to as great an extent as it could be obtained?—No.

1461. What inconveniences and disadvantages do you think attend the present system?—The rooms are generally crowded, and the accommodation is bad.

1462. Do you think that under the present arrangements, the privates obtain their supplies from the canteens at as reasonable a rate as they might naturally expect?—They generally do, I think; of course, the venders, like other tradesmen, cannot always supply an article of exactly the same quality; but it is subject to the inspection of the officer twice a week, and he looks after it and keeps it in as good a state as he can.

1463. Do you mean that answer to apply to everything liquid and solid that is sold in the canteen, or do you mean it to apply only to such things as tea, butter, and sugar?—To everything.

1464. Have you ever known an instance where the commanding officer has caused the price of the articles sold in the canteen to be reduced?—Yes.

1465. You think that the soldier, generally speaking, does not pay more for an

an article in the canteen than he would in a shop in the town?—I think not; if he thought he did, he would not deal there.

1466. But you are aware that no man can come into the barrack-yard and sell anything?—Yes.

1467. The canteen has a monopoly of selling those things in the barrack-yard?—Yes; the canteen man has the privilege, and will take care to prevent any other person coming into the barracks.

1468. From the result of your experience, do you think that the soldiers invariably purchase everything of the kind that they want from the canteen?—No, I do not think they do.

1469. What is the inducement to them to go out of the barracks to purchase the same articles which they can purchase in the canteen?—From various opinions. Many men have many minds, and they wish to go out. They are allowed to go out if they think proper; but the canteen is there for their accommodation, if they choose to use it.

1470. But when a man takes the trouble to leave the canteen and to go to a distance to provide something which he can get nearer home, do not you suppose that it must be either that the quality is better, or that the price is lower?—It may be so. If the shops are just across the way, he may perhaps have a fancy to go to the shop in preference to going to the canteen; the distance of time is no object.

1471. You think it is for the benefit of the soldier that the canteen should be retained?—Yes.

1472. What extent of accommodation do you think ought to be provided, in order to make the canteen render all the convenience to the soldier that he has a right to expect from it?—It ought to contain at least three commodious sitting-rooms, two for the privates and one for the corporals and non-commissioned officers.

1473. In addition to the canteen-keeper's quarters and the bar?—Yes; and a cellar.

DRILL-GROUNDS.

1474. Does not it often happen that, during bad weather, you are very much impeded in drilling recruits and bringing the soldiers to perfection in a short space of time?—Very much so.

1475. Do you think that, for the purpose of obviating that difficulty, it would be desirable to have covered spaces, roofed with glass, for the purpose of drilling the men?—It would be a very excellent arrangement.

1476. In winter, you could often make a soldier of a man in a much shorter time if it were not for the weather?—Yes; during inclement weather we have frequently had recourse to the passages, both upper and lower, for the purpose of drilling.

WORKSHOPS FOR CARPENTERS, SMITHS, &c.

1477. As you have had a good deal of experience of men, what is your opinion as to the probability of the commanding officer, in case of an emergency, being able to find in the ranks of the regiment a number of men sufficiently skilful in various trades to be able to knock up a house, to establish a shamble, to act as butchers, or as drovers to drive cattle, and to take charge of cattle, and to bake bread; and in fact to do the various necessary things to enable an army to subsist, and to provide for itself in a country where the inhabitants are not well disposed towards you. Taking a general view, how many carpenters do you think, on an average, you could pick out in a battalion sufficiently skilled to do ordinary rough work?—Ten, perhaps.

1478. And smiths?—Six or eight probably.

1479. You have some men in every battalion who have been butchers?—Three, I could answer for, in mine.

1480. And bakers?—Several of them; a dozen, I suppose.

1481. In fact, you think that you could organise at a moment of emergency, from almost every battalion, a company of workmen who should enable a commanding officer to execute almost any kind of ordinary work?—I know that in the 83d we could.

Colour-Sergeant
R. Reynolds.

10 May 1855.

1482. You think that you could, on an emergency, organise a company of workmen of that kind?—I do.

1483. If you had, connected with an extensive barrack an establishment of workshops for smiths, locksmiths, gunsmiths, carpenters, joiners, glaziers, and painters, do you think that would be an advantageous thing in giving the men useful and profitable employment at any leisure hour of the day, and that it might thereby tend to keep them out of mischief?—I think it would, if under the supervision of a director or foreman.

1484. It has been suggested that the men might be employed in doing several small jobs in the repairs of their own barracks; do you think that it would be feasible under such a plan as that?—I could not speak to that; I have not had any experience of that; all that I speak from is from the men whom I have seen employed in the engineer's department, and those connected with the tailoring and shoemaking, and other jobbing work of the regiment.

1485. Supposing it were considered desirable to establish bakehouses in every barrack, so that a regiment should bake its own bread, the rations being supplied in the form of flour instead of in the form of baked bread, and the bakehouses being furnished with all such appliances as would enable the men to bake their own provisions, do you think that you could in most battalions organise a set of bakers who would be able to commence that work?—Yes, well.

1486. You think it would be desirable to have large bakehouses in connexion with every barrack?—It would be a great advantage in more respects than one; the soldier would insure a far better quality of bread, and have it baked under his own superintendence.

1487. Which do you think would be the better plan, to have one baking establishment, or a number of small baking establishments attached to each cooking-house, say for a couple of companies, or to have a detached establishment for baking bread alone?—An establishment for baking bread alone.

WATER-CLOSETS, &c.

1488. Have they any water-closets for the men in the barrack at Salford?—None.

1489. Have they privies?—They have the ordinary privies. It is not a *privy*, because it is public. It is quite an open place, where one man is exposed to another; they all sit side by side.

1490. Have you ever seen water-closets tried in a barrack?—Never in a barrack. In an hospital I have.

1491. What was the result; was the experiment successful?—It was rather unsuccessful, owing to the carelessness of the men in many instances.

1492. Would you think it practicable to induce such an amount of care amongst the men, as would enable water-closets to work satisfactorily, supposing they were established in a barrack?—An ordinary water-closet might, but I should say not a patent water-closet.

FENCING-ROOM.

1493. On the whole subject of barracks, is there any other point that suggests itself to you, upon which you can afford information to the Committee?—There might be a small room or rooms allotted off, where fencing and other exercises might be practised in winter evenings, or in wet weather, or at any other time. We could frequently induce the men to remain in barracks instead of going out.

1494. If you had covered spaces for drilling the men, would not those answer for all the purposes?—If they were entirely enclosed.

1495. Otherwise they would be too cold in winter?—Yes.

1496. You would recommend that there should be a certain number of spare rooms of sufficient capacity to allow a number of men either to hear a lecture, or to learn fencing, or to practise the sword exercise, or to assemble for the purpose of amusement?—Yes.

FIREPLACES AND FUEL.

1497. Speaking of the men's rooms, you recommend that there should be two fireplaces in each room with 20 men. Do you think that the present allowance of coal would be sufficient to allow of two fires being kept up?—No.

1498. With

1498. With the fireplaces as now constructed, is the allowance of coal generally sufficient?—No.

1499. How is the deficiency made up?—By all the married people who live in the room contributing. If a married woman lives in the room with the men, she always contributes her portion. Probably she has two or three children, and she always contributes her mite to the soldiers' supply of fuel.

1500. But leaving out of the question the married men for the present, and dealing with a room where there would be 15 or 20 men, is the present allowance of coal sufficient to keep the room warm in winter?—No.

1501. Has it come to your knowledge, that in a room entirely composed of single men, those men have been obliged to subscribe to buy extra coal?—Yes.

1502. To what extent do you think that has gone. Have the men ever been obliged to purchase half as much as they get from the Government, or one-third, or one quarter as much?—One-fourth.

1503. Then you mean that they purchase about one-fourth extra?—Yes.

1504. Is there any suggestion you would like to make that the questions have not brought out upon these subjects?—In the barrack we occupy, the Chatham Barrack, there is no shelf-accommodation in the men's rooms; the knapsacks are placed on the head of the bedsteads round the room.

1505. What accommodation would you suggest in that way?—I should suggest cantilever shelves; I should prefer wrought-iron to metal shelves, because they are so subject to breakages, and three pins underneath; that I should consider sufficient for any soldier.

1506. You think that a wrought-iron cantilever-shelf over each bed, with three pegs below it, is the best arrangement you have seen?—I do.

1507. And you would strongly recommend that wrought iron should be adopted instead of cast metal?—Yes; I speak from experience; there are accidents sometimes through the careless habits of young soldiers; they get cocked off and fall, and the ends are broken off, and consequently it is considered wilful damage, and the soldier has to pay for it.

1508. Is there any other suggestion you would wish to make?—Yes, respecting the bedding; the quantity of bedding is insufficient; the straw used for the men's paillasses, owing to the recent arrangement, is not sufficient, 24 lbs. being allowed, which had to last three months; for the comfort of the soldier, it has been directed that the paillasses and bolsters, which formerly were used for six months, are now exchanged every three months, and the straw, which used to last for 60 or 62 days, has now to last the men three months, the period which the paillasses and bolsters remain in use; but before the three months have expired, there is scarcely anything in the paillasses for the soldiers to lie upon.

The Chairman informed the Witness, that the Committee were highly satisfied with the very intelligent manner in which he had given his evidence.

[The Witness withdrew.]

Sergeant *Abraham Brown*; Examined.

1509. TO what regiment do you belong?—To the 36th regiment.

1510. How long have you been in the service?—Twenty-nine years the 4th of next month.

1511. What is your rank?—Depôt quartermaster-sergeant.

1512. How long have you been a non-commissioned officer?—Seventeen years.

Sergeant *A. Brown*.

BARRACK ACCOMMODATION FOR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

1513. Have you ever considered the question of the accommodation now provided in the barracks for the different ranks of men under the rank of commissioned officers, and what is your opinion of the present accommodation?—It is very bad.

1514. What accommodation are you now, as quartermaster-sergeant, provided with?—A large barrack-room, with my stores, which is not accommodation enough.

Sergeant *A. Brown.*

10 May 1855.

1515. The quartermaster-sergeant is the highest non-commissioned officer in the regiment?—With the exception of the sergeant-major.

1516. What accommodation do you think you ought to have as quartermaster-sergeant?—A moderate-sized room to myself.

1517. A room for stores?—Yes.

1518. What sergeants in the regiment do you think should have the same accommodation as yourself?—The sergeant-major and the quartermaster-sergeant; and I consider that the colour-sergeants or pay-sergeants are entitled to it on account of the duty which they have to perform; the property of the company is in their possession, and the money which they have to pay the company.

1519. That would make 12 sergeants; to what other sergeants would you assign the same amount of accommodation?—The staff-sergeant, the armourer-sergeant, the schoolmaster-sergeant, and the paymaster's clerk.

1520. Of those sergeants, seven are allowed accommodation at the present time; but with regard to the remaining sergeants, how would you accommodate them?—If they were single, they should be in the barrack-room with the men, but with a partition, a sort of box.

1521. If married, how would you accommodate them?—If married, they should not be in the barrack-room at all.

1522. What accommodation would you provide for them?—They should have a quarter to themselves.

1523. There is a certain class of non-commissioned officers to whom you propose to apportion two rooms; to the remaining sergeants, would you apportion two rooms or one room?—For the married sergeants, I think it best for them to have a room to themselves.

1524. Would you have those married sergeants living in the same building, but not in the same room with their companies?—If they could be accommodated in the building with the men, but separated from them, it would be better than to be at a distance.

1525. There are conveniences and inconveniences in the married sergeants living in the same rooms with the unmarried men; the chief convenience is, that they are close to the men whom they have to superintend; what inconveniences attend that arrangement?—The accommodation is not good.

1526. If the accommodation were good, would there be any objection?—Yes; the barrack-room is not a fit place for any sergeant or non-commissioned officer, nor for any private soldier who has any sort of respectable wife.

1527. But supposing a separate room to be found for the sergeant, do you think there is any objection to the sergeant's wife living in the same building with the men, if she has a separate room?—No, not at all, if she has a separate room away from the men.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' MESS.

1528. Of course you would have a non-commissioned officers' mess?—Yes.

1529. Would you have the mess confined to the sergeants, or would you have it for the sergeants and corporals both?—A sergeants' mess.

1530. Would you have a separate mess for the corporals, or would you have them mess with the men?—I would not have them mess with the men.

1531. Will you tell us what amount of accommodation you would require for the sergeants' mess?—It is according to the size of the barrack.

1532. Taking a barrack for a battalion of 1,000 men, there would be about 60 sergeants?—That would take a good large mess-room.

1533. And a kitchen?—A kitchen, and a small room for keeping the utensils separate from the mess; a sort of pantry.

1534. And a beer-cellar?—And a beer-cellar.

READING-ROOM AND LIBRARY.

1535. Do you think the sergeants should have a reading-room and a library for themselves, or would you have a reading-room and a library common to the sergeants and the privates?—No; the sergeants should have a reading-room by themselves, not associated with the corporals. It should be kept separate. It is my opinion to keep the sergeants separate.

1536. That

1536. That is, as far as the reading-room is concerned; but you would not have two libraries with two sets of books?—No. Sergeant A. Brown.

1537. One set of books would be sufficient for the non-commissioned officers and privates?—Yes. 10 May 1855.

1538. You would have a separate sergeants' reading-room, and a library in common, and a reading-room for the private soldiers?—Yes.

1539. A good sized room?—A good sized room.

1540. Would you have any quarters for the man in charge of the library?—Yes.

1541. What rank is the librarian in your regiment?—We have none. At every place we go to there is a garrison librarian. An old pensioner has charge of the library.

1542. You have no regimental library?—No, none.

BARRACK ACCOMMODATION FOR PRIVATES.

1543. With regard to the private soldiers, what is the number which you think ought to be put in a barrack-room?—From 16 to 20, at the present rate of fuel for the rooms.

1544. We understand that you think it is desirable to maintain the same divisions of the company in the sleeping accommodation as are maintained on the parade-ground; you would put a squad into each room?—Yes.

1545. With its non-commissioned officer partitioned off in the way you describe?—Yes.

1546. How would you arrange the ventilation in the barrack-rooms; which do you think the better plan, having single rooms with windows on each side, so as to have a thorough draught, or rooms back to back, with a wall in the centre, so that a thorough draught is not so easily obtained?—I prefer a room that has a draught right through.

1547. You think it desirable to have the barracks so constructed that you can have windows opposite to each other, and a thorough draught established in the house?—Yes.

1548. The bed is about two feet two, the regulation size?—Yes.

1549. What ground space would you allot on each side of the bed?—From a foot and a half to two feet.

1550. That would give from three feet eight to four feet two for each man?—Yes.

1551. What length from the wall would you have?—I would keep the head of the bed about a foot from the wall.

1552. That would make the length from the wall about seven feet?—Yes.

1553. Supposing you had a room with the beds ranged on either side of it, what space would you allow between the ends of the beds?—I do not know the width of the table, but I think there should be about three feet clear for a passage between the tables and the feet of the beds.

1554. That would give room for the forms and all?—Yes, so that a man could walk along without knocking his shins against the iron bedstead if a man gets up at night, which I know has been the case sometimes.

1555. Under the present arrangement the soldier lives in his bed-room altogether; he takes his meals there?—Yes.

1556. Would you think it a desirable change in that arrangement to have a day-room where the men could have their meals?—I have seen rooms in which the men could take their meals, and it was far preferable to taking them in the barrack-room.

1557. Where have you seen that?—I have seen it at Birr, in Ireland. At the barracks there we had a kitchen in the bottom of the building; we had the dinner cooked in the same room, and at each side there were four sets of tables told off, and a company of four squads could sit and take their meals comfortably.

1558. You dined in the kitchen?—Yes. It was much better than bringing the dinner from the cook-house across the square. It gets cold then. Then it was brought right from the oven, and laid upon the table.

1559. Have you ever seen a barrack where the men had a day-room apart from the kitchen?—No.

1560. Do you think the men would like that system?—No; I do not know that they would.

Sergeant *A. Brown*.

10 May 1855.

1561. Do you think that if they had abundant space in their bed-rooms they would prefer having their meals there?—Yes.

1562. But you think they like the plan of dining in the kitchen?—Yes, I know they would: at least, in my experience I found it so.

1563. You do not sleep in the barrack-room now. How long is it since you have slept in the barrack-room with the men?—It is about twelve years ago since I left off sleeping in the barrack-room.

1564. Have you often gone into the men's rooms in the morning before the windows were open?—Yes.

1565. In what state did you find the atmosphere?—In a very thick and nasty state, especially if I came in out of the air. If I went in out of my own room, sometimes I could not bear it till I had ordered the windows to be opened to make a draught.

1566. Sometimes on leaving your own room you have gone into the room where the men have been sleeping, and you have found the air so offensive that you were obliged to have the windows opened before you went in?—Yes; I have often retired to the passage, and called to the orderly-man to open the windows. The air was offensive both from the men's breath and from the urine-tubs in the room; and, of course, some soldiers do not keep their feet very clean, especially in summer time.

1567. The necessity for urine-tubs in the barrack-room would be altogether got rid of if you had privies and urinals, not in the building, but at some little distance from the barrack buildings, with a covered passage to them?—Yes; but at night I do not think that would answer, especially in winter. There should be some kind of urinal that is not made of wood; it would not retain the smell so much.

ACCOMMODATION FOR MARRIED PRIVATES.

1568. Do you consider it desirable that the women attached to a regiment should be accommodated in a separate place from that which holds the single men?—Yes.

1569. Would you recommend that each married private and his wife should have a room to themselves?—Yes, separate quarters to themselves.

1570. Would you think one room sufficient?—Yes.

1571. Would you have each couple cook in their own room?—Yes.

1572. Have you ever seen any of the model lodging-houses in London where several families live in one tenement and cook in a common kitchen?—No.

1573. Do you think that system would answer with the married privates; supposing you had blocks of building, with all the rooms except one appropriated as living-rooms, and one large room common to a number of families living there, as a kitchen, do you think that would answer?—If there was accommodation for them to cook it would.

1574. According to your experience of military life, do you think that such a system would practically work well; do you think it would be more desirable to have a common kitchen for all the married people, provided with everything necessary for cooking, or to have each room provided with a fireplace in which each couple could cook their own dinner?—I think for each to cook in their own room would be better.

1575. Is there any suggestion with regard to the accommodation for married soldiers which you would like to make to the Committee?—None, except to have each family apart by itself.

1576. Would you have the non-commissioned officers quartered in the same building with the married privates, or would you have a place set apart for them?—They should be separate; if they were at a distance from the privates I should prefer it.

1577. You said that for the purposes of military discipline it would be desirable that a sergeant or non-commissioned officer should sleep in the room with the men, in a place partitioned off, so as to maintain discipline in the rooms; might it not be desirable in those large quarters for married people, appropriated to a number of families, to have some authority quartered in the same building, to whom the commanding officer could look for the maintenance of order and discipline amongst the inhabitants?—I consider that the senior non-commissioned officer in the building would be answerable for it.

1578. In a separate building for private soldiers would you put any married non-commissioned officers?—I would; with the exception of the staff I would have the company and the non-commissioned officers in the same building.

Sergeant A. Brown.

10 May 1855.

ABLUTION-ROOMS.

1579. What means would you provide for the soldiers' washing themselves?—In the same buildings, under the same roof with the barrack-rooms; they should not have to leave the barrack-rooms to go across the barrack square to the washing-house.

1580. What fittings would you have in the ablution-rooms, and what number of them?—That would be according to the size of the barracks.

1581. How many men would you think ought to be accommodated in each ablution-room?—One for each company.

1582. What would be the character of the fittings you would place in those ablution-rooms?—Metal basins, much the same as they have at present, with a valve at the bottom to let the water off.

1583. How many of those would you have for a company of 100 men?—Ten to 15, I should say, would be enough.

1584. Would you have any portion of the ablution-rooms so arranged that a man could strip and wash himself from head to foot?—Yes; there should be a bath-room in one corner, with a lock and key to it.

1585. Would you have any division in the bath-room?—It would be better that there should be two or three.

1586. Would you have any provision in the room for hot water, so that the men might have hot baths?—Yes, I would have a bath and a copper, so that they could have hot water in the winter, or else they could not make use of it.

CLEANING-ROOMS.

1587. Do you think it necessary to have a cleaning-room in the barrack for cleaning the accoutrements?—Not for cleaning the accoutrements; but I would have sheds for the men using pipeclay, because the dust of the pipeclay dirties the men's things, and it is very objectionable in a barrack-room.

1588. What number of cleaning sheds would you have to a company?—One.

1589. About what size should it be; how many men ought to be able to clean at once?—About 20; it would take up a very small space

SCHOOLS.

1590. What schools have you in the regiment?—Two: a boys' school, and a girls' school.

1591. You have an adult school besides?—Yes, that is at different hours; after the children have gone the adults go.

1592. One school-room is sufficient?—Yes.

1593. Have you found, in your experience, that an ordinary-sized barrack-room is large enough for that purpose?—Sometimes, sometimes not.

1594. Would you require it much larger?—Much larger, according to the number of recruits that you have; I have known, the last six months, that not one-half of the recruits could attend school; they have to attend twice during the day, and then they could not attend.

1595. What number of men do you think ought to be provided for in the school, according to the average of your experience?—About one-third of each company, and one-quarter sometimes, go to school.

1596. One-third of each company would be 330 men?—Yes; that is, where you have a regiment of 1,000 men, the same as it is at Manchester.

1597. How many men could you put in the school-room at Manchester?—Three to four hundred.

1598. Have you any idea what the dimensions of the room are?—It is a very large room, built on purpose for a school-room.

KITCHENS AND OVENS FOR BAKING.

1599. Do you think the kitchen for cooking should be in the same building with the soldiers' living accommodation?—Yes; the bottom quarters.

Sergeant *A. Brown.*

10 May 1855.

1600. And from your experience, you think it would be desirable to have them so constructed that the men could dine there?—Yes.

1601. Do you mean that they should dine in the kitchen, or in a room adjoining?—They might dine in the same place in which they cook.

1602. According to the present arrangements of the kitchens in the cooking-houses of the barracks the soldier can dress his food only in one way; do you think it would be better to have arrangements made so that he could vary his mode of cookery?—Yes.

1603. To have an arrangement made for baking, and also for roasting?—Yes.

1604. Irrespective of the cooking-house, do you think it would be desirable to have large bread ovens established in the barracks, so as to admit of the soldiers' ration being served out to him in the shape of flour instead of baked bread, and having it baked in the barracks?—It would be preferable; I should prefer it, if it could be done.

1605. Do you think you would be able in your regiment to muster a sufficient number of bakers, after a little practice, to bake the bread for the regiment?—Yes.

1606. From your experience, do you think that almost every regiment in the service could do that?—Yes. I have seen it done in the West Indies. I was at one of the islands where they had a baker; he fell sick, and we had to do it ourselves for a good while.

1607. Was the bread equally good as what you had before?—It was better.

WASHING.

1608. At present a good deal of the washing of barrack stores is carried on by contract out of barracks?—Yes.

1609. Would you think it advisable to have establishments provided with machinery for washing, so as to do it economically, and to admit of the entire washing of the barracks, both of the men's clothes and of their bedding and stores, being done in the barracks?—Yes.

1610. So that the women of the regiment could earn money by doing it?—Yes; and they would do it in a superior manner to what it is done at present.

1611. Of course they should be provided with drying-rooms, and every necessary accommodation?—Yes.

WORK-ROOMS.

1612. Are there not many tradesmen in the different regiments; do not you often find tailors and shoemakers and men of that class?—Men of every class of tradesmen.

1613. Do not you think it would be well to have work-rooms provided in the barracks, where men of that class could work and earn something in their leisure moments in that way?—Yes.

WATER-CLOSETS.

1614. Have you had any experience of water-closets in barracks?—No.

1615. Do you think it would be desirable to substitute water-closets to any extent for the present privies?—I am afraid not; it would be a great expense.

1616. But you think that some improvement might be made upon the present privies?—Yes; but as to water-closets, I do not think they would answer.

1617. If the privies were capable of being thoroughly flushed with water, and were so situated with respect to the living rooms of the men that the men could reach them without going out into the open air, do you think those would be great improvements?—Yes; it would be a great improvement to keep the men out of the open air at night. I had experience of privies of that sort in the Mediterranean; the privies were filled with water, and at night at a certain hour it was let off, and they were filled with water again, and in hot weather we never had the least smell from them.

DRILLING GROUNDS.

1618. In bad weather, do you often find a difficulty in drilling recruits, and bringing them to the perfection of soldiers in a short space of time, from being unable to take them out in the open air to drill them?—Yes, a great deal.

1619. Would

1619. Would you think it desirable to have some covered spaces in barracks for drilling?—Yes; in the last winter the dépôt was kept months back for the want of it; the barrackmaster would not give us over his stable to drill recruits in. Sergeant A. Brown.
10 May 1855.

LIGHTING, HEATING, AND VENTILATION.

1620. What do you think is the best mode of lighting barracks?—Gas, I would say, so that the men could make use of it properly, but in the few barrack-rooms I have seen it in, it is of very little use to the men; they can hardly see to read by it; it is too high up.

1621. What was the size of the room you speak of?—Pretty good sized rooms, I think, with 16 men.

1622. How many lights?—Only one small light in the centre of the room.

1623. The light coming from the centre of the ceiling?—Yes; if I had a bed in the corner I could not see at all.

1624. Was it a swing light?—No, it came down stationary.

1625. Was it in the centre?—Over a table in the centre of the room.

1626. The only objection you make is to the quantity of light, not as to its nature?—Both; it is too high up, and the light is not enough for the room.

1627. Have you found any inconvenience from the entire management of the gas-lights not being entrusted to one intelligent man?—There should be one man in charge of it.

1628. Had you glass shades, or was it an open light?—One open light, with no shade.

1629. How would you heat the barrack-rooms; would you have stoves or open fireplaces?—I would prefer an open fireplace in this country.

1630. How many fireplaces do you think would be desirable in a room holding a squad?—Two.

1631. Do you find the present allowance of coal sufficient for heating the rooms?—No.

1632. What proportional addition would you make to the present allowance?—About one-third.

CANTEENS.

1633. What is your opinion, derived from your experience of the army, with reference to the desirableness of having canteens attached to barracks?—A canteen is very desirable, but sometimes it is very bad.

1634. To what cause do you attribute its being very bad?—You very seldom get an article as good in the canteen as you get outside of it.

1635. To what do you attribute that?—I suppose the high rent they pay; the rent of the house, and what they pay for so many men.

1636. You think that if a canteen was properly managed, and the rent not high, and particularly if the man was not obliged to pay in proportion to the number of soldiers in barracks, a canteen, upon the whole, is a desirable thing to have?—Yes.

1637. What extent of accommodation would you propose to provide for each canteen?—The accommodation you have now would be very nearly enough with the exception of a grocer's shop.

1638. What is the present accommodation?—It is according to the size of the barracks; some have a large tap-room in them for the privates; some have two rooms for the non-commissioned officers, one for the sergeants and one for the corporals.

1639. You think those three rooms are necessary?—Yes; one room for the sergeants, another for the corporals, and one tap-room for the privates, and a good sized room for a grocer's shop where there are large barracks.

1640. And you would have a canteen-man's quarters?—Yes, at the top of the house, and the lower part for the shop and the accommodation of the men.

[The Witness withdrew.]

Sergeant
John Reynolds.

Sergeant *John Reynolds*; Examined.

MEN'S QUARTERS.

10 May 1855.

1641. WHAT regiment do you belong to?—The 6th Dragoon Guards, stationed at Hounslow.

1642. What rank do you hold?—Sergeant.

1643. How long have you been in the service?—Thirteen years. I had been connected with the Ordnance Barrack Department before I joined the service; my father was in that department.

1644. What is your opinion generally of the accommodation provided in barracks for the men in Her Majesty's service?—The rooms are very small; the sleeping-rooms.

1645. What accommodation have you at present, as sergeant?—We are all put together. There are nine of us in a sleeping-room.

1646. It is not the habit, in your regiment, for non-commissioned officers to sleep in the men's room?—No, not in the cavalry.

1647. Are you a married man?—I am; but I have neither wife nor family with me.

1648. What accommodation do you think a non-commissioned officer, a sergeant, ought to have, being a married man; and what do you think he ought to have if he is not married?—A sergeant ought to have a room to himself, much larger than the one that is now appropriated for him in barracks.

1649. Have you a sergeants' mess?—Yes.

1650. Is that exclusively for sergeants?—Yes.

1651. Including the troop sergeants?—Yes.

1652. Have you a reading-room and a library?—Yes, at Hounslow.

1653. Have you one for the sergeants alone?—No; for the use of the regiment altogether.

1654. What number of privates do you place in a room?—The rooms at present, at Hounslow, have 10; but I have known them to be 12. Ten is the number of men supposed to be in each room. A room is not enough for 10 men.

1655. What ground space do you afford to each man; the bed is two feet two in width; what space do you allow between two beds?—Twelve inches.

1656. You do not think that enough?—No.

1657. How much should you say would be sufficient?—I should say from two to three feet. A cavalry man requires more room than any other person.

1658. According to the present system the men mess in their sleeping-room?—Yes.

1659. Do you think that a good system?—I do not; I should say there ought to be rooms allotted for each troop, where the whole of the men should dine; one room separate from the bed-room.

1660. Do you think that the men would like that better?—I really think they would; I know I should myself; I should prefer having my meals in a separate room, instead of having them in my sleeping-room with my bed and clothes, and everything else lying in the room.

1661. Do you think it would answer to have a large room appropriated for cooking and also for eating their dinners in?—I think it would.

1662. Do you think the men would have any objection to the day-room system, on the ground that if there were a day-room appropriated to their accommodation they probably might not be allowed as much access to their bed-rooms during the day?—I can answer for my own regiment; there is no restriction to a man going to his bed-room.

1663. Do you think it possible that if there was a day-room appropriated to the men, a commanding officer who is very strict about the neatness of the rooms, might prevent the men going to their bed-rooms in the day-time?—Some might; I could not give an answer to that, but in my regiment I know that there is no restriction upon men going to their bed-room.

1664. Your objection is to taking your meals in the bed-room?—Yes, I do not approve of it.

1665. You think that the men ought to have free access to their bed-rooms, and that any arrangement that would interfere with that would be undesirable?—I should say so, because they must go into the bed-room to get whatever things they want; I do not think that any commanding officer would prevent it.

1666. Where are your bed-rooms situated at Hounslow, or in any other barracks you have been in; are they over the stables?—Yes.

1667. Do

Sergeant
John Reynolds.

10 May 1855.

1667. Do you think that is a good plan?—I do; they are very handy; in winter time it would not do for the men to go across a distance of 200 yards. At Newbridge, for instance, you have to travel 200 yards to go to the stables; I consider that sleeping-rooms over the stables are much better.

1668. Do you ever find any inconvenience from the smell from the stables?—No. As cavalry men, we rather like the smell than otherwise.

1669. What sort of floors are they?—They are all wood.

1670. Are the stables ceiled?—Yes.

1671. At present you have no separate accommodation in the barracks for married men?—None whatever.

1672. Do you think that in constructing new barracks, it would be desirable to provide separate accommodation for them?—I should say so.

1673. Would you have them accommodated in quarters altogether separate, or where would you have them put?—I would have them in one range of building; but I should say that every married couple should have a room to themselves.

1674. Supposing they had a separate range of building, and each married couple a room to themselves, do you think it would answer to have for each house a common kitchen, where all the families living in that house could cook their food?—I think it would answer very well.

1675. Have you ever seen the model lodgings constructed upon that principle?—No; but I think that would answer very well.

STABLES.

1676. You know the stables at Hounslow?—Yes.

1677. Do you consider that the accommodation afforded for horses there is sufficient?—I do not; the horses are large horses, and require more width of room; all that they have at present is four feet in width and six feet in length; that is not sufficient; they are appropriated to 16 horses in each stable.

1678. Can a horse lie down in that width?—Not comfortably.

1679. When you say four feet, are you speaking from actual measurement?—No; I should say four feet, or four feet and a half.

1680. Without committing yourself to the measurement, the impression upon your mind is, that the stalls are too narrow, and that they do not go back sufficiently far from the wall?—Quite so.

1681. Are not some of the stables at Hounslow double, and some single?—They are all double, with the exception of the infirmary stables.

1682. Being all double, there are eight horses along each side?—Yes.

1683. What is the height of the stables?—I should say about 12 feet.

1684. The ceiling is plastered?—Yes.

1685. What is the means of ventilation?—There is ventilation at each corner of the stable over the horse's head, and at each manger.

1686. Have you been there in the summer?—I have been there since this time twelvemonths.

1687. Do you find that the ventilation is sufficient when there are 16 horses in the stable?—No.

1688. Have you thought that the horses suffered from the unpleasant atmosphere?—I do not think they have suffered; but I know that the ventilation is not sufficient, because I have heard my own veterinary surgeon say so.

1689. Are you aware that the effect of keeping horses in an unhealthy atmosphere is to make their coats nice and sleek, and shiny but at the same time to render them totally incapable of working; so that, if you take those horses out for an eight hours' march, they come back knocked up for a week?—They do.

1690. What system of division between the stalls do you think is the best; do you think a permanent fixed wooden partition is the best, or a round bale?—I should say a permanent fixture.

1691. Have you ever seen a swing partition, consisting of a fixed partition swung?—I think I have, in Cahir.

1692. Do you approve of that arrangement?—I do.

1693. It gives you the advantage of a fixed partition, and at the same time, if the horse does kick at it, he meets with less resistance?—Yes, I think that would be a good plan. The present bale, I know, often injures the horses severely: the horses get over the bale, and you cannot get them off again.

1694. In the case of a fixed partition you have it carried up so as to prevent the horses biting one another?—Yes.

Sergeant
John Reynolds.

10 May 1855.

1695. Do you think it desirable that the partition to be adopted in future stables should keep the horses' heads so far apart that they should not be able to interfere with one another's food, and bite one another; or do you think that you might leave it to the disposition of the horse to get accustomed to his neighbour?—I do not think it desirable to leave it to the horse.

1696. You would be in favour of the partition system?—Certainly I would.

1697. What description of manger do you think is the best?—A cast-iron manger. I have experienced both kinds, and that is the best.

1698. Have you ever been inside a stable in which there were cisterns of water provided inside the stable for the horses to drink?—Never.

1699. At present do you always take them outside the stable for them to drink?—In the summer we do; but in the winter we carry the water in.

1700. Do not you think that it would be a convenient arrangement if there were a wide space behind the horses, and if in that wide space, at various points along the wall, there were stone troughs, so that you could take the horse to water without taking him out of the stable?—I certainly think it would.

1701. Have you, at Hounslow, proper places for drying your litter?—We have none whatever. We must take the chance of having only 14 or 15 horses in the stable, and having a spare stall, and there we put the litter wet; it is injurious to the horses.

1702. In fact, you dry your litter at the expense of the horses' lungs?—Yes.

1703. Do you think it would be desirable to have, in connexion with every cavalry stable, some dry place where you could put your litter?—Yes, the same as at Manchester; I should recommend that strongly. In dry weather we can put it against the wall, but in winter we want some shelter for it.

1704. Do you always have men in the stable to watch the horses?—Stable guards are told off, two to each troop, for the purpose of attending to the horses, to see that they do not get over the bales.

1705. As a principle, have you always men in the stable?—Always, except at night; but in the daytime there is always a stable guard, two to each troop.

1706. As to the height of the stables, what height ought there to be for a stable?—They ought to be a great deal higher than they are, and more circulation of air.

1707. At present, in order to lodge the men above the horses, you are obliged to make a division between them of timber and plaster, which is perfectly airtight. Does not that interfere with the proper ventilation for the horses below, and would it not be far better for the horses to have nothing above them but the roof?—I should say so. I think the horses in separate places would be much better than with having the men's rooms over them; but for convenience it is better to have the soldiers over the stables.

1708. But does not it of necessity diminish the means of ventilating the stables?—There is no doubt it does.

1709. How are the stables at Hounslow paved?—They are paved with large square stones.

1710. Is there anything objectionable in the way in which they are paved?—I think not; it was all done last year.

1711. Have you any idea of the size of the riding-school at Hounslow?—I have not.

1712. Is it large enough for all the purposes of drilling?—It is not.

1713. You think the riding-school ought always to be sufficiently large to allow two rides of 12 men?—Yes.

1714. Assuming that each horse takes six yards, each ride would require a space of nearly 80 yards?—Yes.

1715. Have you ever been in a riding-school that you considered sufficient for the purpose?—I think that at Edinburgh is the only one; the Portobello riding-school.

1716. How many rides could you have at once in the school at Portobello?—You could have two rides at once.

1717. Of 12 or 13 men?—Of 12 men.

1718. Which do you think the most convenient stables that you have ever seen for cavalry?—I think, for the health of the horses, the Portobello barracks, Dublin, were the best; they were separate from the men's rooms.

1719. Have you ever been at Sheffield?—No.

[The Witness withdrew.]

Colour-Sergeant *John Bruce*; Examined.

Colour-Sergeant
John Bruce.

10 May 1855.

1720. WHAT regiment do you belong to?—The 26th Cameronians.

1721. You are a colour and pay-sergeant?—I am.

1722. Have you given your consideration to the accommodation provided for soldiers in barracks?—Yes.

1723. What do you think is the best number of soldiers to have in a room?—Either 12 or 24.

1724. Do you consider that the space allotted to a private in barracks now is sufficient to enable him to live healthily in his room?—Far from it.

1725. Do you know what that space is?—I do not know what space is allowed.

1726. The space allowed now is the width of the bed, and a foot between him and the next bed?—We rarely, if ever, can manage that, because they have generally to draw two cots together, to enable their comrades to pass on each side of each other's bed; we should prefer to have the beds separate, because the man's belts hang above his head.

1727. In the general construction of barrack-rooms, is there sufficient space between the feet of the beds to allow the men to take their meals in comfort?—No, there is not.

1728. If there is a table and a couple of benches along that space, can the men pass well?—They can pass when the beds are folded up during the day, but not when the beds are laid down.

1729. Supposing it were considered expedient to give increased accommodation to the soldier, how do you think that accommodation should be afforded, so as to meet his wishes and his convenience the best; would you increase the width of the barrack-room, so as to enable him to have comfortable room for the table and the benches between the beds, and to enable him to take his meals in his sleeping-room with comparative comfort; or would you, instead of enlarging the present room, give him additional accommodation in a separate day-room, so that he should sleep in one room, and take his meals in another?—I would rather increase the present room; you must not do the other.

1730. On what grounds do you form that opinion?—Because it would give a great deal of extra trouble to the soldier in the first place; and perhaps there might be bye-laws shutting up the other, so as to make it miserable.

1731. You think it would not tend to his comfort, and that it would give him a great deal of extra labour?—Yes, it would.

1732. In the rooms that you have lately been observing, have you found that the atmosphere in the morning was good or bad?—Very bad. We are always obliged to have the windows thrown open in the morning.

1733. If the weather be very unfavourable, supposing the rain is beating against the windows, what do you do then?—We have no other mode of ventilating in most instances.

1734. Then do you open the window, though it be raining?—Yes, we open a small piece at the top early in the morning; we must do it.

KITCHENS.

1735. Where do you think is the most convenient place to have a kitchen for the men?—Close to the barrack that they are living in, either at one end or the other.

1736. Do you contemplate that the kitchen should be a great kitchen for more than one company, or that there should be a kitchen for a company or for two companies?—A general kitchen for the whole regiment, if it is large enough. We do with that well enough in some instances; but we generally have two or three cooks in one cook-house or kitchen for two or three companies; but then, as we cook at present, we can only have one sort of cooking.

1737. Do not you think it would be better to have one kitchen to each company?—Yes, if we could get it.

1738. Supposing you had a kitchen to each company, sufficiently large for all the company to take their dinners in it, do you think that would be an advisable plan, so that the soldiers could get their dinners hot?—No; I think we must adhere to letting them eat where they sleep.

1739. You have never been in any barracks where that plan is followed?—No.

Colour-Sergeant
John Bruce.

10 May 1855.

1740. As regards the kitchen, you think it desirable to provide some extra means of cooking beyond what the soldiers possess at present?—Yes; if we could manage to roast occasionally.

1741. Or bake?—Or bake.

1742. Would you do both?—They would bake, generally speaking.

1743. And make a stew or a hash?—Yes.

1744. In fact, in addition to the present boilers, you would like to have a small oven in each kitchen where you could bake a pie, and some small places where you could make a stew or a hash?—Yes.

ACCOMMODATION FOR MARRIED MEN.

1745. As regards the married privates, do you think they ought to be in a separate part of the barracks?—They ought to be in a separate part.

1746. Upon what scale would you provide for them; would you give a small room to each couple?—Yes.

1747. In that same room, would you propose that they should cook their meals?—Yes.

1748. Do you think that would be more desirable than to have the room appropriated only for living and sleeping, and to have a general kitchen appropriated to all the families in the building?—A general kitchen would never answer.

1749. How would you propose that those rooms should be provided with fuel; do you think the married people should provide themselves with fuel?—I think they should; if they get rooms to themselves, I am almost sure they would.

1750. Do you think that the present allowance of fuel in the barrack-rooms is sufficient?—No; it is not.

1751. What addition would you propose to make to it, in order to make it sufficient for the wants of the soldier?—So long as you keep the rooms with 12 men, you will require nearly double.

1752. And when you put 20 or 24 men in a room?—It will require half, that is owing to having only one fireplace.

1753. Do you think one fireplace is enough in a room calculated to hold 20 or 24 men?—No, it is not; it is very inconvenient in the winter evenings; they cannot get round it; it is a source of quarrel many times.

ACCOMMODATION FOR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

1754. In arranging the accommodation in a barrack, how would you propose to dispose of the non-commissioned officers?—The sergeant should always be bunked off in one corner of the room.

1755. You would have an unmarried sergeant in each soldiers' room?—Yes.

1756. With a partition dividing him from them, but still enabling him to hear what was going on, and to maintain a supervision over them?—Yes.

1757. Where would you put the staff-sergeants?—Between the rooms if you can, and if you cannot put any room between two large rooms, then in a room at the stair-head.

1758. Generally speaking, the staff-sergeants are married people; would you put them in the same building with the single men?—Yes, in the same building with the company.

1759. You think that all the non-commissioned officers connected with the company should be quartered in the same building with the company?—Yes.

1760. Whether married or not?—Yes.

1761. You propose that the unmarried ones should be in the rooms with the privates, and that the married ones should have detached rooms in which they can live with their families?—Yes, or even be bunked off in a corner; that would be better than for the married sergeants to be away from the company; it would be much better for themselves and for the company.

1762. Supposing you had a kitchen for every one or two companies, would you have it in the basement floor, or the lower floor of the house, or would you have it in the yard, in a detached place?—It should be in the rear of the building, if possible.

1763. With a covered communication to it?—Yes, covered if possible.

1764. With respect to the married staff-sergeants, such as the pay sergeant of a company,

a company, do you think that one room would suffice for him?—No, he generally has charge of the company's stores and money.

1765. You think that sergeants of that standing and position should have two rooms?—Or one large enough to be converted into two by screening off part of it, so that he can sit in his office and work, and his family can be out of his way and be comfortable.

Colour-Sergeant
John Bruce.

10 May 1855.

ABLUTION-ROOMS AND BATHS.

1766. Have you given your attention to the subject of washing-rooms for the men?—Yes.

1767. Have you ever seen any good ones?—Yes; in Salford barracks; those are the only good ones I have ever seen.

1768. You think the arrangements there were good?—Yes.

1769. How many men were there in the barracks when you were there?—Our own regiment comprised about 1,000 men.

1770. How many ablution-rooms were there in the house?—I think there were two.

1771. The accommodation in those ablution-rooms consisted of a bath in each, and three or four foot-tubs in each, and benches, and some 30 washhand-basins?—Yes.

1772. Did those two ablution-rooms suffice for the ordinary wants of the regiment?—Those two ablution-rooms did for the whole of the back range well enough, but when you came to turn the flanks, there wanted one on each side; there was an inconvenience in having to come so far.

1773. Were they constantly in use?—Constantly; I have sometimes heard complaints from the men who had to pump the water.

1774. Who was in charge of the ablution-rooms?—I do not recollect; it is many years since we were there.

1775. But you think they were constantly in use, and that upon the whole they sufficed for the wants of the regiment?—Yes.

1776. But you think it would have been better if they had been more conveniently placed, or if a greater number of them had existed, in consequence of the scattered position of the various companies?—Yes; they should be behind each building, if you could have them.

FENCING-SCHOOL.

1777. Is there any other subject that you have considered specially which you wish to point out to the Committee?—A fencing-school is very desirable.

1778. Do you think you can always secure the services of a fencing-master?—Every sergeant ought to be a fencing-master.

PRIVIES.

1779. Have you anything to suggest in connexion with the privies?—They ought to be more out of sight.

1780. They ought to be better flushed, and to be divided from one another?—Yes, I would not care so much for that, if I could have the non-commissioned officers by themselves, and the women, especially, away; it frequently occurs in the barracks that mistakes occur; even although letters are put up in very large characters, those mistakes will occur.

1781. In fact, you would recommend that the privies should be private, and quite separate from one another, and that there should be different places for the women, and for the men, and for the non-commissioned officers, so that there could be no mistake?—Yes, were the scheme carried out in building married barracks, then there should be privies there for the women, and it would be all right.

1782. If you put all the married people in one part of the barrack, of course you could arrange to have separate privies for them; but if you have the non-commissioned officers, married as well as unmarried, scattered through ten houses holding the ten companies, how could you have privies sufficiently distinct for the women?—The women would go to the married quarters; if in the nature of her husband's position she was at some distance off, she would have to go that distance.

1783. You would in each house make provision only for the men, and you would make the women go off to the places for the married people?—Yes.

Colour-Sergeant
John Bruce.

10 May 1855.

DRILL-GROUNDS.

1784. Have you anything else to suggest?—Covered spaces for drill-grounds are much wanted in all the barracks in which I have been.

1785. Upon the whole, what do you think would be the most convenient arrangement for the drill-sergeants in arranging those covered spaces. Would you have, for instance, a long narrow veranda, extending along the front of the building, say 15 feet, or would you prefer that there should be a considerable square space covered here and there?—No; I would take advantage of all the long walls, and that would answer to make a shooting gallery, which I think we could manage, and it would be heartily approved of by the men. It would make the men acquainted with their arms, a thing they want very much. Even if the men were charged a penny a shot I think they would approve of it.

1786. Do you think the men would fire at a penny a shot?—I am certain they would many times, for the sake of knowing their pieces, and settling little debates. The idea of shooting galleries is a thing I have often thought of.

[The Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at Twelve o'clock.

Friday, 11 May 1855.

VISCOUNT MONCK, M.P., IN THE CHAIR.

Lieutenant-Colonel *Joshua Jebb*, R.E., Surveyor-General of Prisons, &c.; Examined.

Lieut.-Colonel
J. Jebb, R.E.

1787. YOU are the head of the Prison Department?—Yes, I am Chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons.

11 May 1855.

1788. Will you have the goodness to give the Committee the benefit of any suggestions that occur to you upon any of the Heads of Inquiry?—

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION.

First of all, under the third head, the only subject upon which I can offer a suggestion would be with respect to the soldiers' day-rooms. We have adopted the plan of accommodating convicts in large rooms in hammocks; they all sleep in hammocks, whether they are in cells or in the rooms; but when in rooms there are movable rails and fittings to which the hammocks are attached, and which would be suitable for barracks. The hammocks being of a different construction from those used by sailors do not occupy much space; they are rolled up very conveniently in the day, and form a very comfortable bed: their use in barracks would render day-rooms as distinguished from sleeping-rooms unnecessary, for, when removed, the whole space would remain available for the use of the men during the day.

1789. How are the hammocks fixed?—An iron rail is fixed to the wall, and a foot-rail on stanchions is fixed parallel to it, at the distance of 7 feet, both of which are removed during the day. The head of the hammock is hooked up to the iron against the wall, and the foot of the hammock is strapped to the rail, which gives the opportunity of pulling them tight, so as to form a perfectly straight bed, about 6 feet 6 inches long by 2 feet 6 inches, or 3 feet wide. A very thin mattress, and the usual complement of sheets and blankets, and a coverlid, are issued to complete the bed.

1790. Do you find that the men like these hammocks?—They like them very much. The hammock makes a very comfortable bed when the men get accustomed to it, and more rest may be obtained in one of them than in the beds of the present pattern.

1791. What space do you allow between them?—We generally give 3 feet a man.

1792. Including the space occupied by the hammock?—When it is necessary to put the hammocks down the stanchions and foot-rails are shipped, and they are slung in the course of a few minutes.

1793. Supposing

1793. Supposing one man wanted his hammock slung in the day, you would be obliged to fix the entire rail?—A rail between two stanchions holds only two or three hammocks.

1794. Is it a long line of rail running longitudinally?—There is a continuous 1½ inch bar fixed against the wall from the head of the hammock and the foot-rail is fixed either to permanent uprights or to removable stanchions.

1795. Have you any idea of the comparative cost of hammocks and of iron bedsteads?—I think the hammocks would be the cheapest in the end; there would be the hammock and rails to be set against the iron bedstead, and a thin mattress against the paillasse.

1796. Would the soldier have any difficulty in slinging his hammock.—No? it is a perfectly straight piece of canvas, 7 feet long by 2 feet 6 inches wide. There is a strong oak bar at each end, and the hammock is pulled straight out, and fixed as already described.

1797. Have you tried these hammocks to a considerable extent, and found them to succeed?—Yes, and they have succeeded admirably; and with reference to the saving of accommodation in rendering unnecessary any day-rooms, they are particularly worthy of consideration; my belief also is that they would be found much more comfortable. In fact, they are much the same as an ordinary stretcher-bed.

1798. What cubic content do you allow to each man?—I think between 300 cubic feet per man is found sufficient; but that question depends on the ventilation, on which I will offer a few remarks in connexion with another head of inquiry.

ACCOMMODATION FOR DIVINE WORSHIP.

1799. What is the next head upon which you can give us information?—The next head I would touch upon is the accommodation to be provided for Divine worship. In every prison, however small, there is accommodation for Divine worship, and most of the chapels are used as schools also. It appears to me of the utmost importance that there should be not only a chapel, but that far greater efforts should be made to instruct the soldier, and raise the religious and moral standard of the army. I frequently hear the remark that convicts are better cared for than soldiers; but in arguing the question, I never hear that the efforts to reclaim the convicts are too great.

1800. Have you any large number of Roman-catholics under your care in any prison?—The number of Roman-catholics is large in proportion to the number of the Roman-catholic population; but speaking from memory, I think there may be only from one-seventh to one-eighth Roman-catholics in the prisons.

1801. Have the Roman-catholic clergy access to the gaols?—They have access to all who express a wish to be attended, which is in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Parliament.

1802. Have the Roman-catholics a chapel in prisons?—No.

1803. Would the Roman-catholics object to using the same chapel as the Protestants?—The Protestants would object to the Roman-catholics using their chapel. I must, however, do the Roman-catholics the justice to say that they have not as yet given us any trouble in that respect. An endeavour has been made to afford them accommodation in a room, and they have made use of it.

1804. Do you think it would be objectionable to endeavour to have the two services performed in one chapel?—It is a matter on which there would probably be a strong feeling of objection in this country.

1805. You think it would create ill feeling?—I think it would decidedly, and that it would not be confined to the simple question of its being a convenient arrangement.

KITCHENS AND BAKEHOUSES.

1806. What is the next head upon which you have any suggestions to make?—I do not feel competent to say much upon the best position and construction of kitchens, except, that if a barrack were constantly occupied by a large body of men, it would be more convenient and economical to cook by steam upon a large scale.

1807. Would not that be attended with this inconvenience, that it would
0.36. O necessitate

Lieut.-Colonel
J. Jebb, R. E.

11 May 1855.

Lieut.-Colonel
J. Jebb, R. E.

11 May 1855.

necessitate the carrying the men's dinners a great distance, and probably they would get their dinners cold?—No; I am speaking of a barrack for 1,000 men; and the cook-house would, in any case, be in the same place; my idea was to avoid having so many separate boilers and fires. Still, however, as a barrack may sometimes be occupied by a detachment or dépôt only, I think upon the whole the present construction for cooking answers the purpose. As regards bakehouses, I think it would be worth while to provide ovens, and let each regiment bake for itself.

1808. Do the prisoners do so?—Yes; one master baker directs and the prisoners do the rest.

1809. How do you cook at Dartmoor and the other large prisons?—By steam.

1810. Do you cook in any other way except by boiling and stewing?—There is no roast or baked meat except for the officers, and it is done in the same kitchen, but at an ordinary range and oven. As regards ovens, I have employed Messrs. Smith of Lambeth, who have introduced a principle of warming them by a fire at the side; the ovens in use at some of the prisons are sufficiently large to bake for 1,000 men, and this is effected by a very small fire.

WASHHOUSES AND DRYING-ROOMS.

1811. What is the next head upon which you have anything to suggest?—I would mention with respect to drying-rooms, that it has been found very convenient in some prisons to have, in addition to the ordinary drying apparatus for linen, &c., a separate closet for drying the great coats, shoes, and clothing of the warders, who when on duty are exposed to get wet through. When convicts get wet on the works, they are obliged to change, and their clothes are dried ready for next morning. I am satisfied it would be a great comfort in barracks to have some regular place, where a fire might be lighted on a wet day for drying any clothes that either non-commissioned officers or men might wish to hang up. Dry clothes are not only essential for the comfort of the troops, but the means of always securing them could not fail to promote the general health of the army.

PRIVIES, DRAINS, AND SEWERAGE.

1812. What is the next head upon which you can offer any suggestions to the Committee?—The next head upon which I would say one word is with reference to privies. I do not know what is the present construction of the privies in barracks; but not many years ago the construction was such as could not fail to disgust as well as to demoralize and destroy the self-respect of the men. It is necessary, with a view to raise the self-respect of men, to attend to such things; they may appear trifling, but are really very important. Each privy should be divided, and this can be done very economically by corrugated iron.

1813. Have you ever tried in any of the prisons having water-closets in connexion with the building?—In every cell in the Pentonville prison there is a water-closet, to which water laid on; they create no nuisance.

1814. Do you find that the prisoners injure those water-closets in any way?—No; they are of strong brown earthenware, and are very rarely injured. I do not think it would be necessary to do more for the soldiers than provide good privies accessible from the barrack, but officers have claims to have their convenience more studied than heretofore.

1815. How do you construct in the prisons the building in which you put the closets?—It is convenient to build them contiguous to the building, and when they are liable to be used by many persons, a little open space roofed over between the closets and the passage will prevent any nuisance arising.

1816. In any of the prisons under your control, is there any difficulty in obtaining an outlet for the sewage?—None whatever.

1817. What do you do with it; do you run it into the sea?—Generally speaking, we have the means of getting into a main drain; if not, we make one, and carry it away somewhere into a cesspool.

1818. What do you do with it when it gets into the cesspool?—It can be made use of in connexion with gardening and farming.

1819. But there would be no difficulty in an agricultural district in selling the soil?—I should think purchasers would always be found. The value of night-soil is becoming more generally known to farmers.

ACCOMMODATION FOR MARRIED PRIVATES.

11 May 1855.

1820. Have you attended to the model lodging-houses in the metropolis?—I have.

1821. Can you state anything with reference to the accommodation for married privates?—I think the model lodging-houses would offer a good deal of useful information. The accommodation is of several kinds, differing in extent and the amount of rent; but the great object of all who have studied the question, is to give sufficient accommodation to secure the decencies of life and due separation between parents and children, and between the sexes. Nothing has a more direct influence in demoralizing the lower classes than the being huddled all together in one common sleeping-room, and in some instances in one bed. A living-room, two bed-rooms, and a little scullery is about the minimum of accommodation that a man with a wife and family can do with; that is, after the children are 11 or 12 years old.

1822. What space does that occupy for a married family?—I can furnish the Committee with three or four different sets of plans of cottages such as have been built at Dartmoor and Portland for the warders, who are generally of the same class as sergeants. Most of them have families. It will be an important thing to keep cottages or quarters built for the accommodation of the married soldiers at a little distance from the barracks, and not in or near the barrack-square, on account of the women and children.

1823. Do you know anything of the working of those model lodging-houses?—They are working very favourably now, and are beginning to pay a dividend.

1824. Is not it the practice in many of them to give a common kitchen?—No. People generally like to cook in their own rooms or kitchen; and I do not think a common kitchen would answer; but a common washing-house for four or six families or more is a very great convenience.

DRILL GROUNDS.

1825. What is the next head upon which you have any suggestion to make?—I would remark upon the great importance of having covered spaces to render the troops independent of the weather in this variable climate.

1826. Have you any particular conception of the kind of covered space that you would have?—The construction may be varied *ad infinitum*. But I would recommend that there should be the means of closing them during cold weather by sliding corrugated iron doors, or such as may be seen in some railway stations. In wet or very windy weather, when an open shed becomes almost useless, they are rendered serviceable by closing one or more of the sides.

1827. You have these covered spaces in some of the prisons?—Yes.

1828. Have you ever tried them in the form of verandahs?—No; but in barracks it might be done.

LIGHTING, HEATING, AND VENTILATION.

1829. What do you think is the best mode of lighting barracks?—As far as regards lighting, I am clearly of opinion that, for comfort and economy, the best mode of lighting is by gas.

1830. Do you think it desirable, where a barrack is lighted with gas, that there should be a permanent servant of the Ordnance, or whatever department has the control of the barracks, to attend to the gas, who should have the superintendence of the lighting of the burners, and putting them out, and be responsible for that being properly done?—It requires somebody to have the charge. It is not much trouble, but is of importance, with a view to check unnecessary expenditure of gas, and to see that everything is in constant order.

1831. Would you manufacture from your own gasometer, where you could not get gas from a company?—In a large establishment it is an advantage. Gasometers have been erected at Pentonville, Parkhurst, Dartmoor and Portland. The cost of manufacture varies with the price of coal, but does not usually amount to more than from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per 1,000 feet.

1832. What would you recommend with respect to warming and ventilation?—Warming and ventilation are subjects to which I have paid some attention, and

Lieut.-Colonel
J. Jebb, R. E.

11 May 1855.

I have had some experience in regard to separate cells, as well as large rooms and corridors. It was my intention to have given Sir Frederick Smith's Committee some information about it, but that Committee having separated, I had not the opportunity of doing so. If, however, this Committee will receive it, I would put in a brief memorandum on the subject.

[*The same was read, as follows :*]

MEMORANDUM ON WARMING AND VENTILATING BARRACKS.

The enjoyment of an open blazing fire is so great, that no artificial warming, whatever may be the greater degree of comfort attained, will compensate for its loss. I will not, therefore, call it prejudice in favour of fires as against warming on any other plan, but concede the point that open fires are preferable.

Still, however, open fires are very far from being enough to secure either the comfort or health of troops in barracks, any more than they are in a private gentleman's house. They require to be assisted with the artificial warming of the halls or passages into which the rooms open, and I venture to state that, if the same amount of fuel be judiciously employed on a combined plan of warming the passages by stoves or hot-water pipes, and the rooms with open fires, a greater degree of comfort will be obtained, together with, what is of more importance, a better opportunity for the introduction into the rooms of fresh air at such a temperature as not to be found inconvenient or prejudicial.

As regards warming, therefore, the simple proposition I would submit is, either by a common stove, or a coil of hot-water pipes, to have at command the means of warming the passages, in addition to the open fires in the rooms.

With a view to the supply of fresh air into the passages during the winter months, when it is most required, it should be introduced to the stove or coil by a large flue from the exterior. During the summer months, and when no inconvenience is felt from the cold, it may be admitted by openings, specially made for the purpose, in the doors, windows, or walls. In the large corridors of the Portsmouth and Portland prisons I have adopted the expedient of having, in addition to each external door, an iron gate, so that, without diminishing the security of the prison, the doors may be left open all night for a free circulation of fresh air; and I should be disposed to recommend a trial of that plan in barracks.

Secondly, as regards ventilation, by which I mean the systematic and constant withdrawal of a certain quantity of foul air proportioned to the number of men occupying a room, and the introduction of a corresponding quantity of fresh and, if necessary, of tempered air. When an open fire is briskly burning, a very considerable quantity of air is undoubtedly withdrawn from a room, but it may be that the air so withdrawn is only the fresh air which finds its way under the door, and through the chinks in the windows, and which, being at a lower temperature, steals along the floor, and rushes through the fire up the chimney, leaving the foul air at a higher temperature near the ceiling.

I do not consider that an open fire alone will afford sufficient ventilation in a room fully occupied by men, even if the fire were maintained during the whole night, which is the time when it would be most urgently required for the purpose. The chimney will not of itself withdraw the foul air from the room, for it is notorious that there is more frequently a downward than an upward draught, when the fire is out.

It were easy enough to devise a complete system which should withdraw from every room at all times any quantity of air that might be desired, but this I should consider an unnecessary expense, because the same object, though not so perfectly attainable, may be sufficiently provided for by more simple and economical means, so that, under ordinary circumstances, the health of the men may be preserved without resort to scientific measures.

I have tried a very simple plan at Dartmoor, which will be best explained by reference to the enclosed Sketch, which appeared in my Report for 1851. It has been applied in several places, but especially in some rooms 160 feet long by 43 feet wide, which are kept in a perfectly wholesome state during long winter nights by the regular withdrawal of the foul air, and the introduction of a corresponding quantity of tempered fresh air, and, during the summer months, this desirable object is effected by the fresh air coming in from the windward side, and the foul air passing out to leeward.

The error which is generally committed in expedients for ventilation is, that the areas for the supply of fresh air, or for the passage out of foul air, are not proportioned to the number of men who occupy a room.

If a high velocity can be commanded, either by forcing in fresh air by machinery, or by the forcible extraction of foul air, a small area may be made to answer, but the more proper course is to provide for very moderate velocities, such as can be secured by taking advantage of the prevailing winds, or accidental variations of temperature, within and without a building.

When such moderate velocities are contemplated, if equal effects are to be produced, the areas must be large in proportion. Speaking generally, I do not think that less than from one-third to one-fourth of a superficial foot, say 35 to 50 inches, should be calculated for each individual.

Should the Committee consider these suggestions deserving of further consideration, I shall be happy to afford any information on matters of detail respecting them that may be required, or to point out how they can be applied in any kind of barrack that may be required for future service.

EXPEDIENTS

FOR THE

VENTILATION OF LARGE ROOMS

PARTLY APPLIED AT DARTMOOR PRISON.

FIG. 1.
SECTION

Showing a ventilating flue open to leeward and closed to windward, with self-acting valve for excluding fresh air and permitting the escape of foul air.

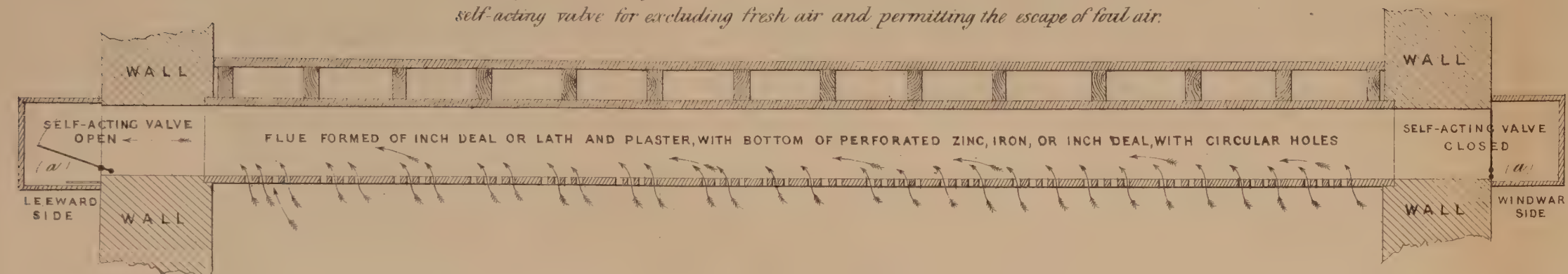
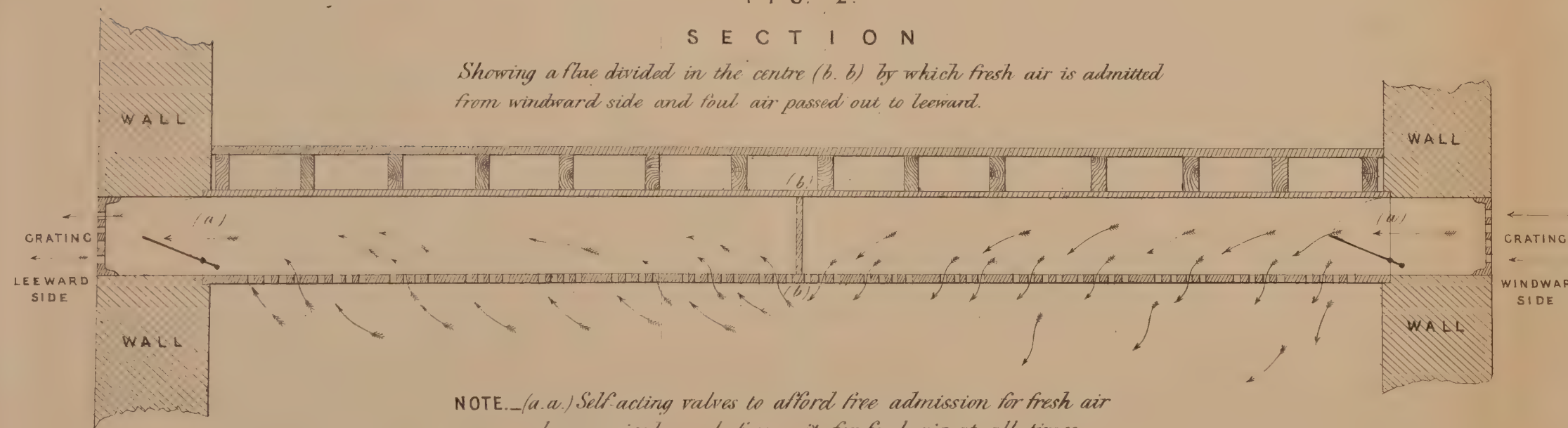


FIG. 2.
SECTION

Showing a flue divided in the centre (b. b) by which fresh air is admitted from windward side and foul air passed out to leeward.



NOTE.—(a. a.) Self-acting valves to afford free admission for fresh air when required, and free exit for foul air at all times.
The Valve to windward to be fixed when necessary.

Inches 10 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 Feet

FIG. 3.
SECTION OF A FLUE UNDER A ROOF

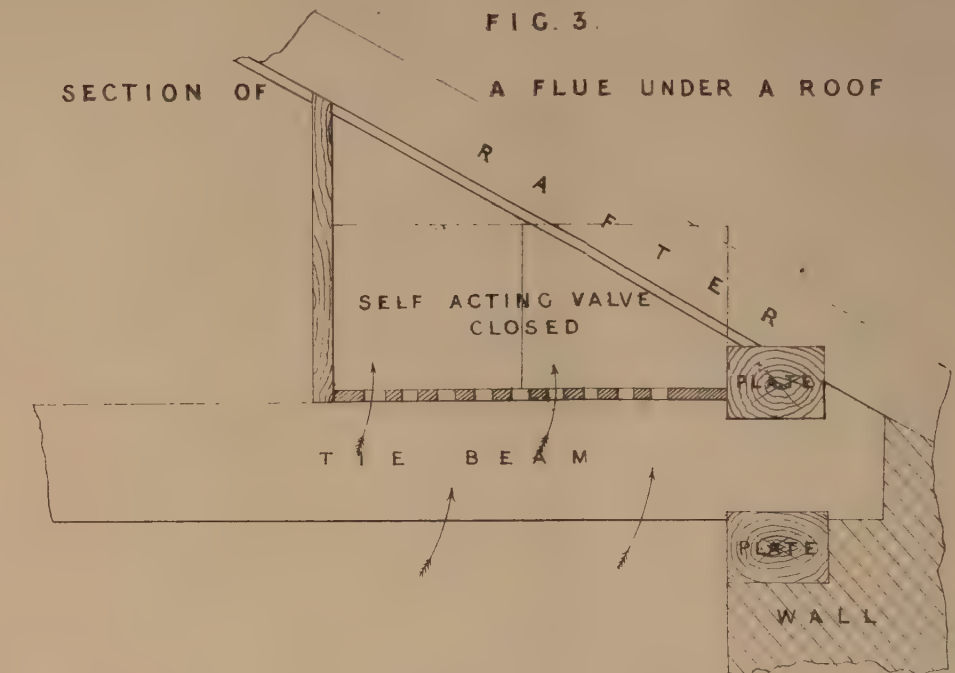


FIG. 4.
SECTION OF A FLUE UNDER A FLOOR

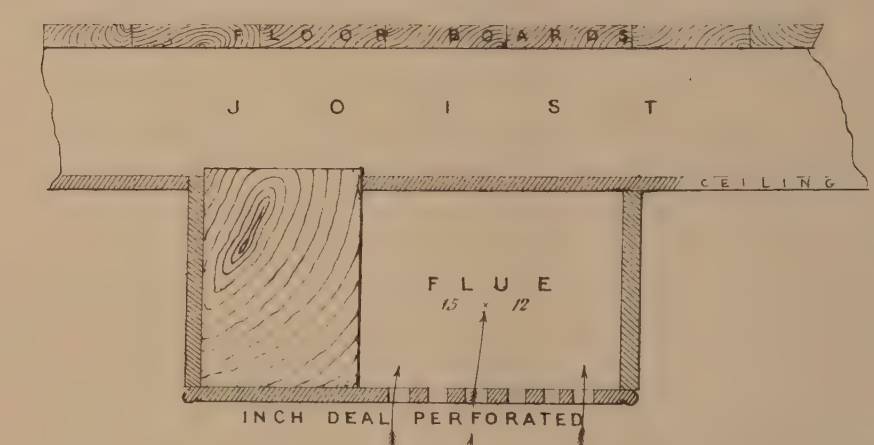
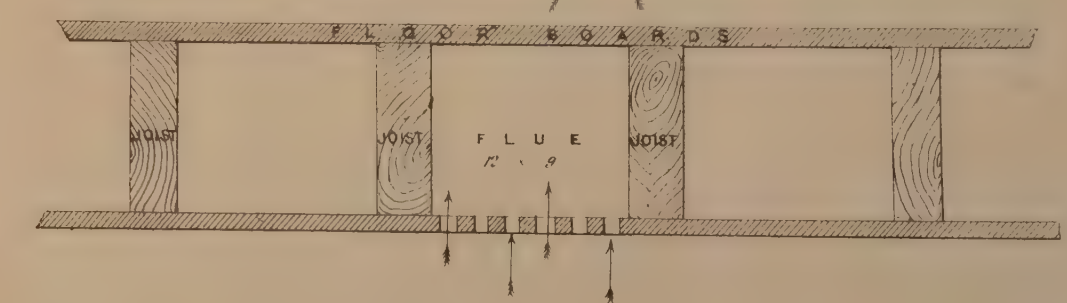


FIG. 5.
SECTION OF A FLUE BETWEEN COMMON FLOOR JOISTS



1833. Do you not think that by ventilating a room well you may reduce the amount of cubical feet per man?—I consider that the area to be provided for the convenience of the men is much more important than the cubic contents. In former times, when ventilation was not understood, men were shut up in cells with a certain portion of air, to last them for 12 or 14 hours, but a cell one half the size, if it had been properly ventilated, would have been much more conducive to health, for he would have lived in fresh air the whole time. The point to be attended to with respect to size, whether of area on the floor or cubical content, is that a man shall not be exposed to a draught, and shall have sufficient space to move about. If low velocities are obtained by the use of large areas in the flues and gratings, this can be secured without allotting to each man more than is required for convenience. I have here a report which I had made to me on the warming and ventilation of Pentonville Prison, in April last, which will show in a striking manner, the economy of warming and ventilating on a settled principle.

Lieut.-Colonel
J. Jebb, R. E.

11 May 1855.

[The same was read, as follows:]

WARMING AND VENTILATION OF PENTONVILLE PRISON.

The ventilation and warming of the cells have been accomplished satisfactorily by the apparatus constructed for the purpose, and described in the Surveyor-general's second report for the year 1847. To which has since been added a means of admitting the external atmosphere directly into each cell by a window-ventilator; a modified form of the one figured in plate seven of Colonel Jebb's report for the year 1844, on the "Construction of Pentonville Prison."

In the annexed table will be seen the quantity of fresh air admitted into the cells every minute, as determined by an ingeniously constructed anemometer. This instrument, affixed to the *extraction plate*, measures the amount of air withdrawn from the cell into the extraction shaft. The first observation in the table shows ordinary summer ventilation without the aid of artificial heat. Here 45 cubic feet of air passed through the cell per minute; in the 3d and 6th observations the current was, by a strong wind, increased to 56 and 58 cubic feet; under adverse circumstances, as in the second observation, it was diminished to 28 cubic feet; but, if required, could be again increased by lighting the fires in the extraction shafts, or by opening the window-ventilator. In summer the ventilation is effected almost entirely without cost, a fire in the extraction shaft being very seldom required; the difference of atmospheric pressure on the openings of the two shafts, aided by the wind and the difference of temperature between the cells and the external air, being commonly sufficient to maintain a constant current.

In winter the current of air passing through the cells, though amply sufficient for health, was not so rapid as in summer. In the table it is seen to vary from 33 cubic feet in the 10th to 52 cubic feet in the 11th observation; but as a mean of 20 observations, I found it not to exceed 30 cubic feet per minute. This is obtained without the aid of any other artificial heat than that of the chimneys of the furnaces of the warming apparatus, which open into the extraction shafts; but if at any time it should be necessary to increase the velocity of the current, it could be done by lighting the fires in the extraction shafts.

The advantages derived from the window-ventilators depend upon their enabling the prisoner to admit directly into his cell the external atmosphere at its natural temperature, freshness, and velocity; so that when increased muscular exertion has been required, or dust liberated from the materials employed in the process of manufacture, he can at once obtain a lower temperature and free the air he breathes from noxious matter.

For the purpose of warming the cells the winter furnaces have been lighted, and kept burning for 66 days during the past year; the quantity of coal consumed was $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. a-day by each furnace. At 30s. per ton, the price paid for coals, each cell will have been warmed and ventilated for a whole year for about 2s. 5d.; or during the winter, when fires were actually burning, for $1\frac{1}{10}$ farthing a day.

The temperature maintained in the cells as compared with that of the external atmosphere during the month of December is given in the second table, by which it will be seen that while the latter varied from 28° the lowest to 54° the highest, the temperature of the cells ranged from 40° to 60°; and that while the *mean* temperature outside was from 37° the minimum to 47° the maximum, that of the cells ranged from 51½° to 55½°. A reference to the table will also show the remarkable power possessed by the apparatus of equalizing the temperature of the cells, and maintaining a range independent of all sudden fluctuations of the external atmosphere.

The drainage of the prison continues to be good.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
Chas. L. Bradley,
Medical Officer.

The Directors and
Chairman of the Convict Prisons.

Annexed are two tables explanatory of the several points connected with the ventilation and warming of the cells.

Lieut.-Colonel
J. Jebb, R. E.

11 May 1855.

VENTILATION OF THE CELLS.

Number.	Date.	Duration of Observa- tion.	Number of revolutions of Ane- mometer per minute.	Number of cubic feet of air per minute.	Cell Windows open or closed.	Fires lighted in Shaft.	Fires lighted in Winter Furnaces.	THERMOMETERS.				Barometer.	WIND.		REMARKS
								In Cell.		Outside.			Direction.	Force.	
								Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.				
1	September 2	3'	226	45	Closed.	No fire.	No fire.	67	67	67	50	30.19	E.	Light breeze.	Mean of three ob- servations.
2	October 6	30'	140	28	"	"	"	62	61	68	55	29.36	W.	Light wind; rain.	
3	" 8	30'	281	56	"	"	"	59	59	57	48	29.88	S.E.	Strong breeze.	
4	" 11	30'	279	55	"	Fire.	"	63	61	64	55	29.85	N.W.	Strong breeze.	
5	" 15	30'	121	24	"	"	"	59	55	55	50	29.96	W.	Rain; fog.	
6	" 17	30'	290	58	"	No fire.	"	56	53	52	36	29.22	E.N.E.	Fresh breeze.	
7	" 31	5'	150	30	"	"	"	57	55	58	47	29.85	S.	Cloudy; not much wind.	
8	" 31	5'	210	42	Open.	"	"	57	55	58	47	29.85	S.		
9	December 4	5'	204	40	"	"	Fire.	55	52	50	39	30.01	W.	Cloudy.	
10	" 4	5'	168	33	Closed.	"	"	55	52	50	39	30.01	W.	Cloudy.	
11	" 6	10'	260	52	"	"	"	56	53	50	36	29.26	W.	Fine.	
12	" 29	10'	185	37	"	"	"	56	53	37	30	30.26	S.	Cloudy.	

No. 2.—WARMING OF THE CELLS.

Lieut.-Colonel
J. Jebb, R. E.

11. May 1855.

D A T E.	Thermometers Outside.		Thermometers in the Cells.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
December 1 - -	49	37	53	49
" 2 - -	45	41	51	48
" 3 - -	46	39	57	48
" 4 - -	49	44	53	49
" 5 - -	49	43	55	52
" 6 - -	50	36	56	53
" 7 - -	44	36	56	52
" 8 - -	42	33	56	52
" 9 - -	49	41	56	53
" 10 - -	43	33	56	50
" 11 - -	38	28	53	50
" 12 - -	44	28	54	50
" 13 - -	44	36	54	51
" 14 - -	51	40	56	52
" 15 - -	54	50	59	55
" 16 - -	53	49	58	56
" 17 - -	49	34	56	50
" 18 - -	44	37	52	50
" 19 - -	44	32	52	49
" 20 - -	43	33	54	50
" 21 - -	43	33	54	52
" 22 - -	51	35	52	40
" 23 - -	53	41	59	55
" 24 - -	46	37	60	56
" 25 - -	52	38	58	56
" 26 - -	53	39	59	56
" 27 - -	44	35	59	55
" 28 - -	38	31	58	53
" 29 - -	37	30	56	53
" 30 - -	43	33	57	53
" 31 - -	46	38	57	54

1834. What is the cubic contents of those cells at Pentonville Prison?—Between 800 feet and 900 feet, now, I think.

1835. Have you any particular construction of fireplace that you would suggest?—If a room is to be warmed from a heated surface the safest thing is hot water, circulating in large pipes, because it cannot be raised beyond a certain temperature. The objection to iron furnaces for warming the air is, that they may be heated to a red heat, or to any degree between that and the heat of boiling water; when much above the temperature of boiling water the oxygen is more or less absorbed, and the air is rendered unfit for respiration. Large air stoves, in which the interior, though exposed to the fire, is protected by firebricks so as to prevent the external surface ever becoming red hot, are an economical substitute for hot-water pipes.

Lieut.-Colonel
J. Jebb, R. E.

11 May 1855.

1836. You mean a stove with a warm air chamber?—Yes.

1837. A warm air chamber, not of metal, but of fire-clay?—I will lay before the Committee a copy of the Report on Pentonville Prison, in which the ventilation and warming is fully described, and in which these stoves are figured in the drawings.

1838. With reference to open fireplaces in the men's rooms, which you think it desirable to continue, is there any particular form of fireplace that you think desirable?—What I should recommend is to adopt the improved construction of fireplaces, viz., that of placing the fire very low, and having a large space of fire-brick, both on the back and sides, to receive and reflect the heat.

1839. Would you think it desirable to have the fireplace brought forward instead of being put back in the wall?—There would be more space for the men to sit round it, and I doubt not it might be contrived.

1840. Would one fireplace be sufficient in a room for 24 soldiers?—No, I do not think that more than 12 men can get comfortably to the fire; but I am satisfied that warming the passages would be a great additional comfort to the men; the men could then sit in almost any part of the room without crowding round the fire: what is required is, that the air that is introduced through the door, or by any opening for the purpose, shall be warm and not cold. I would mention, in connexion with the subject of warming, the advantage of having the windows not too large. A window is a cooling surface just as much as the side of a stove is a heating surface. Large windows make a great draught in a room, for the hot air striking against them is immediately thrown down, and any one sitting or sleeping near the window will always experience a strong draught downwards: it is the result of the circulation of the air maintained in the room by striking against the external windows.

SUPPLY OF WATER.

1841. Have you anything to suggest with reference to the supply of water to barracks?—The supply of water is an important consideration. I think the object should be to supply water, so as to be as convenient as possible to the men; and this is not effected by every man going to the pump and pumping for himself. There should be a large cistern at a sufficient elevation to give water to the whole establishment, and there should be cocks placed in the ablution-rooms, and wherever they are required.

1842. With reference to the hospital, does anything occur to you?—I have nothing particularly to observe about the hospital. The same remarks as regards warming and ventilation would apply to the hospital.

1843. In fact those remarks apply to all the buildings?—Yes, to all the buildings, and to the officers' rooms as well as the men's.

1844. With respect to the size of the windows, in a room 50 feet long, which runs through the house, must you not have a good light at each end?—But 50 feet is a great length for a room.

STABLES.

1845. What do you think is the best plan of ventilating stables?—The ventilation of stables should be dealt with upon the same plan as rooms, only giving about a foot area for the egress of foul air and the ingress of fresh for each horse; great care must, however, be taken not to expose a horse to a draught. It is a good plan in stables to have an opening directly opposite the horse's nose, for when he is feeding, and he breathes hard, and if the respired air escapes at once, one cause of deterioration is removed. A small opening, say six inches square, or 6 × 9, just opposite the manger, and connected by an upright flue with the opening that there would be near the ceiling, would be sufficient. Care must be taken that it does not cause a draught downwards. The best precaution I can suggest is either to carry it straight up through the roof as you would a chimney, or to provide a flue in the loft, which shall receive all smaller flues, and let it out, the foul air at each end, according to the direction of the wind. I have adopted something of the sort in the construction of prisons at Portland, and other places, where long row of cells, three or four stories high, all open into one common flue, that runs longitudinally within the roof for the whole length of the building.

1846. What

1846. What is the proportion of the size of the flue that you have spoken of?—A large flue which receives a number of small ones should be of a size equal to the sum of all the areas of small flues which are brought into it, unless there exist the means of forcing high velocities.

1847. When you said that the area of the opening per man ought to be one-third of a square foot, do you mean the clear opening, or the area of the perforated plate?—The clear opening, exclusive of the iron bars or plate.

Lieut.-Colonel
J. Jebb, R. E.

11 May 1855.

BARRACK PRISONS.

1848. Have you any suggestions to make as to the means of imprisoning soldiers?—There is a regular system laid down both for the construction of the cells and for regulating the number; and as inspector-general of military prisons the construction as well as the discipline has been a good deal under my direction.

1849. We have been told that there should be about ten cells for 1,000 men?—Yes, I think one per cent. has generally been found sufficient. I would make one remark with reference to Aldershot, or any extensive establishment of barracks. Instead of building cells for each regiment, there should be cells in proportion to the whole garrison, all in one establishment, instead of having so many detached small prisons, one for each regiment.

1850. Do not you think that anything of that kind would tend to interfere with the regimental system of the army, and would be looked upon with great distrust by the regimental officers?—It is not found to be so either at Portsmouth or Chatham, where the system of sending regimental prisoners to garrison cells has been in operation for some years.

1851. That is for convict prisoners?—No, for the prisoners under sentence by commanding officers; they are called garrison cells instead of regimental cells; they are different establishments to district prisons at Gosport, and Weedon, and other places, and more effective than regimental cells, with a very small number of prisoners, and a sergeant of each regiment to look after them; a good system of discipline cannot be maintained when twenty or thirty cells are together; the same system of discipline that we have in the district prisons can be maintained, but it is otherwise with smaller numbers.

1852. Would you object to having barrack-rooms for 25 men?—I think a smaller number is more convenient; if it be determined to build large rooms, they might be divided by a partition not going up to the ceiling; corrugated iron is the best material for that purpose. They might be about seven feet high. If rooms are made for non-commissioned officers, they might have an open grating of perforated zinc above the corrugated iron partition, which would prevent anyone getting into the room.

[The Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at Twelve o'clock.

Saturday, 12 May 1855.

VISCOUNT MONCK, M.P., IN THE CHAIR.

Quartermaster *William Thompson*, 96th Regiment; Examined.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

1853. WILL you be good enough to say what accommodation you think should be provided for the non-commissioned officers of a regiment, taking into account that the staff-sergeants should be provided with superior accommodation, and that additional room should be afforded for them?—The sergeant-major and quartermaster-sergeant being superior staff-sergeants, I should recommend that they should have one room, and a small room off, as a bed-room, with a kitchen attached.

Quartermaster
Wm. Thompson.

12 May 1855.

Quartermaster
Wm. Thompson.

12 May 1855.

1854. A kitchen to each?—A small kitchen to each would answer the purpose.

1855. For what other staff-sergeants would you provide additional accommodation?—The schoolmaster-sergeant I would provide for in a different way to the paymaster's clerk, the orderly-room clerk, the master armourer, and the drum-major; I would give one room, fitted up with a stove sufficient for cooking for themselves.

1856. Would you give them but one room?—But one room; one room would add to their comfort very much.

1857. At the present time they do not get one room, do they?—No, they only get one room between two. I have left out the schoolmaster-sergeant and the hospital-sergeant, as they would have accommodation in other apartments.

1858. What accommodation would you provide for the 10 pay-sergeants?—For 1,000 men there would be 10 companies, consequently you could divide a company into four rooms, and have a sergeant's berth in each room; but his door to open on to a verandah, in some way or other, so as not to go through the room; so that if he was a married man, his wife need not go through the men's room.

1859. You mean a railed off space?—Yes.

1860. Do you think it desirable to put a married sergeant in one of those spaces?—Yes; there are four sergeants to a company, and there would also be non-commissioned officers in each room.

1861. Do not you think it very desirable in the barracks to keep women as much as possible out of buildings appropriated to unmarried men?—Yes, as to the rank and file; but I think the sergeants' wives would be very comfortable in those rooms.

1862. We refer to the pay-sergeants?—They might be in the centre of the four rooms, partitioned off from the men altogether; it could be easily done, as is done in Richmond now.

1863. Is there any object in having the pay-sergeants living amongst the men in that way?—Yes, because they are there seeing everything that is going on.

1864. Does not the pay-sergeant require more accommodation for store-room purposes?—He ought to have a pretty large room partitioned off for his stores.

1865. Either one large room or two small rooms?—Yes.

1866. Do not you think it would be desirable, if possible, to give the pay-sergeants a room to live in, and also an office where they could keep their stores and pay their men?—Yes; but it might be two rooms in one space, going from one to the other; that would be very beneficial.

1867. The ordinary company sergeants, you think, would be best provided for in what the soldiers themselves call a bunk?—Yes, because it keeps the company all together, and likewise the non-commissioned officers.

1868. Supposing the company's sergeant, or any of them were married, do not you think that for all purposes of discipline, a senior corporal living in one of those bunks would be quite sufficient?—No, I think there is more respect paid to a sergeant by the men than to a corporal; he has more control over the men.

1869. Do not you think that even though the place is railed off, and cannot be seen, it is disagreeable to a woman to live with a set of unmarried men, hearing all their talk?—Yes, that would be an objection; I think it would be desirable that the married people should be all together, and the unmarried people by themselves.

1870. With regard to the corporals, you would allow them to sleep with the men?—With the rank and file.

MEN'S QUARTERS.

1871. As to the privates, you have already stated that your idea is to lodge one-fourth of a company in each room?—Yes.

1872. That would be 20 to 25 men?—Yes; deducting casualties, you may reckon from 20 to 24.

1873. What ground space would you allot to each man?—The bed at present is about six feet four long, and about two feet four wide.

1874. What space between the beds?—I should say about four feet for each man.

1875. That

Quartermaster
Wm. Thompson.

12 May 1855.

1875. That would be about two feet between the beds?—Yes; or a little more, because you could push the beds a little closer on one side.

1876. To allow two men to get into their beds on the same side?—Yes.

1877. If you diminish the space by eight inches on one side you would have two feet eight on the other?—Yes.

1878. Have you ever seen hammocks tried?—Yes.

1879. What do you think of them?—In 1825 I was in Bermuda, and they were a very inconvenient thing altogether.

1880. Why?—Because you have to brace up your hammocks at night, and in the daytime take them down, and a man has no place for himself.

1881. Could not they be so arranged that the men could have them at any time?—No; because you must have cross-beams to attach the hammocks to; hammocks would not answer in a barrack; the shifting in the daytime and replacing at night would be very inconvenient to the men.

1882. Is there any objection with regard to the convenience which the soldier derives from his bed in the daytime with a view to hammocks?—He has no place to sit upon, and no place to be by himself.

1883. When he turns up his bed there is the bedstead which he can sit upon if he wants to be private?—Yes.

1884. Supposing the beds to be so arranged in the room as to be placed on either side of it, what space do you think should be allowed between the foot of the bed on the one side and on the other?—I should say from seven to eight feet; that would allow a passage on each side of the table when the bed was put down.

1885. Have you ever been in barracks where day-rooms were given to the men?—No.

1886. Have you any means of knowing what the feeling of the men themselves is with regard to day-rooms?—I do not think they would answer in any way whatever with regiments of the line; for this reason, a man looks to his room as a place of accommodation, and it is much more convenient for him to be in his barrack-room than going from one to the other.

1887. Leaving day-rooms as day-rooms out of the question, do not you think it would be a comfort to the soldier to have some place where he could take his meals apart from his barrack-room?—No, I think he would be very comfortable in the barrack-room provided you made it wider, as has been suggested.

1888. There are some barracks where the men dine in the same room as that in which their food is cooked?—Yes; they dine in fact in the kitchen, there being benches and tables for them.

1889. Do you think that a good arrangement?—No, because in a cooking place in the hot weather there is always a closeness and bad smell of every kind; and even if the men left any victuals at dinner-time they would take them up to their room at night and eat them.

1890. You think it is better to give men a good large barrack-room than any other accommodation?—Yes.

1891. You think that that is the best and most comfortable accommodation which could be provided for the men?—Yes.

1892. Supposing that it would be possible so to construct a barrack that companies might have a day-room, and that a barrack could be so constructed that a day-room might be put at the end of a passage, and that therein men could be allowed to smoke, would not that be adding considerably to the means of keeping men in barracks, and generally making them more comfortable?—No, I do not think so; for this reason, you could not prohibit a soldier smoking in his barrack-room; though you had made that arrangement for him he would still go to his barrack-room and smoke notwithstanding.

1893. Are not the orders at present that the soldiers shall not smoke in their barrack-room?—In some instances they are restricted, but not in others; the men generally smoke in the barrack-rooms.

1894. Are the men allowed to smoke in the barrack-rooms?—Yes.

1895. Then you would recommend greater accommodation in the barrack-room, so as to make the soldier more comfortable in his barrack-room, and allow him to smoke at such time as might be permitted in that barrack-room?—Yes.

1896. Supposing there was no restriction to the soldier using his sleeping-room as he pleased, would your objection still exist?—Yes; a man will not go away from his barrack-room if he is comfortable; he makes it his home.

Quartermaster
Wm. Thompson.

12 May 1855.

1897. Does the matter amount to this, that you ought to have in a barrack-room about double the space which you have now?—Not to such an extent as double the space. I think what I have suggested would be ample accommodation for the men, and make them comfortable.

1898. Something approximating to double the space, without going quite so far?—Yes.

1899. With regard to ablution-rooms, what arrangement would you make for those?—I would have one ablution-room for each company.

1900. What amount of accommodation in the way of washing apparatus would you have in it?—You do not require above 10 or 12 to wash at once; each man goes separately to wash, as it were, so that if you made a room to hold about 12 or 14 men together, that would be, I think, quite sufficient for a company; even if they lived all together, you would not find 25 men wash at the same time of the day. I think it would be desirable to have two baths in that little room.

1901. Railed off?—Yes.

1902. And each railed off from the other?—Yes; so that a man could go in and wash at any hour of the day he liked. You might build it so as to have a little partition in the rear, and form your bath-room there.

1903. You say that you would provide washing accommodation for 10 or 12 men; is not the time when it would be most used in the morning?—The men get up at different times in the morning; you seldom or never see the men all get up together. I think if you made the room large enough for 14 to wash at a time, it would be quite large enough for a company.

1904. Although that is certainly the case, do not you think it better to calculate upon about a quarter of the company?—Perhaps so; that would be 25; but if you carry it on to such an extent, it will take up a great deal of space.

1905. With reference to cleaning-sheds, or cleaning-houses, what number of them do you think desirable, for using pipeclay, and things of that sort?—There is very little pipeclay used now; but I think you might give four cleaning-sheds to a regiment.

1906. Those should be in some detached building?—Yes; so that the men might go over and use their cleaning things there.

MARRIED MEN.

1907. With reference to married soldiers, there is no accommodation at all provided for them at present?—No.

1908. What would be your idea of the class of accommodation which should be provided for them?—That is a thing which requires great consideration. I think if you could so arrange it as to give each married person a room for himself it would be a great accommodation.

1909. Distinct from the men?—Distinct from the men altogether; you might put the married men in a conspicuous place in the barracks, so that they could be overlooked.

1910. Would you propose that each family should cook in the same room which you gave them?—Yes; then they would not come into collision with one another; and their children would be brought up much more respectably by keeping them by themselves. At the same time, I think it would be well to have the school-room as near as possible to the married buildings.

ADULT AND INFANT SCHOOLS, AND SCHOOLMASTERS' QUARTERS.

1911. Would you have a separate school for the infants and for the adults?—They might be in the same building, but I would have two separate rooms.

1912. Do you think it would be desirable to have an adult school near the married quarters?—There would be no objection to the school being at the end quarter, because they could not commit any impropriety.

1913. The question does not refer to impropriety; they are not engaged in school at the same hour, generally: do not you think the children would interrupt the men by making a certain amount of noise?—I think not; I think if there were two school-rooms, one for the adults and the other for the infants, it would answer all the purposes.

1914. Do you think that one good sized room, with a strong partition or screen

screen in the middle of it, would answer the object?—No, I would have two separate rooms and a passage between.

1915. What is your reason for that arrangement; as we understand the soldiers are not in school at the same hour as the infants are, why would not one room answer?—I do not think that that is the case; I think you had better have two rooms, because a parade may be ordered at such an hour sometimes as to interfere with the children's school; the regiment may be ordered out at eight or nine o'clock and come home at eleven or twelve; there could be then no school till two o'clock, and if they came to school at two o'clock they would come in with the children.

1916. Supposing a room large enough, what would be your objection to having one large room with a strong screen or movable partition in the middle of it?—I think the noise of the children would interrupt the adults in their studies.

1917. Have you ever been in barracks where there was what was called a Chapel School, that is to say, a building appropriated to the purposes both of Divine worship and of a school?—No.

1918. Do you think there is any objection to an arrangement of that sort?—No, I think it would answer very well.

1919. Have you ever heard of it?—Yes; there is an instance of it in the Military Asylum now.

1920. Have you heard that it has been established at Sheffield Barracks?—No; I have only been a short time home from India.

Quartermaster
Wm. Thompson.

12 May 1855.

REGIMENTAL LIBRARY AND SOLDIERS' READING-ROOM.

1921. Would you have a separate non-commissioned officers' or sergeants' library and reading-room, or would you have one for the regiment in common?—Taking the sergeants' mess, provided you gave them one good room for a mess-room, and a little room as an ante-room, they could use that as a reading-room and library for themselves; then there should be a kitchen to answer the purpose of cooking in, with a small room attached for the mess-waiter, and a little cellar; that would be sufficient for the sergeants' mess. Then the men's library would be one large room with shelves in it, which would answer all the purposes, with librarian's quarters attached.

GUARD-ROOM, PRISONERS' ROOMS, CELLS, AND ORDERLY-ROOM.

1922. Is there any suggestion which you would make as to the guard-room, orderly-room, and prisoners' cells?—Yes; I think the guard-rooms at present are generally too small, and they are so constructed, that if any riotous man is brought in, he is in the guard-room, and he annoys the guard the whole night perhaps.

1923. You think that there should be a prisoners'-room?—A prisoners'-room attached to the guard-room.

1924. In addition to a good strong lock-up-room?—Yes, and three or four cells.

1925. And the lock-up-room should have something upon which a man could lie down?—Yes; a sort of guard-bed.

1926. Would you think it necessary, in addition to that strong lock-up-room, and in addition to the cells, to provide a room where prisoners waiting for court-martial, or that kind of thing, whom it was not desirable to keep in solitary confinement, could be kept; do not they now generally live with the guard?—Yes.

1927. Do not they take up the accommodation of the guard?—They do.

1928. Do not you think, in reference to that consideration, that it would be desirable either to make the guard-room larger than the actual number of the guard would require, or to have an additional room in the guard-house?—I would have an additional room in the guard-house for the prisoners waiting trial, besides the lock-up-room, because men may be brought in drunk when a man is preparing his defence, or something of that kind; and it is a disturbance to him.

1929. How many guard-rooms do you think it desirable to provide for 1,000 men?—I would have one main guard-room close to the main gate, and I would have a guard-room constructed for about six men at the back gate.

Quartermaster
Wm. Thompson.

12 May 1855.

1930. How many men would you have at the main gate?—You could not do with less than about eight sentries; it would be about 27.

1931. You would have to provide for about 16 men?—Yes, because there would be one-third on sentry; there would be 16 and two sergeants, the corporal, and the drummer, that would be about 20; the other guard-room might be for a sergeant, corporal, and six men; that would be at the rear.

1932. About eight?—Yes.

1933. That is to say, you think that guard accommodation should be provided for about 24 men in the barracks, distributed between the two guard-rooms?—Yes, the main guard having the accommodation for the prisoners.

1934. It would not be necessary to have any such accommodation in the second guard?—No; near the main guard the orderly-room might be constructed, so that on a wet day the men could go along to the orderly-room without exposing themselves to the wet; you might put the orderly-room under the same building, and have a covered way right round.

1935. At all events there should be some cover?—Yes; then in the orderly-room there might be a second room for the commanding officer.

1936. Do you think that the commanding officer requires a second room in the orderly room?—Yes; there are many letters there which should not be shown about the orderly-room, where there are clerks; many a thing is wanted to be said which it is not desirable that the clerks should hear.

1937. Do not you think the best plan would be to have a good sized orderly-room where the commanding officer would usually sit, and to have a small closet or ante-room off it, which he could occasionally use?—You would find that if there was a small room the colonel would appropriate it to his own use at all times of the day; it would be much better that he should sit there himself, away from the clerks, because if he is speaking to any one it does not interrupt the clerks in their work.

1938. Another room has been suggested, namely, a court-martial-room in connexion with the orderly-room; do you think that desirable?—Yes, it is very necessary, because in the way that the courts-martial sit now, they appropriate either the officers' mess-room or ante-room, and put the officers to a great deal of inconvenience at times; if you make it a court-martial-room, it is available for either general or regimental purposes.

1939. That you would have in the same room as the orderly-room?—Yes, because it is handy for anything; if you want any records from the orderly-room, they are upon the spot.

DIVINE WORSHIP.

1940. Is there any suggestion with reference to the accommodation for Divine worship which you would make?—A chapel school would answer very well, I think; you might make the chapel an adult school, and have the infant school by itself.

QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

1941. With reference to the quartermaster's stores and offices, what amount of accommodation in the way of office accommodation would you require?—I think that one large room, about 36 feet long by about 20 broad, would be sufficient for all the purposes, with shelves and pegs arranged in it, and a little office at one end.

1942. Do you think it advisable that it should be attached to your quarters, or would it be equally convenient, or more convenient, to have it away from them?—I think the present arrangement would do very well.

1943. And that store should be pretty central in the barrack?—Yes.

1944. Would you have one office covered off from the store-room?—No, I think it would answer in the store-room, just fitted up as an office inside the room.

1945. Then you can see all that is going on?—Yes; you can open the door, and go and issue whatever is required at once.

1946. The room should be well aired and well ventilated?—These buildings would all be better raised from the ground about two or three feet.

1947. The barrack generally?—Yes.

1948. Is not a basement storey desirable?—Yes.

1949. Does

1949. Does it not increase the dryness of the rooms of the barracks?—Yes, and it prevents the boards rotting.

1950. Is not there a certain portion of barrack stores which take no harm from damp?—I think almost everything would take harm from damp.

Quartermaster
Wm. Thompson.

12 May 1855.

BARRACKMASTER'S QUARTERS.

1951. Have you any suggestion to make with regard to the barrackmaster's quarters; what amount of storage do you think the barrackmaster requires in a barrack for 1,000 men; is that a subject to which you have given your attention much?—I have seen these things; I think that two rooms of about the same size as the quartermaster's would be sufficient.

1952. Seven rooms have been suggested?—That accommodation might be required for the purposes there contemplated.

1953. And it would require an office besides that?—Yes, and likewise one for the barrack-sergeants.

1954. And quarters for the barrack-sergeants?—Yes; and they require something equal to the sergeant-major and quartermaster-sergeant, because they are old discharged soldiers, and require some superior accommodation.

1955. Is there any position in the barracks in which you think the barrackmaster's stores should be placed?—In one angle at all times.

1956. Pretty nearly central?—It would be far better at an angle of the barracks, because they could have their coal-yard and everything there.

1957. Near one of the entrances?—Yes, the rear entrance; because it would then prevent the carts coming in at the main gate; you would not cut up your square by having carts coming through with coals, and everything of the kind.

1958. Looking to the convenience of the troops, is there any alteration with respect to the barrackmaster's stores which strikes you as making them more convenient for the troops?—No; if they were placed in that position I think it would answer all the purposes, because the men would see that place at a distance, and it would prevent any cutting up of the square, and the barrackmaster would have his coal-store, and everything of that kind, in one angle of the barracks, and would be well protected.

KITCHENS AND BAKEHOUSES.

1959. With reference to kitchens, have you any suggestion to make?—Yes; I think if you could construct the kitchens close to the rear of the men's barracks, and if each company had a kitchen to itself, so as to be responsible for the cleaning of it, it would be desirable.

1960. Would you have any objection to a kitchen being attached to two or three companies, inasmuch as you could have the same responsibility fixed upon the same body of men?—It would do if you had three companies in the one building.

1961. Do you think it should be a detached building?—I think there might be a back door, and that it might be even made to open into the passage of the men's barracks, and leaving a door on the other side for the cooks to come in to clear away anything which they might want.

1962. Do you see any objection to having the kitchens under the apartments where the men live in the same building?—None whatever; I think it would be a great convenience.

1963. Do you think that that is as good or better, or not so good a plan as having them in a detached building, with a covered passage?—If for one company, near the barracks may be as well, but for three companies, I would have the building detached.

1964. Do you mean on account of the additional heat?—Yes.

1965. Have you ever seen the system tried, of baking the bread for the men in the barracks?—Yes, in Bermuda.

1966. Did you find it answer?—Not at all.

1967. Why?—The soldiers were employed to bake the bread, and they had no redress when it was bad or wrong.

1968. Did it often happen that it went wrong?—Frequently; it was both badly baked and sour, and everything else; they were forced to put up with it.

1969. Then you do not think that it would be a good system to introduce the

Quartermaster
Wm. Thompson.

12 May 1855.

baking of bread in barracks?—No; you would have great complaints, I think, if you did.

1970. With a view to the requirements of the service, do you think it would be advisable to have some mode of teaching the men for the sake of the practice of the thing, in order that when a regiment went upon service, they might have the command of a certain number of bakers?—You see that men go on board a ship who never made a pudding in their lives; they very soon learn it when necessity compels them, and I think the same thing would happen when they went upon service.

1971. Do not you find, as a matter of fact, that in most regiments of the line there are men of almost every trade which you can name?—Yes.

1972. Do not you think that if it was the habit of the service, they could have bakers in each regiment?—I do not think it would answer in service, because you cannot get soldiers to attend to those things as contractors would.

1973. We understand you to say that as a general principle it would not be desirable that the bread should be baked by the soldiers?—No.

1974. You think that the contract system would give more satisfaction to the men?—Yes.

1975. Therefore you do not think it desirable to have bread ovens for the purpose of baking the bread?—No.

1976. As to the bread which you say was bad at Bermuda, do not you attribute that to the inexperience of the men who baked the bread?—I attribute it to their carelessness, because it was sometimes very good; there was no redress when it was bad.

1977. At present the soldier has but one mode of cooking?—That is all.

1978. Do you think it desirable to fit up the kitchens in such a way that he could vary his style of cooking?—Yes, so as to bake or roast; because otherwise he has one thing every day; it is nothing but boiled meat and soup the whole year round.

1979. Is there any other suggestion which you would like to make with respect to kitchens and cooking?—Nothing beyond what I have already stated.

BATHS, WASH-HOUSES, AND DRYING-ROOMS.

1980. In addition to the ablution-rooms and lavatories which we have already spoken of, and the couple of baths attached to them, do you think it would be desirable to have a general bath establishment where men could have a plunge bath, for instance?—No; I think that is not required, because you have ample accommodation in your bath-rooms; two baths are quite sufficient for the purposes of a company.

1981. At present a large proportion of the stores of the barrack is washed by contract, is it not?—It is all done by contract.

1982. Do you think it would be desirable to establish a washing-house and drying-rooms on the new principles, where the entire washing, both of the men's personal clothes and of their bedding and stores, could be carried on within the barracks, and in which their wives could assist?—I think it would be a very desirable object; because it would employ the soldiers' wives and give them something for their trouble.

1983. Do you ever find any inconvenience at present from the men, when they are on duty, getting wet through in their great coats and having no means of drying them?—Yes.

1984. Would you think it a good plan to have, in connexion with that washing and drying establishment, a room where, if such a thing occurred, the men could have their clothes thoroughly dried in a short time?—I think it would be a very excellent thing to have a place of that kind.

WORKSHOPS.

1985. You have master tailors, and master shoemakers, and master armourers in your regiment, have you not?—Yes.

1986. Do you think it desirable to have shops for each of those persons?—Yes.

1987. What sized room would you propose; would the size of an ordinary barrack-room be sufficient?—That would be rather too large for the tailors' or shoemakers'

shoemakers' shop. For the tailor a room about 24 feet long and about 20 broad, I think, would be sufficient.

1988. Supposing that it was architecturally inconvenient to build that sized room, a barrack-room would be amply sufficient?—Yes.

1989. Would you think that an ordinary barrack-room partitioned off would do for both the tailors and the shoemakers?—No.

1990. You would have one for each?—Yes.

1991. Do not you require a very small room for the shoemakers, much less than for the tailors?—Yes.

1992. At all events, if you gave each of them a barrack-room it would be more than sufficient?—Yes; but the master armourer's buildings should be built separately, because there are a forge, and those things connected with them.

BALL-COURT AND GYMNASIUM AND FENCING-SCHOOL.

1993. We suppose you think it desirable to provide all sorts of amusements for the men in the way of a ball-court or cricket-ground, and a gymnasium?—Yes; I think those are very necessary; I think you cannot keep the men too well employed.

1994. A fencing-room has been suggested?—Yes; you might have them all together, with the racket-court, by having partitions at the side walls.

1995. It has also been suggested that a racket-court should be provided for the officers?—That is necessary; they have no place for amusement.

STABLES.

1996. Is there any suggestion which you would like to make as to stables for the mounted officers?—I think the stables for the mounted officers should be near their own quarters, in the rear of their quarters; you might construct each stable for two or three horses, and have a little room above for the groom, and a hay-loft. It is rather inconvenient when you have to send an officer's orderly perhaps half a mile or a mile for his horse, just at the time when he requires it; whereas if he had his groom and his stable near he could go off at once.

PRIVIES, DRAINS, AND SEWERAGE.

1997. Is there any suggestion with regard to privies, and that description of accommodation, which you would make?—I think that is a thing which requires great consideration. They might be so constructed as to be at a distance from the barracks, and the urinals a little nearer, with a constant flow of water going through the urinals.

1998. Do not you think the privies should be so near the barracks as to admit of a covered way?—You could do that within 50 or 60 yards.

1999. Have you ever seen water-closets tried in barracks?—Yes; I saw them at Richmond the other day in the field officers' quarters.

2000. How did they answer?—I thought them very foul.

2001. Do not they answer there?—No; I thought the smell was very bad. I think if you introduce water-closets into any of the officers' quarters, you will find them a very great nuisance in a very short time.

2002. How then is an officer to be accommodated?—You could have in the rear little privies.

2003. Is there any other suggestion which you have to make with reference to this branch of our inquiry?—No.

LIGHTING, HEATING, VENTILATION, AND SUPPLY OF WATER.

2004. What do you think the best way of lighting barracks?—I think gas would be a great improvement. In Birmingham they had them lit up with gas when I was there the other day.

2005. Do not you think that when lighting is carried on by gas, it is very desirable that there should be some one person connected with the barrack department, who should have charge of all the lighting in the barracks?—Yes; it is so at Birmingham. From moving so frequently, a stranger might turn the gas in a wrong manner, and cause destruction.

2006. Is there any suggestion which you would make with regard to heating the rooms; how would you have the rooms heated; would you have open fire-places or stoves?—I prefer open fireplaces at all times to stoves.

Quartermaster
Wm. Thompson.

12 May 1855.

2007. Do you think that one fireplace in a room, calculated to hold one-fourth of the company, is sufficient?—No, it is insufficient.

2008. Supposing there were two fireplaces, is the present supply of coal sufficient to keep them constantly at work?—No.

2009. What additional portion of coal would you suggest?—They now allow in the winter season 260lbs. of coal a week for 12 men; then they add one-third for cooking. The same thing occurs in the summer, when they only allow them about 140lbs.; they only allow one-third in addition to that for cooking, whereas it takes the same quantity of coal to cook in the summer as it does in the winter.

2010. What extra proportion would you say should be given, one-fourth or one-third?—I should say at least one-third more, and then by appropriating the 24 men to this room it gives them the advantage of two fires instead of one, and on a warm day probably they would not require to light both.

2011. Besides the heating of the rooms, do not you think it would be very desirable, and for the advantage of the men's health, that the passages should be heated in some way?—Yes, if it is practicable.

2012. Is there not generally a great deal of draught about the barrack-room?—Yes.

2013. That is caused in consequence of the door being opened?—Yes.

2014. If your rooms were larger, you would consequently require two fireplaces, or at any rate greater warmth than the present fireplace would afford?—Yes.

2015. With regard to ventilation, have you turned your attention to that subject?—I should say it should always take place from the top as much as possible.

2016. As to the supply of water, what do you say?—There ought to be an abundance of water wherever there are so many men congregated together.

BARRACK REPAIRS.

2017. Have you ever considered to what extent soldiers might be employed in their leisure hours in repairing the ordinary casual damages done to the barracks?—I do not think that would answer in any way, because sometimes the repairs are so extensive that it requires practical and good men to do those things.

REGIMENTAL INFIRMARY.

2018. With regard to the regimental hospital, have you any suggestion to make?—Yes; the regimental hospitals which I have seen as yet have been far too limited in space, and in the next place, there is not one of them that has a surgeon's quarters attached to it in any way; they frequently have had to send a mile, or two or three miles, for a doctor. I think that a regimental hospital should be so constructed that a doctor could always be got at, even if you put the three there.

2019. At any rate, you think that one should reside in the hospital?—Yes; one, certainly, if not three.

2020. When you say the space is too limited, do you mean that there are not a sufficient number of wards, or that the wards are too small?—They are both too small and not in sufficient number.

2021. What extent of accommodation do you think should be provided for a hospital?—In 1,000 men you may always reckon upon 60 to 70 sick; and then you have ophthalmia and venereal cases, and recruits joining with itch cases; you would require about 12 rooms; viz.,

Seven wards, 26 by 20 feet, for 10 men each.

Two small wards, 13 by 10, for five men each.

Three small water-closets constructed in passages.

One surgery, 13 by 10, fitted up with shelves.

One store-room, 16 by 16, with shelves, a lock-up cupboard to keep groceries, wine, beer, &c. in.

One hospital sergeant's room, 16 by 16, with fireplace.

Kitchen, 18 by 16, with kitchen dresser, a large fireplace with oven, two coppers for cooking in, and a large copper for heating water for warm baths.

Ablution-room detached: dead-house; privies.

CANTEENS.

Quartermaster
Wm. Thompson.

12 May 1855.

2022. What is your opinion as a regimental officer with regard to the desirableness of establishing canteens in connexion with barracks?—Barracks are generally built near towns at the present time.

2023. It is intended for the future that they should not be in the immediate neighbourhood of towns?—It would then be necessary to have a canteen, and one on rather a large scale.

2024. Have you any knowledge of the regulations under which the canteen-men now hold the canteens from the Government?—They pay so much for every 10 men.

2025. Do you think that that is a good system?—No; because I think by that there is an imposition upon the soldier in a great measure.

2026. You think that a canteen is necessary under the circumstances which we have mentioned?—Absolutely necessary.

2027. And you think that if it were given at a fair rent, and the rent were made dependent upon the number of men, the canteen-man could supply the troops at a fair price, and give them a good article?—Yes; which he cannot do at the present time. He pays in the first instance for rent, then he pays taxation besides, and so much for every 10 men; I believe now it is as much as 10s. 6d. a month for 10 men; therefore he cannot do that and serve the men with a good article at as cheap a rate as is done in the town.

2028. Then your opinion is that Government ought not to try to make a profit of the canteen?—No, they ought not, because it is a direct taxation upon the soldier.

2029. What extent of accommodation do you think there should be in the canteen building?—For 1,000 soldiers you would want at least a room 60 feet long for the privates; then you ought to have a room for the corporals, and another for the sergeants.

2030. And a grocery shop?—Yes; I would have all those places in addition; you should have one bar for the liquor, and another for the grocery; in addition to which, for keeping the bread and potatoes and all those things, there should be four or five different stores; a regular store-shop.

2031. And quarters for the canteen-man?—And quarters for the canteen-man in the same building, and a large cellar for his beer, because a great quantity of beer is required for so many men, as they are allowed nothing else but beer.

2032. You would confine the liquor sold there to beer?—Yes; and even for selling beer I do not think the canteen should be open until after twelve o'clock in the day; that would be for the commanding officer's consideration.

2033. You would have it with the proviso that the canteen-man should not sell spirits?—Yes, I should not be an advocate for selling spirits in a canteen.

2034. Is there any general suggestion which you would like to make in addition to the evidence that you have given?—With respect to the powder magazine, it might be put in a place by itself away from any other buildings.

2035. It is, of course, necessary to have one?—Yes, because you are obliged to have so much ammunition on hand at a time, spring and autumn allowance.

2036. You do not propose that the magazine should be near the other stores?—No; it should be always in a place by itself, so that it could be partitioned off, and no one should have access to it but those who were authorised.

[The Witness withdrew.]

Major Robert John Little, Barrackmaster, Woolwich Marines; Examined.

2037. WOOLWICH is a new barrack, is it not?—It is a modern barrack; it is differently constructed from any other barrack in the kingdom, and it is heated by warm air; I have a steam-engine and eight furnaces, which are working on an average four months in the year; the other eight months we use a wheel turned by hand to ventilate the barracks; at about six o'clock in the morning it is given in charge of one of my engineers with a couple of men, who turn it for an hour, driving all the foul air off through flues which we have near the ceiling.

2038. Do you find that that system answers?—No; I think it is a thorough failure.

2039. It is for heating as well as ventilating, is it not?—Yes.

Major R. J. Little.

Major R. J. Little.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

12 May 1855.

2040. Do you think yourself, and do you find from the experience of officers who have lived in your barracks, that the accommodation there provided is sufficient?—Yes, I think it is quite ample.

2041. What number of rooms do you provide in those barracks for each class of commissioned officers?—For the first commandant, the second commandant, three field officers, 12 captains, and 24 subalterns.

2042. What accommodation do you provide for each rank?—We give a house to each of the field officers; the commandant has a separate house.

2043. What accommodation do you give to the field officers?—An eight-roomed house to each; our corps has been so slow in its promotion that by the time a man reaches the rank of lieutenant-colonel he is a very old person indeed.

2044. What accommodation do you provide for the captains?—To each captain we give two rooms; one room has no fireplace in it; there is one room opening into the other with a kitchen; each subaltern has a room, and two subalterns have a kitchen between them. The room contains a part which is cut off from a second room.

2045. They are back to back?—Yes; and you take off about one-fourth of a room, and that holds an iron bedstead and a washhand-stand, and so on. It forms a recess, and there is a rod thrown across with a curtain, so that the man dresses while the servant is lighting the fire. That I suggested, and it is very much approved of indeed; I have brought with me a return of the officers rooms (*producing the same*).

2046. This is calculated for 1,000 men, is it not?—Yes.

2047. Have they a mess?—Yes; we have two mess-rooms; we have below a room divided into two parts, which answers for officers, when they are few at quarters, to mess in; they can use one or the other room; and above that is a very large room; attached to that is the kitchen and cooking department.

2048. Is the cooking department well arranged, in your opinion?—Tolerably.

2049. Should you recommend it as a model?—No, I should not, because I do not think the scullery is good, or the pantry; those places are not ventilated.

2050. Are they on the basement storey?—Yes.

2051. They are deficient in their construction?—Yes, I think so.

2052. And too far off from the mess-room?—Yes.

2053. Is it the custom of the Admiralty to provide any furniture in the officers' quarters?—Yes; I supply the officers with a certain scale of furniture.

2054. At the expense of the Government?—At the expense of the Government.

2055. Is it the habit of the Admiralty to provide extra articles of furniture to an officer's quarters, such as a permanent bedstead?—Yes.

2056. Drawers?—There are cupboards.

2057. Washing apparatus?—No.

2058. In fact, the Admiralty provide no more for an officer's barrack-room than the Ordnance department do?—Yes, I believe they do. I believe the Ordnance do not give so much as we do; for instance, each marine officer has an iron bedstead.

2059. Do you provide a bedstead of a different description for the officers than what the soldiers sleep on?—Yes, very different.

2060. Is it your opinion that it would be desirable to give to an officer's quarters those permanent articles of furniture, for the purpose of preventing, in case of a regiment moving, the officer transporting those articles with him?—Yes; and I think it is also desirable that they should have the bedding supplied. When the militia officers came into Deptford barracks, they had not any bedding; I lent them bedding; they came from Lancaster.

2061. The present furniture supplied by the Admiralty is not sufficient for an officer's comfort, is it?—I think not.

2062. And you think it would be advisable that furniture sufficient for an officer's comfort should be supplied in his barrack-room?—Yes, I think so, because very often officers lose their baggage carrying it with them, and they have nothing to lie on.

2063. We will enumerate some articles which have been mentioned; will you state whether you think they should be supplied: a bedstead, a chest of drawers, a cupboard, four chairs, two tables, a bath, a washhand-stand and fittings, and

and a tub?—I think two tables in a subaltern's room would be found inconvenient. Major *R. J. Little*.

12 May 1855.

2064. An officer requires a small table for the purpose of putting his looking-glass and his articles for dressing upon, in addition to the table which would naturally stand in the centre of his room?—As to a tub, that would break to pieces, and they would soon destroy anything less strong than a barrack pail, and object to pay barrack damages.

2065. Do you think that one of the tin baths would be a good thing?—I think if officers want them, they should supply them themselves; you would find that no care would be taken of them, and it would involve the barrack-master in a great deal of damage, and so on; I have understood that the artillery do not supply mops and brooms, and those things, and have not done so for a long time, in consequence of the very careless way in which officers have dealt with them; we supply them all, but I see that regiments coming into my barracks at Deptford bring their mops and different things; I do not think it a desirable plan.

2066. Have you any water-closets in the officers' quarters?—Yes, in all.

2067. How do you find them answer?—They answer very well; I think it requires restriction as to the repairs of the water-closets in this way; Sir William Reid found that the artillery had water-closets in a number of field-officers' quarters; they were very expensive, and he contracts for them; if the contractor states that the damage is unfair, he repairs it, and calls upon the party to pay it; if it is a fair damage, the Government pay it. I understand that that has worked very well indeed.

2068. You do not find any inconvenience from the water-closets?—Officers are very careless; they very often want repair when they ought not; my own does not in my own house.

2069. You find no bad smells from them?—No.

2070. Do you think it desirable that a water-closet should be provided in the officers' quarters?—I think so.

2071. Is there a separate closet for each quarter?—No; the captains' quarters have two closets on the entrance floor.

2072. Do you keep the doors locked?—No, they are never locked; the fact is, they are open to a great many persons; we have water-closets for the kitchens also, in the officers' quarters.

2073. Are they self-acting?—No; the best water-closet of that kind, which I should propose for the servants, would be Fife's; that has a balance valve; it is weighted, and when a certain quantity of water enters, it clears itself; I have two of those for the women at Deptford; they were attached to the men's barracks; I have divided them to make them respectable, and to make them as nice as I could; they have been there many years, and have never wanted any repair.

2074. Is there any other suggestion which occurs to you with regard to an improvement in the officers' quarters?—I should remove the asphalte; we have asphalte floors; our barrack is fire-proof, and built on arches, and those arches are covered with asphalte; they are exceedingly cold; it is not porous; it is not like brick; it is a thorough failure; we have taken up six floors of the men's rooms; the asphalte answers well for store-rooms, as it prevents rats, mice, or other vermin eating through, and is very dry.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

2075. With regard to the non-commissioned officers, is there any difference in the accommodation which you provide, between that for the staff non-commissioned officers and for the battalion?—Yes, we give them a separate dwelling.

2076. Will you name the rank of each man, and state what accommodation you give?—We have two sergeant-majors, the quartermaster-sergeant, and the barrack-sergeant; we give them each two rooms and a wash-house, open to all; but I think myself that that is not accommodation enough for men who hold that staff; they are the prime men of the corps; my barrack-sergeant, who is one of the best men in the service, has a family of three children; he has two rooms.

2077. Do not you think, with regard to the barrack-sergeant, that it would be better, in building barracks, to accommodate him as a permanent officer, apart from the accommodation provided for the other officers?—Yes, I should accommodate him over my own stores; he is at present removed from me.

Major R. J. Little.

12 May 1855.

2078. Take the battalion officers?—There would be the sergeant-major, the quartermaster-sergeant, the paymaster-sergeant, and the armourer-sergeant; I scarcely know what the staff is.

2079. The orderly-room clerk and the drum-major?—Yes.

2080. What accommodation would you suggest for those?—I should give them three rooms each. For the guards they have built rooms for their married people, and they give them two or three rooms.

2081. That is a private affair?—Yes.

2082. When you say three rooms each to a non-commissioned officer, you only give one room to a subaltern?—Yes, but they are not married men; the staff-sergeants are all married men.

2083. Suppose a subaltern happens to be married?—Then he lives out of barracks of course.

2084. With regard to the pay-sergeants of companies, have you those in the Marines?—No, we have grand divisions; we divide all our companies into four grand divisions, and we have staff-sergeants.

2085. How many men have you in each of your companies?—I think 80 odd privates; we have only broken numbers at head-quarters; we have so many companies. At Woolwich there are 27 companies, and men at head-quarters belonging to those companies are divided into four grand divisional companies; each grand division has one pay-sergeant.

2086. To each company is there not one pay-sergeant?—Yes.

2087. What accommodation do you provide for them?—They live out of barracks.

2088. Supposing those pay-sergeants to live in barracks, what accommodation would you provide for them?—They would have a lobby.

2089. What do you mean by a lobby?—A portion cut off from a passage.

2090. Does it consist of one room or two rooms, or what?—One room.

2091. Do you think that the pay-sergeants ought to have a single room detached from the men?—Yes.

2092. Are there not certain stores in the charge of the pay-sergeant of a company?—Yes; each grand division sergeant has a strong iron patent chest for money and books.

2093. Should he not have a store-room attached to his quarters for those, in addition to the room in which he lives?—Yes; we have one very large general store-room for the whole barracks.

2094. Do you think that that is convenient?—No.

2095. You think that the pay-sergeants of companies should have a room to live in, and a store if possible at hand; that would be the most convenient arrangement?—Yes.

2096. How do you accommodate the ordinary company-sergeants?—They are accommodated in lobbies in the same way; they superintend two rooms; they have two rooms and a kitchen: that is the way the barrack is divided; those men have a lobby on the floor of the two sleeping-rooms.

2097. Then you have no sergeants living in the rooms with the men?—Yes, a single man sleeps there; we have a sergeants' mess, but they sleep in the barrack-rooms of the men, to superintend them; that is to say, those who are not married.

2098. Is there any railed off space for them?—No; they have a common bed like the men.

2099. Do they like that?—Yes; it suits our service, for when the men go on board ship they sleep in a hammock with their own men. I think it desirable that the sergeants and corporals should sleep in the room with the men, as otherwise they are not looked after.

2100. You said that the sergeants had a mess?—Yes.

2101. Is that confined to the sergeants?—Yes; the corporals mess with the men.

2102. What mess accommodation do you provide?—Two rooms.

2103. A dining-room and a sort of ante-room?—Yes.

2104. Is there a kitchen attached to the sergeants' mess?—No; they cook in the dining-room.

2105. Do not you think that objectionable?—It would be better if they had a kitchen.

MEN'S QUARTERS.

Major R. J. Little.

12 May 1855.

2106. With reference to the privates; how many do you place in each sleeping-room?—We have had all sorts of arrangements; we have had 18 men and 19 men, and now the barracks have 20 beds in a room; they are exceedingly crowded, and it involves a great deal of trouble and labour on my department in moving about the bedsteads; I think myself a barrack should be appropriated; I would not give more than 12 men to a room myself.

2107. Why?—Because men are more social and more happy than in large numbers; there is always less damage.

2108. We are talking of the line; are not companies divided into sections of 25 men each, supposing them to consist of 100 men?—Yes.

2109. Do not you think it would be desirable on that account to maintain in the barrack-room the same division as on parade?—Instead of 24 I would have 12; I would have a sub-division.

2110. What is your reason for that?—The men agree better than in a large number; they are less interrupted; for instance, at Woolwich we have a very good library indeed, and the men read a great deal, and I am convinced that there is a great want of comfort in the number of men in their rooms; our rooms are a great deal too narrow; when the bedsteads are down there is scarcely room for a table.

2111. Would your opinion be, that supposing your rooms were made larger in proportion to the number of men who were sleeping in those rooms, it would still be desirable to have only 12 men in a room whatever its size might be?—That would occupy too much space; you would lose more ground than you could afford; if I commanded a regiment, I would by all means have 12 men in a room.

2112. Is it your opinion that whatever the space might be which was afforded to the men in the barrack-room, the men themselves would be more comfortable with 12 in a room than with 24?—I think they would.

2113. Supposing you had two fireplaces to 24 men, and every accommodation which could be afforded, you still think 12 men more desirable than 24?—Yes; the disadvantage of the Woolwich Barracks is this, that we have two sleeping-rooms and one kitchen, the kitchen holding 40 men; on one floor there are two rooms; below is the kitchen; one room is very tidy and nice, and the men are very orderly; but those men who occupy the two rooms are at dinner-time and messing thrown together; they never agree; they spread their tables over the kitchen, and there they sit down; they do not sit down in two groups, but they sit down helter skelter.

2114. We understand that the men mess in the kitchen; have they anything in the way of day-room accommodation, in addition to the kitchen?—No; the kitchen is their day-room; they smoke there, and everything of that kind; they do not smoke in their bed-rooms.

2115. Is not what you describe as the kitchen really a day-room, and of the same size as the barrack-room?—Exactly; it is under one of the barrack-rooms.

2116. Have you had any experience of the system where men dine in their barrack-rooms?—Yes. I have been 26 years barrackmaster, and 14 years 1st lieutenant, and quartermaster before that.

2117. What is the opinion of the men at Woolwich between the two systems?—All the men that I have asked prefer the old system, where they cook in their rooms; and I believe myself that that is a better system; we carry on that system at Plymouth and Chatham now.

2118. Cooking in the bed-room?—Yes, in the general room.

2119. Do not you find it very hard to ventilate the room?—The ventilation is better than it is without it. At Woolwich we have no fireplace in the sleeping-rooms, and the inconvenience of that is very great; they are warmed with warm air.

2120. Then we understand that the men lose what every Englishman thinks almost an essential of life, namely, the sociability of an open fireplace?—Yes.

2121. Supposing there was a fireplace in the room, do not you think the men would prefer sleeping in a separate room, to having the fumes of cooking?—No. We have attics, which are sometimes appropriated to store-rooms and other purposes, and when we have been very full of men, when we have had

Major R. J. Little. more than 1,000 men, we have fitted them up as barrack-rooms ; the men had to carry water, and everything which they took to those rooms, up three storeys ; they had to bring down the dirty water, and everything of that kind ; but the men quite fought for those rooms, who should get the attics ; the men preferred those rooms, although they had to carry up every drop of water they used there.

12 May 1855.

2122. Those rooms have fireplaces?—Yes, because they had fires.

2123. Do not you think the preference might arise from that circumstance, and not from the mere fact of their cooking there?—Yes ; and the fewer number of men in the room, and not interfering with the kitchen.

2124. Supposing you had abundant space for the men in their bed-rooms, and fireplaces, and a kitchen, do not you think that the men would be more comfortable, not cooking in their bed-rooms?—Yes, I think they would. I will mention another inconvenience of the sleeping-rooms not having a fireplace, which is, the very great dirt, and the very disagreeable spitting ; men spit about ; all the lower part of the room you are obliged to wash, whereas, when the men spit in the fireplace, it is swept up with the ashes.

2125. We understand that your opinion on the whole would be, that a good large airy barrack-room, in which the men would eat their dinner, and have a fireplace, round which they might sit, would be about the most comfortable accommodation which you could afford the soldier, in his own opinion?—Yes.

2126. With regard to the practical effect of these cooking-kitchens or day-rooms ; after the men have dined, are they at all made use of in the afternoon and evening by the men?—Yes ; they are constantly there ; they have their coffee there at four o'clock, and they sit there till the lights are nearly out.

2127. Independently of their meals, they have a fire there, and sit round and smoke there?—Yes.

2128. Have you at all observed that they read there?—No ; they must read in their bed-rooms, or in their library ; we have two libraries.

2129. As to the practical effect, you do not find that men take their books from the library, and read there?—No ; they could not read in their kitchen, there is so much noise ; there are 36 or 40 men.

2130. Then the effect is, that during the course of the evening half the company may be found staying in their day-room?—Yes.

2131. Supposing that you had not got that day-room, is it your opinion that those 36 men, some of whom are now found sitting in their day-room, would be found sitting in their barrack-rooms?—Yes, I suppose they would. There are a great many men who are always out of barracks, because our drills are twice a day ; and when the drills are over they take a stroll.

2132. It being an admitted thing, to some extent at any rate, that it is desirable to encourage soldiers to remain in, and make as much use as possible of their barracks, having the means of making themselves comfortable there round a fire, and having the means of smoking there, is it not an inducement to them to remain in their room rather than to go into the pot-houses outside at Woolwich?—Yes ; I think it has that influence.

2133. At the same time, if you had a fire in the barrack-room, and larger accommodation in the barrack-room, and if the men were allowed to smoke in the barrack-room, would not that give them as much inducement as the day-room would give to remain in the barrack-room?—Yes, I think it would give them more.

2134. Do you find that the existence of the day-room produces an indisposition to allow men unrestricted access to their barrack-rooms?—No ; the barrack-rooms are always open.

2135. What provision do you make in the Woolwich Barracks for the men washing their persons?—We have two lavatories ; that arrangement is one of the best things in the barracks.

2136. What is the nature of those lavatories?—There are very large cisterns through the centre of a building, and on each side washhand-stands are let in.

2137. How many men can wash there?—We have 80 ; 40 in each lavatory.

2138. Do you find that sufficient for 1,000 men?—Yes.

2139. How are those rooms situated with reference to the barrack-room?—They are in the rear of the barracks.

2140. Then a man has to go out to get to them?—Yes.

2141. Do you find any inconvenience from that?—I think not.

2142. Do not you think it would be more comfortable on a frosty morning if a man could wash himself without going into the open air?—I do not think so. Major R. J. Little.

12 May 1855.

2143. Do not you think he is more likely to wash himself if the lavatory is attached to the passage in which he resides?—You might have it in the passage, but it would not be desirable; it would create a great nuisance.

2144. You find 80 sufficient accommodation?—Yes.

2145. In addition to that accommodation, have you anything in the way of a bath where a man can wash himself all over?—Yes, we have two baths, and they were made so large, that it requires so much water to fill them, that we have never used them. I would have them reduced to the smallest possible scale; because, when a man sits down, he displaces so much water, that really very little water comparatively answers the purpose. It is a very large slate bath. I think myself that if there were in the lavatory places fitted up that a man might just retire and scrub himself, it would be a very much better thing. At Woolwich we cannot supply the bath with water. The expense would be so enormous that you could not supply baths.

2146. Warm baths?—You could not supply any baths.

2147. Do you think that in the lavatories it would be better to have the basins fixtures, with a plug and a cock, or would you have them loose movable basins?—I would have them so that they should move on a centre, and I would have a drain underneath, and just turn them up.

2148. They would be let in, but movable on a pivot?—Yes, on a centre pivot.

2149. Is that for the purpose of cleaning them more easily?—We found that the men left soap in the basin, and that closed the pipe; they stole the plugs, and all sorts of things.

2150. Have you any cleaning-rooms for the men to clean with pipeclay?—We have very large sheds in the rear of the barracks, which answer the purpose of drill, and they are fitted up with stationary tables, which answer very well; and there are wooden pegs for hanging up their belts, and everything of that kind; all those things are most excellent in the barracks.

2151. Those should be detached buildings?—They are in the rear, against the rear wall at each end; and then there are lavatories and privies all in connexion, all against the back wall. It might be well, and save a great charge for water, if that which has been used in the lavatories could pass into cisterns, for the supply of the privies, to flush them.

MARRIED MEN.

2152. Have you any distinct accommodation for married men?—None; they all find their own lodgings.

2153. They are not allowed in the barracks?—No, except they are sergeants' wives whose husbands are superintendents of rooms, who have those lobbies.

2154. Do they allow the husbands to live out of barracks too?—Yes, unless they are under confinement, or marry without leave.

2155. How do the Admiralty provide for the married privates of the Marine corps?—They give 2*d.* a day to every three men in 100; they find their lodging and bedding, and everything else. When the Duke of Northumberland was First Lord of the Admiralty, he consulted me as to the married men, and was very anxious as to building quarters for them, and I got a great deal of information from the artillery, which I submitted to Sir Thomas Herbert, one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

2156. Do not you think that the sum you have mentioned is very small indeed?—Very small.

2157. Not sufficient?—No, and nothing like what it would cost the Government, if the men were in barracks, because there is not only the bedding, but fuel, and it leads to great immorality.

2158. Do you consider it sufficient to allow a married soldier to get decent accommodation?—No; they are obliged to pay 1*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.*, and even 2*s.* 6*d.* a week.

2159. Supposing the system were otherwise, and that married men were permitted to bring their wives into barracks, do not you think it highly desirable that the married men should be accommodated with quarters distinct from the unmarried?—Yes, decidedly; there must be a limit to that, because it would encourage matrimony.

Major R. J. Little.

REGIMENTAL LIBRARY AND SOLDIERS' READING-ROOM.

12 May 1855.

2160. At Woolwich have you a library and reading-room?—Yes, we have two libraries; one for the non-commissioned officers and another for the privates. The non-commissioned officers' library is their own; that I have nothing to do with; but the privates' library is under my charge, and the Government make a grant of books every three years.

2161. It is a library attached to the barracks?—Yes; they make a present of the books to the sergeants; but in the privates' library the books belong to the Government, and are under charge the same as any other store is.

2162. Is the library accommodation sufficient?—No, I think not; I think that they want larger rooms, particularly the privates; I think if you could give a couple of rooms each to the privates and the non-commissioned officers, it would be a very desirable thing; for instance, there are men who subscribe for the newspapers; those men read there, and fill up the library pretty much, and the others who had books might go into the other room.

2163. Will you state what sized rooms you think would be desirable for the privates?—

2164. Is there any other suggestion with regard to the library and reading-room which you would like to make to the Committee?—No; I think the two rooms for each party would be very ample.

2165. How are the libraries and reading-rooms heated; is there a fireplace?—Yes, and an allowance of fuel.

2166. Is the allowance sufficient?—Yes, for the present accommodation.

ADULT AND INFANT SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLMASTER'S QUARTERS.

2167. What school accommodation have you at Woolwich?—We have two very good schools, with a residence for the master and mistress. We have two school-rooms, one for the boys and the other for the girls; it is a building with wings, the centre forming the rooms for the schoolmaster and schoolmistress; they have two rooms each in the centre.

2168. Do the adults attend that school?—Yes, they attend always in the evening; the drummers and non-commissioned officers and privates; there are as many as 60 or 70 regularly attending.

2169. Is the school accommodation sufficient?—No; we want an infant school very much; the children are very young indeed.

2170. Do you find any inconvenience from the same room being appropriated to the adults and the younger pupils?—No; the drill is carried on through the day, and the evening is the only time when the adults can attend.

2171. With reference to the want which you mention of an infant school; do you think that that is peculiar to the Marine corps?—No; I should think in every regiment they would have young children; if you had an infant school, the mothers who were employed in washing, instead of paying, as they do, 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* for taking care of a child or children, could send them to the infant school.

2172. Have you a room at the Woolwich Barracks appropriated for court-martial purposes?—We have.

2173. Exclusively?—Exclusively; it wants a flooring of wood; it is of asphalte.

DIVINE WORSHIP.

2174. Do you have Divine worship celebrated in the barracks at Woolwich?—We have the dockyard chapel; but that being under repair we now turn the fives-court into a very good chapel; that is covered; most of the barracks have fives-courts not covered, and we find ours the greatest comfort; the men can play rain or shine, and it answers the purpose of a chapel, or might be applied to a lecture-room.

QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

2175. Are the store-rooms provided for the quartermaster's department in Woolwich of a good character; are they sufficient?—No, they are not anything like sufficient at our barracks.

2176. What accommodation do you think would be necessary?—For Woolwich, four rooms fitted up with racks of 30 feet by 20.

12 May 1855.

BARRACKMASTER'S QUARTERS.

2177. With reference to the accommodation for the barrackmaster's stores, what is the case at Woolwich?—That is not good either.

2178. What accommodation have you yourself in the way of house-room?—I am allowed house-rent, 12s. a week; but I could not accommodate my family under 60*l.* a year at Woolwich.

2179. What quantity of storage do you think is required?—Four rooms fitted up with racks of 30 by 20 feet.

KITCHENS AND BAKEHOUSES.

2180. With reference to kitchens, you tell us that the men cook in the room?—Yes; at Plymouth, where I regulated 14 years as first lieutenant and quartermaster, we cooked in our rooms, and I understand that since that time they have had a very excellent arrangement; they have a sort of stove, and they find it the cheapest and nicest thing that can be.

2181. Have you ever seen it tried to bake the bread for a regiment in the barracks?—I do not think it would ever answer; we have a bakehouse with two large ovens capable of baking the dinners of 1,000 men.

BATHS, WASH-HOUSES, AND DRYING-ROOMS.

2182. Do you think that the washing accommodation which you have already spoken of, would be sufficient, or would you have baths?—It is quite sufficient; but with that wash-houses, instead of having the women's privies, as we have, at each end of the barracks, where they must pass the men, I would have them coming out from the wash-house, or a passage in the wash-house.

2183. Have you in Woolwich Barracks provision for washing your stores in the barracks?—No; and I do not think you could wash them in the barracks.

2184. Why?—For 1,000 men, you could not wash 2,000 sheets and blankets, and rugs, and all those things.

2185. We are speaking of washing by machinery; you are aware that machinery has been devised, by means of which you can wash in a very small space, and in a very short time, a very large quantity of clothes or bedding, and dry it also?—The blankets take up an immense quantity of room.

2186. But by conducting the operation so quickly as it can be done by machinery, you could wash your blankets periodically, and have only a small portion sent at a time; supposing that the mechanical difficulties were removed by machinery, do not you think it desirable that the whole washing of the barrack should be done within the barrack, and that thereby the soldiers' wives should be able to employ themselves?—Of late, since the expedition has been sent to the Crimea, I have had all sorts of troops; I have had regiments of the line and artillery; I have now accommodation for 70 men in my barrack for the artillery, and they are changing continually; that creates a great deal of change of bedding.

2187. Your barrack is rather an exceptional one in that respect; we are talking of a barrack where a regiment would be stationary, say for six months at a time; do not you think it would be desirable in that barrack, that the entire work of the barrack, if possible, should be done within its walls?—Perhaps it would be so; but at Deptford, when the Guards were there, they changed their detachments every fortnight.

2188. Supposing that the difficulties which you have suggested could be got over by the application of machinery, do not you think it would be desirable to have an arrangement of that sort?—Yes, I think it would, for those who are really stationary.

2189. In Woolwich Barracks, supposing men on duty get wet through in their great coats, have you any means of drying them?—Yes, we dry them in our kitchen; we have hooks all round the walls, and they are dried there; I think it very desirable to have a drying-place; the men cannot dry them in their rooms; they only dry their gloves in the bed-rooms; they have little holes, and they put their gloves on sticks, and they dry from the warm air passing through the flues.

Major R. J. Little.

WORKSHOPS.

12 May 1855.

2190. In Woolwich, how do you accommodate the master tailors and master shoemakers?—They are all living out of barracks.

2191. Have they workshops in the barracks?—Yes, we have an armourer; I have a smith and a carpenter attached to my own department; I repair all the furniture of the barracks, which is the cheapest thing, because, of course, the moment a lock or anything else is out of order, it is repaired. There is a clerk of the works belonging to the dockyard, who has charge of the walls and the roofs; I have had charge of the gutters, clearing them from snow, and all that sort of thing. There is a tailor's shop, a master tailor's room, and a store-room, but this is insufficient, as we make up the clothing from material which requires great space.

BALL-COURT, AND GYMNASIUM, AND FENCING-SCHOOL.

2192. You said that you had a covered fives-court?—Yes.

2193. What is the roof made of?—Iron.

2194. How is it lighted?—It is very high, and glazed on the top; and it now supplies the place of the dockyard chapel, which is under repair; in fact, it would be a very good room for a lecture, or anything of that kind.

2195. Have you any other place for recreation for the men there?—Very little; we give them balls and bats; in the season they go on the common; the officers subscribe for that, and we give them foot-balls; those they take on the common.

2196. Is there any other building which you would suggest to be provided for the recreation of the men in addition to a fives-court?—I think a smoking-room would be a good thing for them.

2197. The question referred more to exercise?—You might have skittles and quoits, under covered roofs.

2198. And a gymnasium?—Colonel Lawrence, of the Rifle Brigade, was quartered at Deptford, and he brought his skittle-platform and things of that kind with him. If it were covered they could play in wet weather. I should recommend every barrack to have very large deep sheds for drilling under, covered partly in front.

2199. Covered spaces?—Yes; instead of having the barrack open in front, I would have it covered with sheds; it is astonishing how much time you lose in drilling men in wet weather if you have them not; the front should not be too open, for in boisterous weather the rain would beat in.

PRIVIES, DRAINS, AND SEWERAGE.

2200. With regard to privies, and that kind of accommodation, you have said that you have water closets in the officers' quarters, and find no inconvenience from them?—Yes.

2201. Have you got them in any part of the men's barracks?—No.

2202. Have you any covered way for the men to get to the privies?—No, they cross a square about twice the distance of this room, I suppose.

2203. Do not you think it would be desirable that, in some way or other, the space should be covered, in case of a man wanting to go there at night?—You would find it a very difficult thing, I think; for instance, you have six or eight passages.

2204. You might cover the whole concern over with glass?—I really think that it is not too much for a soldier to go to the rear of the barracks.

2205. Originally, when the barracks were built, was not there some machinery placed in the privies by way of introducing water?—Yes, at a great expense.

2206. Did it not fail?—Yes, it entirely failed. The best thing that I know for a privy, and which I have tried at Deptford, is having a half barrel drain in the centre of the privies. You would have a plug, with a hole and valve, and a rod leading up into the privy, and with a lever like the handle of a pump, and you would flush the privy, and clean it. I have had a great deal of trouble about those things, and finding that this barrack failed, I visited the Greenwich Hospital school, which has a privy very much of this kind, for perhaps 500 boys. The privies had a chain and a valve; the chain got loose, and was very disagreeable, and I had this rod instead; and it answers admirably.

2207. Are

2207. Are not the privies very good in your marine barracks?—Yes; we flush them; they have slate partitions, so that the men do not see each other when they are seated; and we fill them with water, and flush them twice a day.

Major R. J. Little.

12 May 1855.

LIGHTING, HEATING, VENTILATION, AND SUPPLY OF WATER.

2208. How do you light the barracks at Woolwich; with gas?—Yes.

2209. Who has charge of the lights?—I have.

2210. Do not you think that that is a system which is almost indispensable?—Yes. I have brought with me an account of the gas.

2211. You have a main pipe; have you not?—Yes.

2212. Who has the charge of the turning off the gas, or letting it on at the main pipe?—I have.

2213. Who is the person that performs the duty?—One of my labourers.

2214. Is gas introduced into all the barrack-rooms?—Yes; and the burner should hang from the centre of the room.

2215. When the hour comes at which the gas is to be put out in the barrack-rooms, who puts it out?—One of my men turns the gas off; a lamplighter. The gas arrangement is badly constructed, because there is no distinct supply; for instance, the mess has it from my main; they have no metre, and if I turned the gas off early enough for them, the fact is, that the men would light up in their kitchens; and they are actually obliged at the mess to dine later in consequence, because they must be dependent upon me.

2216. You have not the power of turning off the gas from the men's rooms without stopping the supply in the officers' rooms?—No; it is badly arranged.

2217. You have told us that there is some peculiarity in the way of heating and ventilating; will you describe what it is?—I have a two-horse power high-pressure engine and eight flues. There is a very large chamber which goes under the front of the barracks and leads up by small flues into the different barrack-rooms. The valves, which are Dr. Arnott's, are regulated as to the supply of heat; very near the centre, where the thermometer stands at 130°, you are obliged to have them close. In winter when the men go down, their skin is all in a state of perspiration, whereas in the other rooms, where the valves are open, they have not sufficient heat; it is a very difficult thing to manage. We keep seven flues, and supposing one gets out of repair we have a spare one to light while that is getting up. Then we have an air-pump. We have two valves, and in front of this is some lattice-work. There is oilskin and cloth, so that one is drawn back to receive fresh air and then it moves forward. The force of the wind opens those sort of valves and it passes over hot-water pipes, which are heated by those seven furnaces, and there is not sufficient heat. Then they have a great many boxes of copper, very thin, filled with water, and with spaces between them so as to produce more surface; in that way it is managed.

2218. We gather from you that it is not satisfactory in its action?—It is not.

2219. It over-heats some parts of the building and under-heats the others?—Yes.

2219*. You say you keep seven fires burning; have you ever made any calculation as to the relative cost of that sort of heating and the ordinary mode?—Yes, it is all extra.

2220. Do you allow the men coals besides?—Yes, we allow the men a larger supply of coals at this division than they have at others, although it is not so large as in the army. The army have latterly had one-third allowance given for cooking.

2221. Then we understand you to say that the whole of this outlay is made in addition to the cost of the ordinary barracks, and is of a most unsatisfactory description?—Yes.

2222. Supposing that apparatus were not there, would not the allowance of the men have to be divided between the cooking-room and the barrack-room?—Yes, provided the rooms had fireplaces.

2223. What use is made by the men of the fuel?—They burn the coals in the kitchen.

2224. The allowance is, April, May, June, July, August, September, and October, 220 lbs. for 12 men; November, December, January, February, and March, 280 lbs. of coals for 12 men?—Yes.

Major R. J. Little.

12 May 1855.

2225. Although none of that is burned in the barrack-room at all, is the whole of it consumed in the cooking kitchen?—Yes, because you issue according to the number of men.

2226. We understand you to say, that the marine allowance of coal is not so large as the army allowance, without reference to this heating apparatus?—It is not.

2227. We take it for granted it is scarcely necessary to ask you whether you would recommend this apparatus in other barracks?—Certainly not.

2228. Did you ever hear of a marine soldier paying money for extra fuel?—Not lately; I have had it; the fact is, they were paying until the allowance was increased to this barrack, which is more than to the other barracks; we have more than Plymouth, and Portsmouth, and Chatham.

2229. Is the hot air pumped into the rooms direct, or is it pumped into the passages at all?—Only into the rooms, and there are ventilators near the ceiling to carry off the foul air, but it is not a satisfactory state of things. I do not visit the rooms at night, but I understand that they are very disagreeable; I do not think myself that there is any ventilation equal to a fireplace; I would carry a pipe up the chimney, and then run a pipe near the ceiling into it, with one of Dr. Arnott's valves; you otherwise get all the dirt and smoke and soot.

REGIMENTAL INFIRMARY.

2230. Is the hospital accommodation in Woolwich Barracks sufficient, do you think?—No; I have now fitted up six rooms for the hospital patients; we have a great many men from the Crimea.

2231. What extent of hospital accommodation do you think ought to be provided for a battalion of 1,000 men?—I suppose that our present accommodation would be enough if you took only 1,000 men.

2232. What number of men will your present provision accommodate?—About 70 or 80; but we have a great many sailors and dockyard men from accidents in the yard.

PROVOST.

2233. What prison accommodation have you at Woolwich?—We have a solitary cell; we have twelve cells, with a provost-sergeant.

2234. Do you find that sufficient?—Most admirable.

CANTEENS.

2235. Have you a canteen attached to the Woolwich Barracks?—We have.

2236. What is your opinion of canteens in general?—I am averse to them altogether myself. I prefer a shop, and I certainly would not allow a canteen-man to rent the canteen and the shop also; we have them distinct in our barracks, and it answers exceedingly well.

2237. What is the object of having them separate?—Because you keep men from the canteen, and you give them what will fill their bellies in; fact whatever you spend in the shop you take from drink.

2238. Do you mean that if a man wanted a pound of tea, or a pound of coffee, you would not oblige him to go into the same place where he could get on his left hand a pint of beer, or a glass of whiskey or gin?—Yes; I would keep it separate; and I have seen so much of the canteens, that persons invariably give more than they can afford to pay.

2239. Are your canteens let on the same principle that the canteens of the Board of Ordnance are let?—Yes; so much for every 10 men.

2240. Do not you think that very objectionable?—Yes. It is impossible that a man can make a profit if he gives more than 5s. for every 10 men; that is 6d. a month.

2241. Do you know what scale they give at Woolwich?—I think they give more than a fraction over 8½d. for every 10 men. In India they let the canteen, and the money forms a fund for the regiment.

2242. Are you opposed to canteens altogether, even with restrictions?—I certainly think that, if the canteen is established, the money should go to the fund of the corps.

2243. What money?—The profit of the canteen. I would regulate the profit of

of the man by the brewer's books, and give the surplus to the regiment, which I would place under the management of a committee of officers. Major *R. J. Little.*

2244. Do you mean to say that the commanding officer of the regiment, or whoever the officer is, should sell to the regiment?—No; I would place a man in, and give him a fair remuneration. 12 May 1855.

2245. You would make the canteen-man a servant of the regiment?—Yes; then as the corps create the profit, so they should receive it.

2246. Supposing such arrangements in that respect were made as you think desirable, would you think it well to have a canteen within the barracks?—Yes, I think so; there are many houses where men would go who were fond of drink, whereas, if there was a respectable sergeant, and the canteen was well regulated, the commanding officer would ensure the beer being good, and everything of that kind, and he would have it under his own control.

2247. Supposing that a canteen were to be established, what accommodation should you provide for the person having it?—There must be accommodation for the canteen-man's family, a bar, good cellarage for his beer; that would be underground, under the building; and there would be a tap-room.

2248. Besides the bar, should there not be a shop for the groceries, and things of that kind?—I would have that separate; but I do not think there would be an occasion for the separation, if you gave it to a staff sergeant; because my object is to make a man eat as much as he can, and spend as little as possible in drink. I would not allow any spirit to be sold in the canteen.

2249. Would you have sitting-rooms?—Yes; there must be a non-commissioned officers' room.

2250. A corporals' room?—A corporals' room, and a tap-room; that would be sufficient. Then there must be, of course, a sitting-room for the family, and a couple of bed-rooms, or something of that kind; whatever the room was, it would be paid for, as it would be included in the rent.

[The Witness withdrew.]

[Adjourned to Monday next, at Twelve o'clock.]

Monday, 14 May 1855.

VISCOUNT MONCK, M.P., IN THE CHAIR.

John Wilkinson, Esq., Principal Veterinary Surgeon to the Army;
Examined.

ACCOMMODATION FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

2251. HAVE you considered the question of the nature of the accommodation which it is desirable to afford to cavalry horses in the stables of the barracks? *J. Wilkinson, Esq.*
—I have. 14 May 1855.

2252. You have had considerable experience of the nature of the present buildings allotted to that purpose?—I know every cavalry barrack in Her Majesty's service, except three.

2253. What is your opinion of the nature of the accommodation now afforded for horses; do you think it is of the best kind?—It varies so much that, unless you can specify a particular barrack, I could not answer the question; I can, I think, tell you which is the best barrack we have; and that is the one in Hyde Park.

2254. Taking Hyde Park Barracks as the best model we have, is there any improvement in the arrangement there which your experience would suggest as being desirable?—I think not; they are nearly as good as can be; they are so far good as this, that they are capable of being kept as perfectly sweet, and clear from effluvia, as inhabited stables can be.

2255. What is the number of horses in each stable?—They are in long single
0.36. R 4 stables

J. Wilkinson, Esq.

14 May 1855.

stables divided by a sort of partition; there is a door in the partition, so that it is one stable, as it were, slightly separated. They run longitudinally with the buildings, and require to be seen to be understood; because, within a few years, an improvement at my suggestion has been made in the stables, which has had a most satisfactory effect.

2256. What is the width allowed to each horse?—It differs in different barracks.

2257. In the Hyde Park Barracks what is it?—I think it is about 5 feet 4 inches clear between the heel posts.

2258. What is the depth?—Stall, 10 feet; stable, 20 feet.

2259. What is the height?—Twelve feet is the height of the best stable.

2260. How are the horses divided from one another?—By bales.

2261. Do you think bales a good plan?—I think so; I think it is the best we have, taking everything into consideration.

2262. Do you think the horses are as well accommodated in a stable over which the men lodge, as in a stable with nothing over head?—It makes very little difference to the stable; I think it is very injurious to the men: it is impossible to keep the effluvia that arises from the stables out of the men's rooms if they are above. No doubt *roof* ventilation in a stable is desirable, when it can be given; but *chimney* ventilation answers the same purpose.

2263. In a stable where the men are to live over-head, the stable will be ceiled by a thoroughly impervious plaster ceiling, and all the effluvia, instead of rising to the men, will be kept down among the horses. In a stable of that kind do you think the horses will be as well as in a stable with no such covering?—I do not think it affects the stable if there be chimney ventilation; but the foul air escapes through the windows of the stable, or through the perforations for ventilation, and a great quantity of it gets into the rooms above, through the windows; in some places it ascends the staircases.

2264. Many officers have an objection to bales and stall-posts, and they consider that many accidents arise from horses kicking them?—It is so; but the question is, what is proposed instead? The only alternative is to have stalls, and I think they are more objectionable, because when horses are without either, they will kick the more.

2265. There is a third alternative, which is the mode adopted by the whole of the French cavalry, namely, to have a division consisting of a boarding, about 3 feet deep and 2 inches thick, slung to the ceiling, so that, to a certain extent, it amounts to a stall; but it is a stall with swing sides to it; and the horse, if he kicks, meets with a body that slightly gives way. What do you think of that plan?—It is a point deserving consideration. Within the last two years I have seen a good many French stables, and they were all with bales. With respect to the plan just mentioned, it strikes me that mischief might be done if the horse were to get over it; frequently one of the most serious causes of accidents to cavalry horses is the mischief done by their getting over the bale, and if they get over a partition instead of over a bale, I consider that the mischief would be much greater; on the other hand, it is not one kick in a hundred that hurts the horse that is kicked at, but it is the horse that kicks that hurts himself, and he would hurt himself much more against the sharp edge of the top part of this board than he would against a round bale.

2266. But you may put a bale on the top of it, if you like?—Yes; that could be obviated. In the 1st Life Guards they have adopted a plan which has an effect the same as that, by suspending a piece of coarse linen sheeting from the bale; and they speak of that as having had a very good effect in preventing horses kicking. But that is a perishable material, and would not do to be used generally, I should say. With respect to the board that is put for the partition in the plan, it is not a new idea. I have frequently seen it in stables, where it has been put under the bale, suspended from the bale.

2267. How many loose boxes would you require for a wing of cavalry consisting of 250 horses?—I think they ought to have 10. It is of vast importance to the veterinary medical department of a regiment that they should have plenty of loose boxes, either for the medical or the surgical cases.

2268. Besides the loose boxes, would you have any hospital stables for horses slightly lame?—Yes.

2269. What amount of accommodation would you have?—I should think about 16 stalls would be sufficient.

2270. Lord

14 May 1855.

2270. Lord Cardigan recommended that there should be also some loose boxes for officers' horses when they are sick, so that they should never interfere with the accommodation for the troopers' horses; do you think that is desirable?—I regard an officer's horse just the same as a trooper's. If it were a horse that required to be put into a box, I would put it into a box whether it was an officer's horse or a trooper's. I would make no difference whatever.

2271. You think 10 loose boxes and a 16-stall stable would be sufficient?—I think that would be sufficient.

2272. With respect to water, do you think there ought to be troughs provided at the pumps for the horses to drink at?—No; I object to giving horses water in that way. I think the common plan of letting them drink out of buckets is better.

2273. Have there not been instances in which, in consequence of that plan, the horses have not had half water enough?—That depends upon the authorities of the regiment. If the authorities of a regiment will allow horses to be deprived either of food or water, it is their fault entirely.

2274. Does not the plan of giving water to the horses in buckets cause a great amount of labour with a large number of horses?—A man will fetch water from a tap and water his horse with as little trouble as leading his horse out to a trough; the water in a trough soon gets fouled by the men dipping dirty buckets, or the horses slobbering in it, and many horses are extremely nice about their drinking.

2275. What plan would you suggest as being the best for providing the horses readily with water?—I do not think you can improve upon the plan they have at Hyde Park Barracks now. It is supplied by the water company, and they have taps in various parts of the barrack-yard, where the men can get at it with ease, near to the stables, with no trouble whatever, except just to turn the tap, and they get a bucket of water in a very short time. Pumps are frequently out of order in barracks.

2276. Then you do not recommend troughs for the horses to drink out of?—No; I do not think the horses would get a proper quantity of water; when they are brought out in that way they stare about them, and are often taken back without drinking; and if it is a wet day, it is not proper to take them out.

2277. The question had reference to having troughs inside the stables, in a passage of considerable width, behind the horses?—I am in favour of the old-fashioned way of a bucket; I have never seen any of those tanks that were kept clean and pure.

2278. You do not approve of the litter being kept in the stable?—I do not approve of the litter being kept in the stable whilst it is foul; but I think the horses cannot be bedded down too much.

2279. Do you think that there ought to be sheds for the litter?—I think so.

2280. With respect to the paving of stables, have you any suggestion to make?—The granite pavement is unquestionably the best for all such purposes, except one, and that is when the horse's shoe gets polished, he slips and falls down upon his fetlocks; a great many horses that have been standing upon this new style of pavement have been injured in that way; not permanently injured, but it blemishes them, and, for a time, lays them up. It is more durable than bricks, but objectionable, because it becomes very slippery.

2281. Then what do you recommend?—I have afforded a partial remedy for that in the barracks I have had to do with, by allowing a quantity of hay seeds and little portions of hay that fall out of the rack, and also short pieces of straw, to remain in the front part of the stall, and it forms a sort of dry, partially caked surface, and prevents the horses slipping.

2282. This new style of pavement you think better than the old plan of having round pebbles?—Much better. There is a pavement that is worth looking at, at the Repository, near the Elephant and Castle; it is made of a kind of vitrified brick, I think; and it strikes me to be the best material we have for paving a stable.

2283. With respect to the draining of stables, what would you recommend?—On no account have a subterranean drain; have no drains whatever, except very shallow surface ones.

2284. Have you seen cast-iron mangers?—I have seen some cast-iron mangers.

2285. Do you approve of them?—I think they answer very well; I refer to those used in sundry barracks now.

J. Wilkinson, Esq.

14 May 1855.

2286. Have you any suggestions to make regarding the keeping of hay, oats, and straw?—I think the present plan of keeping oats is very good, for it is a daily supply; but I have an objection to hay being kept in the stables; it does not remain so sweet if it is kept in the stable.

2287. You mean that you think it a bad plan to keep even the day's supply in the stable?—Yes. The only objection I have to the forage barns that we have in some barracks is, that they are too far from the stables, and that if it is a wet day the men get wet, and the straw gets wet in fetching it.

2288. You think that the forage barns ought to be very close to the stable?—I think so.

2289. And that same arrangement ought to be made to keep even the day's supply of hay out of the stable?—Yes; if you have room in the sheds for the litter, that will provide also for the hay being kept out; if it is left in the stable, the stable-guard or anybody else who may have occasion to remain in the stable sits upon it, and they put the oil-can and clean their bits, &c. upon it, and the hay is not so sweet.

2290. How many horses do you think it would be desirable to have in one stable?—I do not think you can have too many, provided the horses have sufficient space.

2291. Would you recommend the present system of having a double stable with a passage between the horses?—I think the plan of the stable at Hyde Park Barracks is a fair model in every respect; but I am afraid that in building your stables you will hardly give the room that there is in those barracks; if you do, you could not materially improve upon them, for there is plenty of space behind the horses and everywhere.

BLACKSMITH'S FORGE.

2292. With respect to the blacksmith's forge and shoeing establishment, how many horses ought you to have the means of shoeing at the same time?—One for each farrier.

2293. In constructing a barrack for 250 horses, for how many horses would you provide in the shoeing establishment?—There should be room for six horses at once.

2294. How many fires?—Generally two farriers work together; four fires I think are quite enough, if in order.

2295. They would require a covered shed where the horses could be under shelter?—Not only under shelter from rain, but sheltered from the wind.

2296. A former witness recommended that there should be six fires in the shoeing establishment, allowing for two being out of order, so that they would have four constantly at work; do you think that number is requisite?—Occasionally there are very protracted delays; when a thing gets out of order it is a long time before it is put in order again. Additional fires would afford a remedy for this unavoidable delay.

RIDING-SCHOOL.

2297. Have you any suggestion to make regarding the riding-school?—That it should be very well ventilated.

2298. Have you anything to suggest with respect to the surface of the ground upon which the horses exercise?—No, only that the surface should be kept well supplied with tan and saw-dust; it requires that the regimental authorities should see to it, that it gets properly turned over and raked.

2299. You would think that a riding-school cannot be too large?—Certainly the school cannot be too large.

[The Witness withdrew.]

Major
L. C. A. Meyer.

Major *Lewis C. A. Meyer*, Riding-master, Cavalry Depot, Maidstone;
Examined.

STABLES.

2300. DO you consider that there is an objection to the dragoons sleeping over the stables?—I should think certainly not; I think it is a very great advantage to the men, and extremely convenient for their work.

2301. You

2301. You do not find any objection to it in point of health?—I do not think any. It would also be a very great advantage if the stables were connected with the riding-school, so that in the winter the horses could come at once from the stables to the school, and back again in the same manner; it would save many colds.

Major
L. C. A. Meyer.

14 May 1855.

2302. Would it not be difficult to connect the riding-school with the whole range of the stables?—No; I have seen it excellently arranged in several barracks on the continent, at Dresden, and at Hanover.

2303. Were the horses led the whole length of the stable between the two rows of horses?—Yes.

2304. Will you tell us what plan of stable you think most desirable to be adopted in cavalry barracks?—I should say large stables.

2305. For how many horses?—Thirty or 40 horses; by having large stables, they are more easily superintended by the officers, and the stable guard would be able to see the whole without detaching too many men away in smaller stables; the ventilation could also be arranged better, and draughts avoided.

2306. What space would you give for each horse?—About five feet five inches in width.

2307. Is not that less than the present width?—At present we have not so much as that at Maidstone.

2308. But in some barracks they have five feet eight; you would not recommend that they should be of less width than is at present given?—Certainly not; but I imagined that space was a great consideration.

2309. You recommend five feet eight inches?—Certainly.

2310. Would you have the horses in two rows, with a passage down the middle?—Yes.

2311. What width do you think it requisite to have for the centre passage between the horses?—The more space that can be allowed the better, so that the bedding in wet weather might be put there to be dried; that would of itself take a great deal of room.

2312. It has been suggested to have large sheds in the rear of the barrack for the bedding; would you approve of that?—That would be better.

2313. How do you propose to divide one horse from another; do you think the present system is a good one of bales and stall-posts?—The present is a very good system; of course, separating the stalls altogether is much more expensive, and would take more room. If 5 feet 8 was given, it would be very ample. At present with a large horse turning round, the bale yields and makes it more convenient for a large horse to turn round without any straining. I think the present plan with bales answers very well.

2314. You do not object to the present system of bales and stall-posts?—Not at all.

2315. Do not accidents sometimes occur from it?—Very seldom.

2316. Have you any suggestions to make respecting what you consider to be the best mode of fitting up stables?—Good drainage, ventilation and light are important considerations in a stable. Where the drainage is not complete the flooring will not only be damp, but gases highly injurious to the health of the horse will fill the stable; the bedding will there absorb in a great measure the fluids that ought to be carried off, be in consequence in a bad state and contaminate the air, and the consumption of straw will be greater. The most effectual method of draining is by fixing a small grating in the centre of each stall, with an underground drain beneath, communicating with a sunken external reservoir, so constructed as to preclude any draught of air upwards through the drains. In adopting this plan the advantage is also gained that both ends of the stall can be of the same level, the horse can take its rest better, and be relieved from the fatiguing position of standing on a sloping surface. The ventilators should be so constructed as to admit as much air or as little as may be desirable, according to the season and the state of the temperature.

2317. You have spoken of the cavalry accommodation at Dresden; can you give us some general account of it?—It is very good; I could just mention the principal points; the men sleep over the stables, and the stables are connected with the riding-school. Those two points I recollect perfectly; and the married men had separate accommodation altogether to themselves. The officers' rooms contained bedsteads and other articles of furniture which officers otherwise would carry about with them, which enabled a regiment to move with greater

Major
L. C. A. Meyer.

14 May 1855.

ease and expedition, and I believe that the expense of the furniture was in a great measure compensated by the saving of expense in removing officers' baggage from one station to another.

RIDING-SCHOOL.

2318. With regard to the riding-school for a cavalry barrack, what would you recommend as to its size and construction?—If the dimensions were not considered too large, I should very much recommend 60 yards by 20.

2319. Is there any alteration in the construction of the school that you would suggest?—In some schools there is no slope from the ground upwards, which is always very necessary; for otherwise the rider's knee will very often come in contact with the wall, and with a vicious horse it might easily be crushed.

2320. You think there should be an obtuse angle between the wall and the ground?—Yes; from the flooring upwards; then light and ventilation are two very important points.

2321. Is there any particular height that you could recommend?—The more height that could be given, the better; for the horses naturally get warm at riding drill, and in winter one ride succeeds another, and of course it makes the riding-school very hot where there is not sufficient height.

2322. A riding-school cannot be too light or too well ventilated?—Exactly.

2323. Are there any general suggestions that your experience would lead you to make to the Committee upon the construction of cavalry barracks?—In several barracks on the continent, I have observed that the men did not mess or spend the day in their dormitories, but in other rooms appropriated to their use, which not only contributed to their health, comfort, and cleanliness, but had a beneficial effect on their conduct; instead of leaving the barracks as soon as the drills were dismissed, and perhaps resorting to public-houses, the men would remain in their rooms, read, or otherwise employ themselves usefully. In the dormitories the shelves on which the men keep their kits were constructed in the form of little cupboards, supplied with a lock, of which each man had his key; besides the convenience to the men of this arrangement generally, the kits were kept secure and clean, and it prevented articles from being lost.

[The Witness withdrew.]

Colonel *Richard Thomas Gilpin*, M.P.; Examined.

ACCOMMODATION FOR MARRIED MEN.

Col. R. T. Gilpin,
M.P.

2324. ARE there any suggestions which you would like to make to the Committee, especially with reference to the subject of providing accommodation for married women?—My opinion is, that either the women should be provided for entirely out of the barracks, or else, that if they are in the barracks, there should be a room set apart for married people with certain movable partitions, so as to ensure decency, which does not exist now in some of the barracks. At Weedon, the other day, I saw one unfortunate woman in the barrack with some 50 men, with only the accommodation that between two beds there was a sort of curtain put up. As colonel of a regiment it has always been my practice, and I believe it is the practice of the service always, as far as possible, to make inquiries first into the character of the women before admitting them into the barracks. Unless the women are of good character they are not admitted. But what a position in which to place a woman of good character, especially when the husband is away on duty. I think that certainly partitions should be put up in the rooms set apart for married people, if no better plan can be adopted. As to whether the women should be out of the barracks, that is another question; it is more convenient to have them in the barracks than out of the barracks, because they are wanted for washing and for cooking.

2325. Your opinion is, that the married women should be kept entirely separate from the rooms of the unmarried men?—Most decidedly.

2326. Do you think it desirable that they should be accommodated in a separate building in the barrack?—Yes; but they should be very contiguous. They should be in a separate part of the barrack.

2327. The present allowance of married men is six per hundred men in the barracks?—Yes.

2328. So that in a barrack for 1,000 men there would be 60 women?—Yes.

2329. You

2329. You think it very desirable that those 60 men and their wives should be quartered in a separate building in the barracks to which the unmarried men should not have access?—Certainly; I think that would be a very great improvement.

Col. R. T. Gilpin,
M. P.

14 May 1855.

2330. In fact, in the construction of new barracks, you would have quarters for the married soldiers distinct from those given to the unmarried?—I think that would be of great advantage. But if you could not do that, if the expense of that would be too great, you might obviate much of the misery that now exists by putting partitions. You have them for the colour-sergeants for the sake of security. Now I say you may as well have them for morality.

WATER-CLOSETS.

2331. Do you think it desirable to have in the officers' quarters a certain proportion of water-closets for the number of officers quartered there?—I think it absolutely essential. In the first place, if you have gentlemen as officers, you should treat them as such. And I think also in cases of sickness, it is absolutely essential; and they are quite essential in the hospitals. I think also that where practicable the barracks should be lighted with gas.

[The Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned to Thursday next, at Twelve o'clock.

Thursday, 17 May 1855.

VISCOUNT MONCK, M.P., IN THE CHAIR.

Dr. *Dumbreck*; Examined.

2332. WHAT position do you occupy in the service?—I am Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Dr. *Dumbreck*.

2333. You have been a regimental officer, have you not?—Yes, upwards of 20 years.

17 May 1855.

MEN'S QUARTERS.

2334. What height do you think it desirable that a room should be for the accommodation of the men, as it regards sanitary considerations?—The height must bear reference to the proportions of the room.

2335. Ventilation ought always to take place?—Yes; the extent of accommodation that I should consider necessary for the men would be, that that would give them from 500 to 600 cubic feet of air each. I think that the amount of 450 cubic feet is too little.

2336. Would not that very considerably depend upon the amount of ventilation?—Necessarily.

2337. What do you think should be the height that would admit of free ventilation without causing a draught upon the men?—From 12 to 15 feet.

2338. Is there any other suggestion that you would like to make with reference to the men's rooms?—With reference to the accommodation provided for the soldiers' day-room, something to increase his comfort in the shape of seats is required. The principle is to make their barrack-rooms commodious and comfortable. I would give them the means of sitting comfortably, and I would give them tables.

2339. Leaving plenty of space between the ends of the beds and the central space?—Yes.

BATHS, WASHHOUSES, AND DRYING-ROOMS.

2340. Supposing that it was considered desirable to have a bath establishment and washing-house in every barrack, would you think it right that the men should have free access to it without reference to the opinion of the medical officer of the regiment?—I should think the warm bath ought only to be within

Dr. Dumbreck.

17 May 1855.

their reach at stipulated times, and under medical advice; but they ought to have the freest access to the ablution-room.

2341. Have you ever found any inconvenience from the circumstance of men getting their great coats wet through on duty, and having no special means of drying them?—Most certainly.

2342. Do you think it would be desirable to have a room provided in connexion with the washhouse for that purpose?—There ought to be some accommodation provided for drying their clothes.

PRIVIES, DRAINS, AND SEWERAGE.

2343. Have you ever had any experience of ordinary water-closets in a barrack?—I do not think so anywhere; I think that everywhere, even for officers, the common privy is used.

2344. Is there any suggestion that you would like to make in connexion with that subject; do you think it would be desirable to have the means of access to privies covered, so that men at night should not be obliged to go out into the open air?—In the barrack at Corfu it was considered a very great objection that the privy was built in close contact with the officers' quarters.

2345. You think it desirable to have it at some distance off, with a covered passage?—Yes, it would be desirable; the men would be able to reach it dry at all times.

2346. Is there any other suggestion connected with that part of the subject which you would like to make?—Only that every modern improvement in drains and sewerage should be carried out rigidly. If there is any source of disease that requires to be cared for, and looked to more than another, it is the defective state of the drainage which exists in many barracks to this day.

2347. Do you not think that it would be very desirable to have a certain number of water-closets in the officers' quarters?—Most certainly.

2348. You think that there would be no difficulty in that?—No; no more than in a private house; the officers would take care of a well-constructed water-closet.

LIGHTING, HEATING, AND VENTILATION.

2349. Is there anything connected with the subject of ventilation upon which you have any suggestion to make?—The subject of ventilation is not a well understood one now; the principles are not well understood, I think; it is very desirable that that point should be attended to.

2350. With regard to heating the passages of barracks, have you ever considered how that could be done?—Heated air would be the best, I think; and a well-regulated furnace, with pipes communicating with it, as is the practice in many large establishments.

2351. If a man sleeps in a room, and gets very heated in consequence of the number of people in the room, and immediately outside there is a passage in which the air is the same temperature as the external air, it must be a source of lung disease to go out into that passage?—The mode of heating which diffuses a uniform temperature all over the building would be the best.

REGIMENTAL INFIRMARY.

2352. With reference to hospitals, what extent of accommodation would you require for a barrack for 1,000 men?—Ten per cent.; that is a large average.

2353. What number of rooms do you think desirable in a hospital of that extent; what should be the accommodation generally, and what should be the minimum size of the rooms?—Accommodation considered suitable for the sick of 1,000 men:

Three wards, 20 men in each.

Three wards, 10 men in each.

Four wards, 5 men in each.

The above is nominally for 110 sick, but it has been calculated that an orderly should sleep in every room, so that actually there is only accommodation for 10 per cent. sick.

Surgery.

Reception-room, fitted with weighing machine.

These rooms to intercommunicate, but to have distinct doors of entrance.

Pack and arm store.

Hospital utensil, clean bedding and linen store.

Provision store.

Store for foul bedding and linen.

Sergeants' room.

Room for orderlies to mess in, and where they may keep their clothes.

Privies.

Bath-house.

Dead-house.

Kitchen, properly fitted up with ranges, ovens, shelves, &c. A scullery attached, and a small room for the temporary keeping of currently required articles of provisions.

A washhouse and laundry.

Quarters for medical officer.

Privy for medical officer.

Room for servants of medical officer.

Kitchen for medical officer.

Building, a ground and upper storey, with an exterior gallery surrounding each.

2354. Do you not think it is necessary, in addition to the general hospitals, to have a regimental hospital distinct under its own immediate surgeon and commanding officer?—Yes; upon that subject my opinions are pronounced, that however much you may introduce the system of general hospitals, you should not lose sight of the value of the regimental hospitals. I think that you should not abolish the regimental hospitals.

2355. Taking the case of the camp at Aldershott, would you think it desirable to have a general hospital instituted there, with a view to training men to what must be done on service, maintaining still the regimental hospital?—Yes; permitting the men to be attended by their own regimental officer, but letting the machinery of the hospital be upon the general principle; letting them have ward-masters, orderlies, and so on, but keeping the men strictly under the medical superintendence of their own regimental officers.

[The Witness withdrew.]

Henry Pilleau, Esq.; Examined.

2356. WHAT situation do you hold in the medical department of the Ordnance?—I am Staff Surgeon of the first class in the Army and Ordnance Medical Department.

H. Pilleau, Esq.

2357. You have been a regimental officer, have not you?—Yes.

2358. You have served in India?—Yes; in the 16th Lancers, and 63rd regiment.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

2359. Is the hospital accommodation in India different from that which is provided in this country?—It is on a somewhat similar plan; each corps has generally its own distinct regimental hospital.

2360. The opinion which has been given to the Committee is, that there should be an allowance of seven feet by five for each man's berth?—That is a great deal more than is allowed now, but not too much; with reference to the hospital sergeants, I think that one hospital sergeant is not enough without assistance; there ought to be a corporal permanently attached to him. The hospital sergeant must have his relaxation, and during the time of his absence from hospital, great irregularities frequently occur, for although other non-commissioned officers may be patients at the time, it seems to be almost a matter of honour amongst them not to report any irregularities of their fellow patients. The corporal could act as a permanent sick orderly, and this arrangement would prove of great advantage to the service; at present, this duty is told off daily to different corporals, who go round the barrack-rooms at certain times, collect the fresh sick men and march them to hospital. The duty is generally much disliked, and the men take no interest in performing it properly; whereas if the orderly be permanently appointed, he would prove of great use to the surgeon in ascertaining many particulars respecting the fresh sick men, such as, whether

H. Pilleau, Esq.

17 May 1855.

they had been warned for any special duty, whether they had been drinking over night, or in the habit of reporting sick frequently; the medical officer also could trust to him that the fresh patients marched to hospital previous to his hour of visit, had not communicated with the inmates and smuggled in spirits, tobacco, forbidden food, &c., &c. I have always endeavoured to obtain this indulgence from my regimental commanding officers, and whenever I have succeeded in so doing, a manifest advantage to the service has resulted.

2361. Will you state the exact amount of accommodation, giving the size of the rooms as nearly as you can, required for the different servants of a regimental hospital for a battalion of 1,000 men?—I think an hospital for 1,000 men should be capable of accommodating about 100 patients; the rooms for them to be constructed so as to hold from two to 16 in each, and might be arranged thus :

4 to hold 16 in each ;

2 „ 10 „

2 „ 6 „

2 „ 2 „

A certain number of small rooms is desirable in the event of contagious or mental diseases requiring separate accommodation. The dimensions of the rooms should be such as to allow each sick man about 1,000 cubic feet; the rooms for the servants should consist of two for the sergeant, and one for the corporal if allowed, and the sick orderlies not on night duty; these rooms should be about 14 or 16 feet square. If it is in contemplation to appoint dressers and dispensers to regimental hospitals, they also should have rooms appropriated to their use; besides these rooms there must be a store-room, pack-room, room for the reception of patients and examining recruits, a surgery, bath-room, and kitchens; the four first about 16 feet square each. The privies detached and approached by a covered way, but only covered at the roof, not at the sides. The dead-house, a separate building about 15 feet square, lighted by a sky-light, and having a sink with water laid on; if hot water, as well as cold, so much the better.

2362. Do you think it necessary that there should be a regimental hospital distinct from the general hospital, under and in the immediate neighbourhood of the barrack of that regiment, and under the surgeon and commanding officer of that regiment?—Most decidedly.

2363. Supposing there were 10,000 men together, do you think that their hospitals should be under one roof where the regimental surgeon could attend to his patients in each division of the hospital, but under the immediate superintendence of a superior staff medical officer?—I am an advocate for every regiment having a distinct hospital.

2364. Even supposing that you had a general hospital where diseases of the same type might be treated, in order to organise a staff of a general hospital, which is necessary on service, you would still think that each regiment should have its own hospital?—Decidedly.

[The Witness withdrew.]

Captain *Riddell*; Examined.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

Captain *Riddell*.

2365. WITH regard to the staff-sergeants' and non-commissioned officers' rooms, do you think that they should be distinct from those of the men?—Yes, I think they should be distinct from the men.

2366. Speaking of the company's sergeants, is it desirable as a matter of discipline that they should live so far in the room with the men as to hear what is going on, and to control them?—No, I think it is unnecessary; they are very often married men, and the same amount of room disposed of as single quarters, not necessarily for married men, but set apart as staff-sergeants' quarters, to be occupied by those non-commissioned officers' whether married or single, is better than taking up the room, or making bunks off the room, or taking the passages.

2367. You think that the practice which obtains in the cavalry, namely, of the sergeants being altogether kept by themselves, is superior to that which prevails in most regiments of infantry, of the sergeants living with the men?—I think it is much better.

2368. You

2368. You would have separate quarters for all the sergeants?—I am not sure that that is necessary if the sergeant is a single man.

Captain Riddell.

2369. You might put two or three or four sergeants in one room if they were single?—A certain number of the senior non-commissioned officers should have rooms distinct from the men.

17 May 1855.

2370. All the staff-sergeants and the pay-sergeants would be provided with distinct quarters; what would you then do with the company sergeants, considering them as a class apart from the staff and pay-sergeants?—I should provide a certain number of separate quarters fit for their occupation, if married.

2371. Supposing the sergeants were single men, would you allow them to live in common with the men, or have a railed off space?—I would give each sergeant a room distinct; if a sergeant is to be provided with the space of a room either in the large room or outside, I would give it outside.

2372. You think it is desirable on the whole that he should not be put in common with the men, as it tends to keep up his prestige in the regiment?—No doubt of it; certainly.

LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

2373. Do you think from your experience that it is desirable to have a separate library and reading-room for the non-commissioned officers?—At Woolwich we have one library for the non-commissioned officers and one for the men, but then the garrison there is very large. We certainly should not want it at small Artillery stations. As a general rule, I should say it is not desirable. It would be well that the men should have larger reading-rooms provided; the reading-rooms now are often small, and they would be more used if larger.

MARRIED MEN.

2374. You have had some experience in providing accommodation for married privates; can you give the Committee any information on that point?—The number that are recognised by the Government ought to have separate rooms.

2375. Would you have anything in the nature of a common kitchen, or washing-room, or anything of that kind, appropriated to a certain number of families, as in the model lodging-houses?—No; I do not think that would answer. The best arrangement would be, that they should be in blocks of four. If they are confined to that, then a washhouse would be useful; if it gets beyond that, there is apt to be quarrelling in the washhouses.

2376. Would you have a common kitchen for four families?—Yes, I think that might answer.

2377. Do you not think it is an advantage cooking in their own rooms?—It is a convenience to them in the summer time not to do so. The extra kitchen would be very apt to be used for another married quarter. The more they can be to themselves, the better, there is no doubt.

2378. Do you think you would make the married privates pay for their quarters?—I think you might in towns, if the Government allowed a larger number of men lodging-money. 2*d.* a day is allowed to a certain number at present; if that were extended, and there was a married barrack built, to be let, say at that rent, that would have the effect of bringing down the rents in the town, and very likely go farther with the married men at large, than building a few more rooms.

2379. Have you ever considered the comparative merits of these two systems, taking into account discipline and all other considerations, namely, giving men a certain number of married quarters in the barracks, or prohibiting women in the barracks altogether, and giving the men to whom you would give that privilege a certain amount of money as quarter money outside the barrack walls?—I think giving them money would be the best plan, with a barrack built or hired by the Government near the principal barrack, for which they would take rent. The difficulty is this: in a large town, supposing the Government give 2*d.* a day lodging-money, that 14*d.* a week will not get them a good lodging; and they are a class of tenants that the landlords do not like having, so that the rent which they have to pay is considerably more than the rent that the ordinary mechanics and labourers of the town have to pay. That could be brought down very much by the Government either hiring or building houses for the purpose. At Woolwich we took some houses about three years ago, and the effect was at once to bring down many of the rents about 6*d.* a week.

Captain Riddell.

17 May 1853.

2380. You state that you have houses of your own; do you mean the Government have houses at Woolwich?—No, they are regimental property.

2381. Do you admit any women into the barracks at Woolwich?—None whatever; and I think it is by far the best arrangement.

2382. The soldiers being allowed so small an amount of money to pay for their quarters, they are obliged to have resort to a very bad description of lodging, are they not?—Some do; and it was to meet that that we hired those houses.

2383. Do you find that a soldier becomes deteriorated, as a soldier, from living in that bad class of lodgings in the town?—Yes. They are often exposed at the same time to privations from their small means, and the difficulty of paying their rent, which injure their own healths as well as the healths of their wives and children.

2384. Do you think that, supposing you had 10,000 men, and had, with that 10,000 men, 600 married people, and had accommodation for them outside the gate, there would be any nightwork going on after the hours of the barracks, such as drinking, and that sort of thing, that might tend to make the soldiers sick, or interfere in some way with their military character?—Where there are so many as that it would be so in individual cases, but not I think to any serious extent, or so as to counterbalance the advantage to the wives and families of living in detached lodgings or detached barracks for married men only.

2385. If you provided quarters for the married men, do you think that one room would be sufficient for each?—I think it would be sufficient in many cases, for this reason, their children are generally young; but not for the staff sergeants.

2386. Have you any other suggestion upon the head of married quarters?—Yes. That quarters for staff sergeants should have separate entrances and separate yards from those of other married quarters for the men generally. That, where the ground at command will allow, the buildings for married quarters should be spread out, and not exceed two storeys in height, and that the number of families for each yard should not be more than three or four. That at a large barrack for more than one regiment, the married quarters should be arranged so as to keep the men of each regiment distinct, also the drying-grounds for clothes, &c., so as to give facilities for regimental superintendence. That for existing barracks in the middle of large towns, or in their immediate vicinity, the Barrack Department should at once hire blocks of houses for married soldiers, which should be given over to the regiments occupying the barracks, by the barrack-master, for the period of their remaining at the station, either as free quarters or for a certain rent, the Government, in the latter case, giving a more extended allowance of lodging-money to married men permitted to live out of barracks. Each room to have a certain amount of necessary furniture, say a double bedstead, a table, two chairs, a coal-box, a set of fire-irons, and an iron rod across the room, near the ceiling, on which to hang a curtain, to screen off the part of the room containing the beds. The rooms to be let by the barrack-master to soldiers' widows or civilians if not required for troops.

ADULT AND INFANT SCHOOLS.

2387. Have you any suggestion upon the head of schools; do you concur in the suggestion that there should be an infant school?—Yes, there should be an infant school-room, in addition to a boys' school-room, and a room for the girls' school, and there should be also a room into which the adults should go in wet weather.

2388. That would amount to having three school-rooms?—Yes, it would; or four rooms, if the boys' and girls' school-rooms are distinct.

2389. Do you mean that adults should go into it for the purpose of instruction, or of reading?—For the purpose of instruction; in bad weather the men might be sent to school; it would give a room which would be available, in case of pressure, for accommodation.

DRILL-GROUNDS.

2390. Should you think that which you have referred to in your previous answer necessary, supposing there were such a provision made in the way of covered spaces as would enable drill to take place in all weathers?—Not so much

much so but a room for 20 or 30 adults would still be desirable, and it might be used as an extra class-room for children.

2391. Do you not think that that would be very desirable in a barrack?—Certainly, very desirable indeed.

Captain *Riddell*.

17 May 1855.

QUARTERMASTERS' STORES.

2392. Have you anything to say upon the head of accommodation for quartermasters' stores?—There should be more liberal provision for it than there has been.

2393. Would one store-room be sufficient for a quartermaster of a battalion of 1,000 men?—I think he should have an office besides.

2394. An office partitioned off from the room?—No, I think it should be a room with a fireplace; an office in which he could keep clothing, and a store-room besides for regimental baggage and extras.

BARRACK SERGEANTS' QUARTERS.

2395. Have you any suggestion to make upon that head?—They are generally older soldiers; their families are grown up, and they ought to have better quarters, and to prevent jealousy, as a general rule, their quarters should be distinct from the soldiers.

2396. Would you give a couple of rooms and a kitchen?—Yes, at least that; three living rooms, if possible.

KITCHENS AND BAKEHOUSES.

2397. With reference to kitchens, how do you manage the kitchen establishment at Woolwich?—We cook in the ordinary cook-houses.

2398. How many men are cooked for in each cook-house?—About an average of 500.

2399. Do you find that inconveniently large?—Not where the cook-houses are large enough.

2400. Have you any means except an ordinary copper for cooking at Woolwich?—A bakery has been established lately, but it is hardly used at all.

2401. Do not the men like it?—The men use the bakeries in the town still; it is separate altogether; it is an independent bakehouse.

2402. The men do like a variety of cookery?—Yes; they have their dinners baked in the town.

2403. Is there any reason connected with the establishment for that?—No; they find the bakery uses more fuel than they can manage; that is one reason. Another is, that we have tried to work it without a garrison baker, leaving its use to the troops and companies occupying the adjoining blocks of barracks.

2404. They do not get an additional allowance of fuel for it?—No; it is not that the bakery is not desirable; it is merely from the circumstances of the place, and the facilities of baking in the town.

2405. What number of men do you think could be conveniently cooked for in a single cook-house; take a barrack for 1,000 men; how many cook-houses would you think it desirable to have, taking also into account that it is very necessary to have the cook-house as near as possible to the men's rooms, so that their dinners may not get cold in being carried from the place where they are cooked to their rooms?—It would depend upon the block of building. I do not think there is any objection to a large cook-house; the thing is to have one near each block.

2406. It would depend upon the number of men in the block how many you would cook for?—Yes.

2407. You have no hesitation in saying that there ought to be the means of baking and roasting?—There certainly ought to be means of baking.

2408. Have you ever seen the system tried of baking the bread in the barracks?—No.

2409. Instead of issuing the rations of bread, issuing the rations in flour, and having it baked in the barracks; do you think that would answer?—I think it might be made to answer.

2410. Do you think it would be a desirable system to introduce with reference to men on service?—Yes; the more things of that sort that can be done

Captain Riddell.

17 May 1855.

in a regiment the better; the success of this sort of thing depends very much upon whether a small allowance is given to a sergeant baker, or to whomsoever the duty is given.

2411. Do you know whether in most regiments there are not men enough who have been bakers to carry on the work, if they had any inducement to do it well?—I do not know.

2412. Do you think it would be a desirable thing, in building a new barrack, to have a large bread bakery established in it, so as to try the experiment; would it be worth laying out the money for the purpose of trying the experiment?—Yes.

BATHS, WASHHOUSES, AND DRYING-ROOMS.

2413. Do you think it would be a good thing to have them in a barrack?—Yes; I think very desirable.

2414. In connexion with that, in order to have the means of washing all the stores of the regiment, as well as the men's clothes, would you have machinery such as is used now?—Yes, certainly; I think it would be very desirable.

WORKSHOPS.

2415. Have you any suggestion to make to the Committee upon that head?—Yes; I think that the tailors' shops generally should be enlarged.

2416. Could you give the Committee an idea of the size that it would be desirable to have them for a regiment of 1,000 men?—A cutting-out room for the master tailor, about 16 or 18 feet square, with good storage for made-up clothing and material, a large cutting-out table, and room for fitting the clothing on the men. A work-room immediately adjoining, large enough for 50 men and boys, fitted with work-tables for the men to sit on, and a tailor's stove, about 30 feet by 25, lighted from the roof.

2417. How far could the soldiers be employed in the barracks?—They could be employed to a great extent by giving a liberal rate of working pay.

2418. Do you think it would be desirable to do so?—Very desirable.

2419. How much do you consider a liberal rate of working pay for a soldier?—It depends upon the trade. With regard to the tailor, the money that a regimental tailor can make, employed in his shop, is sometimes not so much as he can make by working for his comrades out of it, and many men who are tradesmen do odd jobs for themselves out of hours. A carpenter's shop, in which the men of a regiment who were carpenters by trade could work under regimental regulations, and a shoemaker's shop, would be generally useful, and assist the married men in private work.

BARRACK REPAIRS.

2420. Do you think that soldiers might be employed in repairing barracks?—We do that in the case of the cottages at Woolwich; they are repaired by the men.

2421. Are they paid from the regimental fund?—From the rents of the cottages.

2422. Is one of your own men in charge of those?—A sergeant has the charge of each block of cottages, and we get workmen as we can from time to time; they come and go.

2423. In a barrack of 1,000 men, you would have a foreman in charge of such work?—They would have to be employed under the sappers; there must be some directing person; either the barrackmaster or some one should employ them simply as labourers or mechanics.

REGIMENTAL INFIRMARY.

2424. Have you anything to suggest upon that head?—With regard to the hospitals, there should be more provision of quarters for the hospital-sergeant and the nurses; in all artillery hospitals we have nurses.

2425. Do you mean women?—Yes.

2426. Does that answer very well?—Yes, very well indeed. I would also suggest that in all large military hospitals there should be a waiting-room set apart for the wives and children of the non-commissioned officers and men.

CANTEENS.

CANTEENS.

Captain *Riddell*.

17 May 1855.

2427. What suggestion have you to make upon the subject of canteens?—The high rents defeat the object of the canteen.

2428. Do you on the whole think the canteen a desirable thing in a barrack, supposing it to be well managed?—Yes, I think so, provided there was only a nominal rent instead of a very high rent.

2429. How would you regulate it?—I would have merely a nominal rent; you then give the soldier the benefit of that house.

2430. Do you not give a canteen-man an enormous benefit which may enable him to defraud a soldier. If a canteen-man has only a nominal rent to pay, he is selling his wares at a great relative advantage compared with the man outside the barrack walls, who has a rent to pay; he will naturally not give the soldier his commodities at a rate at which he could afford to give them to him, by reason of having the low rent, because the people outside are obliged to sell at a high rate, and he will always regulate his price by the rate at which a soldier can buy them out of doors?—By giving the canteen to a tenant at a low rate you make it a great object to him to give satisfaction.

2431. Suppose a tradesman outside the barrack walls cannot afford to sell his tea at less than 2s. 6d. a pound, 4d. of that 2s. 6d. is to pay his rent; you give a canteen-man his house for nothing; he ought to be able to sell his tea at 2s. 2d. a pound; but he will not do it for the simple reason that they cannot get tea for less than 2s. 6d. anywhere else; he may sell at 2s. 5d. or something of that sort, but still you make him a present of 2d. or 3d. in the pound?—The soldier would come in for a share. At present the Government get as much as they can for the canteen as a speculation, or nearly so, when the canteens are put up to tender.

2432. Should you see any objection in this course, to allow the house-rent of the canteen to be put up to tender, without reference to the number of men in the barracks?—I do not think it would make much difference in most cases; it comes to the same thing; a canteen-man now makes a tender for three years upon what he calculates will be the average number in the barrack; some one else makes another tender; the Government accepts the highest bidder, and he takes the canteen.

2433. What would be your notion of managing a canteen with reference to the rent?—That it should be built just as a library is, for the general accommodation of the soldiers; that the Government should take a nominal rent for it, and nothing more, and trust to inspections, and to the reports of the commanding officer, to ensure the man giving the soldier the benefit of the lowness of the rent.

2434. Would it not be well to put it under the control of the commanding officer?—It is so at present.

2435. Would you propose to have a fixed tariff of prices?—No; I think not.

2436. You would ensure good articles being sold there, and leave the price to be regulated by the competition outside the gate?—Yes.

2437. Do you think it would be a good plan to hold out the canteen situation to deserving non-commissioned officers who had been discharged the service, who should be appointed by the Horse Guards?—No, I think not; I think it would be better to leave it open. The rents now are enormous; take a barrack like Woolwich; the rent is 600 l. or 700 l. a year; the building is not worth it; taking the actual value of that building, if it was in the town, and the tenant had no monopoly as to his custom, it would not fetch a third of that rent.

2438. Have you any general suggestion to make upon the subject of barracks?—That in building officers' quarters they should have distinct kitchens, in which the officers' servants, if married, may live. This provides a certain number of men of good character with barrack accommodation, and adds materially to the comfort of the officer.

In building artillery barracks for field batteries, and horse artillery, it is necessary to provide gun sheds, a collar-maker's shop, a wheeler's shop, and a farrier's shop, in addition to the shops before specified.

A barrack for garrison artillery should have covering for a sufficient proportion of drill guns, and appliances for artillery exercises.

The farrier's shop should have a quarter near at hand for the farrier-major or farrier.

Captain *Minchin* ; Examined.

- Captain *Minchin*. 2439. YOU are Barrack-master of Sheffield Barrack ?—I am.
 17 May 1855. 2440. Sheffield Barrack is a new one, is not it ?—I believe it is the newest in England ; it has been completed about a year.
 2441. It is calculated both for cavalry and infantry, is not it ?—Yes.
 2442. What number of infantry ?—Six hundred and one.
 2443. What number of cavalry ?—Two hundred and eighty-two. Then we have quarters for 37 officers, including field officers.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

2444. What extent of quarters do you give to the different ranks of officers ?—The field officers have two rooms each, and a kitchen.
 2445. Do you provide any accommodation for servants ?—None, now ; there is a cooking-room, which is called the servants' room, and by a general order the servants are not allowed to sleep in it, but I suppose they do.
 2446. Where ought they to sleep ?—The soldier servants are obliged to sleep with the companies.
 2447. What accommodation do you give to the captains ?—The captains and subalterns have one room ; they have an alcove with a curtain ; a man may breakfast with comfort having his bed screened off.
 2448. No married captain can live in his quarters, can he ?—It would be very inconvenient ; it has been done.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

2449. What accommodation do you provide for the non-commissioned officers at Sheffield ; take the staff-sergeant, the sergeant-major, the quartermaster, and the paymaster-sergeant ?—The Sheffield Barracks are only for the head quarters of a dépôt of an infantry regiment, 600 only ; consequently we have only staff-sergeants' accommodation for the quartermaster-sergeant and the sergeant-major.
 2450. What accommodation do you give them ?—Only one large room ; they are each very large good rooms.
 2451. Do the sergeant-major, seem satisfied with that ?—Perfectly ; I never heard anyone complain of it.
 2452. What do you do with the colour-sergeants ?—They have a small room each, and the other sergeants have a berth boarded off the room, about 10 feet high.

MEN'S QUARTERS.

2453. How many private soldiers do you put in a room ?—We average 18 in a room, including the sergeant.
 2454. Have you separate accommodation for married men ?—No.
 2455. They live in the room with the others ?—There is generally one room allotted, according to the number of married men in the barracks. Upon an application from the commanding officer to the barrack-master, he generally allows an extra room for the married men, whatever he thinks they require.
 2456. What is the size of the rooms for the single men ?—The cavalry rooms, some of them, hold 29 ; the average size of the rooms for the infantry is 35 feet by 21 feet.
 2457. Do you consider 21 feet wide enough ?—Certainly not.
 2458. That would only allow between seven and eight feet between the ends of the beds ?—Nothing more.

LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

2459. What is there at the Sheffield Barracks in the way of libraries and reading-rooms ?—We have a garrison library, which is the same sized room as I have mentioned ; and the librarian has a room off it, of the same size as the pay-sergeants of the companies.
 2460. Is there a reading-room in addition to the library ?—No.
 2461. Neither for the non-commissioned officers nor the soldiers ?—No.
 2462. Do you find the library accommodation sufficient ?—I believe it is, because the soldiers are allowed to take the books to their rooms. It has been very well attended, although I have a militia regiment there.

ADULT AND INFANT SCHOOLS.

Captain *Minchin*.

17 May 1855.

2463. What schools are there at the Sheffield Barracks?—We have a chapel-school, which has 180 sittings.

2464. How many people can go to church there?—We could accommodate 600, because the soldiers would bring forms in addition to those sittings.

2465. Do you find that that system of a chapel-school answers well?—It has only been used for about a year, and therefore I cannot come to any conclusion. It seems to be so, because there are different classes; there are screens; there are six classes. The children go at certain hours, and the soldiers at other hours.

BARRACK-MASTER'S QUARTERS.

2466. Are your own quarters, as barrack-master, good?—Yes, externally, but internally they are the most uncomfortable I ever resided in.

2467. What extent of accommodation do you think a barrack-master ought to have in his quarters?—He ought to have a dining-room, a drawing-room, and I think two bed-rooms for himself and family, and a small closet, and then servants'-rooms, as well as a kitchen.

2468. Have you more than one barrack-sergeant at Sheffield?—No, only one.

2469. Is that sufficient?—Certainly not.

2470. Are you obliged to have any assistance for him?—I have a labourer.

2471. Would it be better to have a second barrack-sergeant?—No; I think if a second barrack labourer were added, that would be quite sufficient.

2472. You do not think that it would be necessary in building a barrack to provide accommodation for more than one barrack-sergeant?—I think not; but I do almost all the work myself. I keep all my cash accounts, store, and fuel accounts. I carry on all my correspondence, and enter it myself.

STORES.

2473. What amount of storage do you require for an infantry barrack of 1,000 men?—I fully coincide in what was stated by Captain White upon that subject, with the addition of hospital foul bedding; we should require another room for that.

2474. You require besides that, of course, a coal-store, and a straw-store?—Yes; those I have also got.

2475. That is for an infantry barracks; you would not want a straw-store if you had hair beds?—I should think not.

2476. Is there any store in connexion with cavalry barracks in addition to those which you require in connexion with an infantry barracks?—No, they are all put together; all my stores are put up in the same store-room; there is no distinction between the cavalry and the infantry, as regards supplies, only that the cavalry get a larger quantity of fuel.

2477. Will not there be some additional store-room required in a cavalry barrack?—There are buildings always.

2478. What are they?—For the cavalry there is a granary, a hay-store, and a straw-store.

2479. In addition to those required for the infantry?—Yes.

2480. In a barrack calculated to hold artillery, would you require any additional building?—Yes, for the guns; there would be gun-sheds required in all barracks where artillery are.

2481. That would be the only additional building?—I do not recollect anything else.

2482. Have you any other suggestion with reference to the accommodation to your own quarters and stores that you would like to make to the Committee?—Nothing in addition to Captain White's statement; the only thing that I would suggest would be the foul bedding for the hospital as well as the barrack bedding that I have.

KITCHENS AND BAKEHOUSES.

2483. Have you any information to give the Committee with reference to this head?—I think that the kitchens on the present plan answer remarkably well; eight boilers are sufficient for 230 or 250 men; we have kitchens in that proportion.

Captain *Minchin*.

17 May 1855.

2484. Would you think it desirable to have the means of cooking in different ways, so as to be able to vary the form of cookery?—I think soldiers, when they have been soldiers even for a year, like their soup; they are fond of the meat being boiled and made into soup.

2485. Do you not find that they send their dinners out to be baked?—Only on fête days, and high days and holidays.

2486. Would you see any objection to giving them the means of cooking and baking?—No; I would let them have the option.

2487. Have you ever seen the operation of baking of bread tried?—Never; I think it would be desirable; on service we frequently have grain unground served out to us as rations; I would let the men learn everything connected with the supplies, so that when the commissariat will not find them with anything but flour or grain, they may have the opportunity of converting it into something more nutritious.

BATHS, WASHHOUSES, AND DRYING-ROOMS.

2488. Do you think it would be desirable to have in barracks washing establishments, so that you could wash all your stores as well as the men's wearing apparel?—I think it most desirable, and a drying-room would be attached of course; sometimes I have discovered that bedding brought in in immense quantities is not sufficiently aired; consequently it gives us a great deal of trouble to unfold it and refold it after drying it.

PRIVIES, DRAINS, AND SEWERAGE.

2489. Have you any suggestion to make to the Committee on that subject?—We have water-closets in the officers' quarters which do not answer at all; they are exceedingly troublesome; the pipes are not large enough, and the supply of water for them is difficult to be obtained. There are forcing pumps at each end of the building to supply them with water, but they are always out of repair; those complicated things for soldiers in barracks do not answer.

2490. They are not complicated?—They are what are called self-acting.

2491. Nothing that you have said is an argument against water-closets in a barrack?—I would have them upon the old system, merely to raise up a plug.

2492. You do not see any objection to a water-closet in itself?—No; I think it would be very desirable; in all barracks I would wish all complicated sewerage to be avoided; I would have nothing but surface drains, and where it is possible, I would carry the sewerage off direct.

2493. Do you mean that you would have all the offal of a barrack running on the surface of the ground?—I would have an opportunity of flushing all the privies.

2494. You want something more than surface drains to do that?—There are splendid underground drains that a man could walk through.

2495. Why should you not have all the sewerage of the barracks carried into those splendid underground drains?—The underground sewerage is only conveyed by a pipe of about four inches in diameter, and the fall is only one inch in 12 feet.

2496. Do you not think that if it were well done, underground sewerage is preferable to surface sewerage?—Yes, certainly.

2497. Are you alluding simply to the drainage of the parade-ground when you speak of surface drainage, or do you allude to the drainage from the privies, washhouses, and so forth?—Those drains of the sewerage are by no means connected with the privies.

2498. Do you say as a general principle that you prefer surface sewerage, or that you prefer it to the bad underground sewerage that you have at Sheffield?—Undoubtedly I do, unless the sewerage were made as perfect as it is in London. In barracks a number of brooms are served out weekly for sweeping the parades, yards, &c. according to the extent of the barracks, at the discretion of the commanding officer, and all the sewage is swept up, and that refuse is thrown into the ash-pits and carried away; therefore you would have everything perfectly clean all over the barracks. The contractor will carry off all that along with the ashes.

2499. You

2499. You are simply alluding to the surface drainage?—Yes; all round the barracks would be perfectly clean. There would be no effluvia from the drains that are choked from being improperly and imperfectly made.

Captain *Minchin*.

17 May 1855.

2500. Those drains are badly made, and your objection is to the drains at the Sheffield Barracks, not to underground sewerage in general?—I would have nothing complicated about barracks, because generally speaking the soldiers come from the farm yard, where they never saw a pump or anything like a drain.

LIGHTING, HEATING, AND VENTILATION.

2501. How are the Sheffield Barracks lighted?—They are lighted with gas recently, since the 3d of March.

2502. How does that answer?—Not at all; it is very badly done.

2503. How are the barracks heated?—There are no artificial means; to heat the chapel school we have a furnace underneath, which, at the suggestion of the Chaplain-general, they are now making more perfect, for it was not sufficient.

2504. Have you any provision for ventilation in the rooms besides the windows?—None; there are some ventilators to let out the escape of gas.

BARRACK REPAIRS.

2505. From your experience as a barrack-master, do you think it would be feasible to employ the troops in the ordinary current repairs of the barracks?—I think generally speaking it would be; I think that there are very clever people in every regiment and company.

2506. Do you think it would be well to do it in that way; would not the work be rather rough, being put up by men who are not in the constant habit of practising their trade?—Yes; I am afraid that being out of practice it would occasion bad work, and also very likely sometimes it could not be done, because we should not be able to get the men. The cavalry could not possibly be employed in that manner, because they have so much to do in attending to their horses.

REGIMENTAL INFIRMARY.

2507. What sort of hospital accommodation have you at Sheffield?—Very good indeed; it is the best part of the barracks; we have accommodation for 90 at the new barracks.

2508. How many men will the largest room in the hospital hold?—The largest room will only hold 11.

2509. What is the number of cubic feet to each man?—It exceeds 700 cubic feet, I should think.

PRISONS.

2510. Have you a prison at the Sheffield Barracks?—Yes.

2511. How many cells are there?—Nine cells, three of which are for solitary confinement.

CANTEENS.

2512. Have you formed any opinion upon the subject of canteens?—I am decidedly of opinion that there ought to be a canteen in the barracks.

2513. Have you formed any opinion with regard to the mode in which it should be conducted with respect to the rent?—They pay an enormous rent for the canteen, and therefore it appears from that that the poor soldiers are robbed; I have heard of as much as 27*s.* for every ten men being paid, per month.

2514. How would you propose to regulate the rent?—I would have the canteen let by competition, by advertisement in the usual manner. The canteen-man pays me nearly 1*l.* a day for rent and privileges. The rent is 25*l.* per annum. The last quarter was 87*l.* 17*s.* for one quarter; that is an average of 1*l.* a day. I would let him do it, and give at least half that money to the customers of the canteen.

2515. Why would you take the half of the sum more than any other portion?—I would begin by trying it in that measure.

2516. Have you made any calculation as to how much over the legitimate price of the articles the soldiers are obliged to pay to the canteen-man, which

Captain *Minchin*.

17 May 1855.

leads you to say that any fixed sum should be returned?—No, he certainly must have some great advantage, or else he could not afford to pay such an enormous rent.

2517. Your saying a half is merely a sort of vague feeling that something in justice ought to be given back to the soldier?—There is always a committee formed, in case the soldiers complain of the badness of an article. It would be decidedly worth the man's while to sell everything of the best quality, in order to obtain more customers. Now that the sale of spirits has been suppressed in canteens, the soldiers that are addicted to drinking spirits will go elsewhere, and that causes a great expenditure of public money, by having such a number of courts martial, and the travelling expenses of officers attending them.

STABLES.

2518. How is the stabling for the cavalry at Sheffield?—Very good indeed.

2519. Do the men sleep over the stables?—Yes, they do.

2520. Have you a riding-school?—Yes.

2521. Is the forge a satisfactory building?—It has only been recently occupied by one troop of the 7th Hussars, and I have not heard them complain.

2522. Have you any other suggestion to make to the Committee generally on the subject of barracks?—When barracks are lighted with gas, I think it would be absolutely necessary to employ a competent person to superintend the fitments, and who would be capable of discovering flaws in the pipes, escapes of gas, and where these escapes are, to prevent serious damage, and possible loss of life, as recently at Portsmouth. The soldiers (employed by general orders) to light the exterior lamps, are usually negligent, as they have no other remuneration than being exempt from other duties, and cavalry soldiers could seldom be spared to light lamps; and it might happen that the barracks are only occupied by cavalry.

The Rev. *George Robert Gleig*, M.A.; Examined.

The Rev.

G. R. Gleig, M.A.

2523. YOU are Chaplain-general to the Forces?—I am.

OFFICERS' LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

2524. Have you any suggestions to make upon this subject?—I think it is of very great consequence that in every barrack there should be a good reading-room for the officers. You may, if you please, make the ante-room a library also by enlarging it; but I think it is better to have a separate room. There should be a library, an ante-room, and a mess-room. I think the Government ought also to furnish the library with professional books of reference.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

2525. It has been proposed to increase the furniture in the officers' rooms, with the view of saving them expense; what is your view upon that point?—I think that every officer ought to have a bed, a chest of drawers, two or three chairs, and a carpet in his rooms, provided at the expense of the public. I think also that the extent of accommodation for officers is not sufficient in our service. You allow a field officer only two rooms and a kitchen, and no servant's accommodation. This is by no means sufficient. There should be a distinct house for the commanding officer, containing two sitting-rooms, four bed-rooms, and adequate accommodation for servants. Other field officers ought to have four rooms and a kitchen; captains two rooms, and subalterns one room, and a bed-closet each.

MEN'S QUARTERS.

2526. What is your opinion with regard to providing a day-room for the soldiers?—I think if you provide good reading-rooms for their use, it is better to give to the men large rooms, which may be used both as sleeping and day-rooms.

2527. At all events you are clearly of opinion that the married and the unmarried men should be kept completely distinct and separate?—Yes; there can be no doubt about that.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

The Rev.
G. R. Gleig, M. A.

17 May 1855.

2528. Have you anything to say upon that head?—I think it is quite necessary that the sergeants should have a mess-room to themselves. I am not quite sure that they require a distinct reading-room and library; because if you give to each of them a room of his own, he can always take books home and read them there.

MARRIED MEN.

2529. Have you formed any opinion as to the best mode of accommodating the married privates?—Yes; it seems to me that you have only a choice between two courses. Either you must not allow the soldiers to marry at all, or else you must make those to whom leave to marry is extended, as comfortable as possible. I believe that this is to be done only by giving one room to each married couple; and it should be within the barrack walls, or within the reach of discipline at least. My reason for saying so is, that there are many military stations at home and abroad, in the vicinity of which married soldiers could not find lodgings at all, and that such lodgings as they can afford to hire are always wretched in the extreme.

2530. Do you think they should pay for them?—No; I think they ought not to pay for their rooms. And I should be glad if to each room a small allowance of coal and candle could be extended; though, to be sure, if the excellent plan of getting all the washing done within the barracks be carried into effect, the women will earn a good deal of money, and so be able to provide their own coals and candles.

2531. Would you recommend fuel being allowed then?—I would allow a little.

2532. Is it your opinion, supposing a separate room could be provided for each married soldier, that there should be attached to it a common washhouse or kitchen?—A common washhouse, but I am not sure about a common kitchen; I have seen, in the Marine Barracks at Devonport, an exceedingly good contrivance in the men's rooms, where the common fireplace has a bakehouse within itself, and everything complete for cooking. I think it would be the best arrangement to put one of these grates into the married people's quarters; it would prevent quarrelling.

2533. Would you have that common washhouse in addition to what is provided in the washing establishment?—I think the great washing establishment ought to be used for the linen of the officers and men, and the barrack stores; and this little washhouse exclusively for their own things.

LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

2534. Have you any suggestions to offer to the Committee upon that head?—I think you ought to have one good large room for a regimental library and reading-room in every barrack.

2535. What dimensions would you think proper for the library and reading-room for a battalion of 1,000 men?—I think you might always calculate upon 100 men reading at the same time, provided you supplied the room liberally with lights, and a fire, and comfortable tables and seats. For that number you would require a room 40 or 50 feet long by 25 feet wide.

2536. You think that it should be at least 40 or 50 feet long, and of the same width as the buildings generally are?—Yes.

ADULT AND INFANT SCHOOLS, AND SCHOOLMASTER'S QUARTERS.

2537. Do you approve of the system of chapel schools?—Indeed I do in the case of barracks for 1,000 men; but in the case of the camp at Aldershot, and other establishments of similar extent, a better arrangement might be made. For 10,000 men I should say that you ought to have two chapels, distinct buildings, each capable of containing 1,000 men; and then I should have a separate school-room for every battalion; or, at all events, for every 1,000 men in the place, over and above the two chapels.

2538. Do you think that there would be any objection on the part of the Roman-catholic clergymen and the Protestant clergymen to perform the services

The Rev.
G. R. Gleig, M. A.

17 May 1855.

under the same roof alternately?—I do not see why there should be; the Roman-catholics might object to it; I do not think the Protestants would.

2539. Would the Roman-catholics object to perform their service in the same building that had been used by the Protestants?—I do not find it to be so in fact.

2540. What number of sittings ought to be provided in a barrack for 1,000 men?—About 600 sittings.

2541. Including the probability of women and children, and officers' families and servants attending, do you think that would be sufficient?—Probably not more than 500 men could attend at the outside; some would be on duty, and some sick. I think that in all barracks there ought to be what is called an infant school-room, fitted up with platform and proper benches, into which the little children should go.

2542. This school would be quite distinct from the ordinary barrack school for children?—Yes; after the children attain to a certain age they go into the common school. When very young they should be kept by themselves.

2543. What you wish to establish in the barrack is what is popularly known as an infant school?—Yes; the room devoted to which might be used in the afternoon by the girls, when learning to work. The custom in the army is, that in the morning the bigger girls attend along with the boys, and in the afternoon they are put under the care of the infant-school mistress, by whom they are taught working and knitting.

2544. In connexion with the strictly so-called infant school and the children's school, do you not think it would be desirable to have a small room set apart where they could put away their things?—Yes; I think there could be no harm in that; but they could put pegs round the walls of the school-room and hang up cloaks and bonnets there very nicely.

2545. Does not that interfere with the maps and pictures, and things of that sort which are usually placed upon the walls of school-rooms?—It is as well not to do it; it is as well to keep them distinct, if you can do it without much expense.

2546. Is the present staff of the school sufficient?—It is scarcely sufficient. The attendance is so large upon the part of the men that we are obliged to send assistant schoolmasters to regiments, and borrow quarters for them as we can.

2547. Do you think that additional accommodation to that which is now considered necessary should be provided for an increase of the staff?—Yes; I should say so. At present the trained schoolmaster (the normal schoolmaster as he is called) is allowed two rooms and a kitchen abutting upon his house. I would add two other rooms for assistants, in case they should be required; one room for each assistant would be sufficient.

2548. Is it the habit now to provide quarters for the schoolmistress?—No; but it ought to be.

2549. Do you think that it would ever become a practicable or desirable plan to have a schoolmistress living in a barrack who is not married to some attaché of the regiment?—Generally speaking, we endeavour to employ the schoolmaster's wife as schoolmistress. We generally recommend a schoolmaster when he leaves Chelsea to marry a well-educated young woman who may become the schoolmistress of the regiment; but it does not always happen that the schoolmistress is the wife of the schoolmaster. I would provide a respectable apartment for the schoolmistress where that is not the case.

BATHS, WASHHOUSES, AND DRYING-ROOMS.

2550. Do you think it would be desirable, in a barrack for 1,000 men, to have a washing establishment with all the appliances for mechanical washing and drying provided, so that all the barrack washing could be done in the barrack?—I think it would be of the greatest use possible in every point of view; it would furnish occupation for the women and keep them moral, and you would get your work better done than now.

2551. And also a distinct drying-room for the men's clothes?—Yes, clearly.

WORKSHOPS.

2552. Have you any suggestion to make upon that head?—I think that great attention should be paid to that point; I am an advocate for keeping our tradesmen who have enlisted up to the mark in their various trades, and if possible, I would

would encourage young men to learn trades, so that when their service is over they may become useful members of civil society.

The Rev.
G. R. Gleig, M. A.

17 May 1855.

BALL COURT, AND GYMNASIUM, AND FENCING-SCHOOL.

2553. Have you anything to suggest to the Committee upon that head?—I think it is a most important matter; a ball court is an exceedingly good thing, but the men get tired of it and want something else.

2554. You think that they should have cricket and skittle grounds, and quoits, and every kind of athletic amusement?—Yes, and means and materials for fencing; give them foils and a fencing-hall, and they will go to it, and take to the exercise famously.

PRIVIES, DRAINS, AND SEWERAGE.

2555. What suggestion have you to make to the Committee upon this subject?—I am clearly of opinion that in the officers' quarters there ought to be water-closets; I think that the idea which has been expressed of a covered way is somewhat difficult to carry into effect; the privies cannot be put too near the men's sleeping-rooms, otherwise they become a nuisance.

DRILL-GROUNDS.

2556. Do you think it would be desirable to have covered drill-grounds?—I think they would be invaluable; in bad weather they might serve the purpose of gymnasia; the men could go in there and play at quoits when they were not at drill, and do a variety of things.

LIGHTING, HEATING, AND VENTILATION.

2557. What suggestions have you to make upon that head?—Those are great points; wherever you can, I think you ought to light your barracks with gas; there should be plenty of light and warmth for the men.

2558. Have you ever seen a barrack warmed as it ought to be?—Never.

2559. With reference to the number of men in a room, what number do you think is the best number?—I do not think you ought to have a large number; from 12 to 16 is about the proper thing.

2560. The Committee calculate a company of 100 men; would you divide the company into eight rooms or four rooms?—I should prefer the eight.

2561. Do you think that there is any objection to putting 25 men into a room?—Not in the least degree, if you make the room large enough, and there is a sufficient amount of ventilation. I think you ought always to have a sergeant either close to each room, or with his little box at the end of the room, to preserve order. I think it is very objectionable to have the sergeant mixed up with the men, sleeping in the same room with them, but I would have him near enough to be a sort of referee if anything went wrong, and to preserve order.

REGIMENTAL INFIRMARY.

2562. Do you think it would be a good plan in the hospital, supposing rooms were built for only 12 men, that there should be one large room for convalescents, where the clergyman could perform service in?—Yes, I think it would be a very good thing, and I would suggest also a small library for the hospital.

PRISONS.

2563. Have you any suggestion upon that point?—I think they are admirably managed. I can suggest no improvement.

CANTEENS.

2564. Have you any suggestions to offer to the Committee upon that subject?—The canteens are a very difficult question to deal with. With regard to the rent, I think that the present system is objectionable, the head-money particularly so. In the French army, the canteen is a sort of club-room for the regiment. It is given over from one regiment to another, to a non-commissioned officer—the *cantinier*—who takes care of it. The men pay him only the prime

The Rev.
G. R. Gleig, M.A.

17 May 1855.

cost of the articles which he supplies, and no rent is charged, or at least only just enough to cover the trouble of getting the provisions, by which means the men get them better than they could do in the town.

2565. The canteen-man is only the broker for the regiment?—That is all.

2566. Do you think that that is a desirable system to introduce in this country?—I think it is; it would be difficult at first; we should have to select our men.

2567. Might not the commanding officer of each regiment select from his non-commissioned officers the man who should have the canteen?—Yes; a canteen so regulated, with tolerably well furnished rooms and newspapers, where coffee and tea were sold, might be made a great means of keeping the men in the barrack at night. But if you cannot do that, my inclination would be to fix a settled rent, and let a man take it in the same way as any other public-house is taken.

2568. If the rent was moderate, a man would be anxious to keep it, of course, and would be most anxious to give satisfaction, and to supply good articles, as, on complaint, he would probably lose his lease?—Yes. I would make the rent such as to cover all incidental expenses, so that the Government should be at no cost after having delivered over the canteen; but I would make it so moderate, that a man might afford to sell good articles almost under the town price, without, however, attempting to regulate the price. That you cannot do.

2569. At present the articles, if they are the same price as those in the town, are invariably worse; and if the articles are as good as those in the town, they are invariably dearer?—Yes.

BARRACK REPAIRS.

2570. Do you think it would be desirable to introduce the system of having the barrack repairs carried on by the soldiers?—I am sure you could not do the soldier a greater kindness than by introducing that system. You would make him fit for the field, by training him to joiners' and other work. You would also give him an agreeable occupation and a small addition to his pay.

2571. That would be confined exclusively to infantry soldiers?—Yes. The cavalry soldier has his horse to attend to, which gives him work enough; and he learns thus to become a groom.

2572. Have you any other suggestion that you would like to make upon the subject of barracks generally?—Only this, that the more homelike, the more comfortable you can make the barrack, the less disposed the soldier will be to break out of it and get into trouble. Indeed, as regards men married with leave, my conviction is, that in affording to them separate apartments, you will not only take an important step towards raising the moral tone of the army, but you will induce young lads to abstain from improvident marriages. At present, they see little in the condition of those who marry with leave to contrast very favourably with that of men who marry without leave. Show them that the former are really cared for by Government, and they will hesitate before placing themselves in such a situation as must preclude them, for ever, from becoming objects of such care. For, having gone to so much expense for the sake of those marrying with leave, I should never recognise the existence of women married without leave. Having provided chapels, schools, good quarters, libraries, and gymnasia, I am confident that it will be the fault of the officers if crime do not virtually disappear from among the troops. And I am sure that the officers of the army will not be wanting in their efforts to co-operate with you in bringing about so desirable an issue.

Robert O. Mennie, Esq.; Examined.

R. O. Mennie, Esq.

2573. WHAT situation do you hold?—I am Surveyor under the Inspector-general of Fortifications.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

2574. Will you state what accommodation should be afforded to the officers in barracks?—The commanding officer should have four rooms, in addition to servants'

servants' accommodation ; he should have two sitting-rooms, two bedrooms, a kitchen, and a servant's room. *R. O. Mennie, Esq.*

2575. Do you think that one servant's room is enough ?—Perhaps it would be advisable to give him two servants' rooms, one for male, and one for female servants. *17 May 1855.*

2576. What accommodation would you give a field officer ?—Two rooms and a kitchen, and a servant's room, with closets attached.

2577. Do you think it would be desirable to have water-closets in all the officers' quarters ?—I would have them as near the quarters as I could in the back yards, but I think from sanitary considerations that they are better out of the building. The men servants are very careless ; they throw things into them which choke them, and cause a great deal of expense and nuisance, which they would not do if the water-closets were outside, because you would have ash-pits and other receptacles more convenient than the water-closets for the deposit of sweepings and slops from the rooms.

2578. Could not that be obviated by the officers keeping keys themselves ?—I do not know ; I have always found it to be the case where the water-closets are in the house that there is some obstruction from things being thrown into them.

2579. That does not happen in a private house ?—It frequently happens in private houses, but more so in barracks ; military servants are so careless.

2580. Would you recommend that water-closets should be attached to field officers' quarters ?—I would.

2581. What accommodation would you give for captains ?—A captain is only entitled to one room ; for some of the senior captains I think there should be greater accommodation, and for a portion of the married captains also ; and I think all ranks of officers that are married should have extra accommodation to a certain extent, including a separate water-closet.

2582. What accommodation would you give a married captain ?—Two rooms and a part of a kitchen ; I would have a four-roomed house and a kitchen between the two, and a couple of servants' rooms.

2583. What accommodation would you provide for the unmarried captains ?—A single room is as much as they would want ; and the subalterns the same.

2584. Do you think that a closet would be necessary for boxes and things of that sort ?—They generally turn their boxes into furniture ; I think that a good press for an officer's room is very necessary.

2585. Would you think it desirable that the standing furniture of an officer's room should be provided by the Ordnance ?—Yes I should say so ; it would save transport, and save expense to the country.

2586. What would you say should be put in an officer's room ?—A table, four chairs, and a good press ; he has always his own chest of drawers to keep his clothes in.

2587. It has been contemplated, as an improvement, to adopt something like the French system, which is, furnishing the rooms in a plain manner, fit for a gentleman to live in ?—I do not know that a single officer really requires more than three or four chairs. I think a good established pattern bedstead is necessary, three chairs, a table, fireirons and fender, a coal-scuttle, and a washhand-stand ; the latter a small one, in the corner.

2588. Would you see any objection to giving him a good strong sort of sofa, or an arm chair ?—I think that an officer's barrack-chair is as good a chair as you can sit on.

2589. You would not go further than you have stated ?—No.

2590. Will you just give a general sketch of what you would provide for the mess establishment ?—There would be a mess-room, an ante-room, a mess waiter's-room, a messman's-room, a plate-room, a larder, a pantry, a scullery, and of course a good cellar, and a kitchen fitted up with good comfortable cooking apparatus, upon the most approved principle.

2591. Do you not think it would be a good thing to have an apparatus for cooking by gas ?—No, I think that coal is much preferable, particularly where strangers are coming in ; regiments so frequently move. I think it would require a person of knowledge to attend to a gas apparatus ; you must have a man stationary to do it.

R. O. Mennie, Esq.

17 May 1855.

2592. Is there any other room that you think necessary in connexion with the mess and mess kitchen?—No; I think I have enumerated everything that is necessary.

READING-ROOM.

2593. It has been suggested to the Committee that it is most desirable to have a reading-room in addition to the mess-room and ante-room, for the officers; do you concur in that suggestion?—It would be an accommodation; there would be a great advantage in introducing it, although a good-sized ante-room, fitted with book-shelves, should be considered sufficient.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

2594. What accommodation would you afford for the staff-sergeants; there are seven of them?—I would give each a room; of course they have a mess-room, with kitchen, &c., and therefore they do not want any kitchen to it.

2595. What accommodation would you give to the pay-sergeants?—I should have them as near the men as possible, but not in the same room. I would give them a small place, between two rooms, in the passage, so that they could lock up their things when away with security.

2596. Does not a pay-sergeant require some store for the company's stores, in addition to his living-room?—No; I do not think he should have any extra room for that.

2597. What accommodation would you have for the other sergeants?—I think they should be in the room with the men.

2598. Would you have any separation from the men?—None.

2599. Is that desirable, in point of discipline?—I think they should be kept there for the very purpose of discipline.

2600. Is it likely to keep up the respect of the men for a sergeant to find him accommodated exactly in the same way as they are, and lying in the same room?—I see no objection to it.

2601. Are you aware that at present in no cavalry regiment do the sergeants sleep with the men?—Yes.

2602. Supposing that to be the case, do you not think it would be a bad thing if the order of things were reversed, and now for the first time the sergeants were accommodated simply as the men?—I should certainly keep them as they are at present; I would not give them separate divisions.

2603. At present, a room is always put aside for the sergeants to sleep by themselves?—I would provide no separate accommodation for the company's sergeants; I should provide for the pay-sergeant solely a separate room to himself, but none for the others.

SERGEANTS' MESS.

2604. With regard to the sergeants' mess, and the reading-room and library; they would have a mess-room of course?—A mess-room and kitchen.

2605. It would be calculated for about 50 men?—Yes.

2606. What sized room would you have for that?—Thirty-five feet long and 18 to 20 feet wide.

2607. The width of the barrack building, whatever it might be, by about 35 feet long?—No; it would be rather less than that; you may take off the cupboards and other fitments from it. I think it would be better unconnected with the men's barracks; perhaps under the same roof as the staff-sergeants' quarters.

MEN'S QUARTERS.

2608. With regard to the men, how would you propose to lodge them; how many in a room?—Not more than 12 in a room.

2609. From what reason is that opinion drawn?—Where there is a number of men in a barrack-room, say 50, if there is one noisy man in that number, he disturbs the whole; if there were only 12 in the room, he would have a small number only to disturb.

2610. Is your saying that it is a better number derived from anything regarding the regimental organisation?—There is a fireplace in every room; if you had more than 12 men in a room, they could not sit round the fire.

2611. You

2611. You have stated already that it is very desirable to have a sergeant in the room; a sergeant on parade has the charge of a fourth of a company?—Yes.

R. O. Mcennie, Esq.

17 May 1855.

2612. Do you not think it desirable, if no other reason interfered with it, to maintain in the barrack-room the same organisation that prevails on parade?—The non-commissioned officer and his men do associate, and appear to be very happy and comfortable together in their barrack-room.

2613. In reference to the question of a fireplace, do you not think that one room containing from 18 to 24 men would be better warmed and more comfortable with two fireplaces than two rooms with 12 men each?—No; I think that 12 men are a good comfortable party.

2614. You give no reason for that. If there are strong regimental reasons for having from 19 to 25 men in a room, you must give some reason why 12 should be preferred?—I think that the number being restricted to 12 is best calculated to promote order. I know it is the general opinion of commanding officers, and what I have been guided by is men who have risen from the ranks to the rank of adjutants and captains, who say that a room containing 12 men is the best sized room you can have for troops. Order would be more easily maintained; the men more sociable and friendly with each other; the chances of their quarrelling among themselves would be lessened; and it would operate beneficially in various ways, tending to improve the character of the soldier. And in a sanitary point of view it is also preferable; and I have often heard that opinion expressed by medical men. You can also build a barrack at much less expense, with rooms for 12 men, than for 25; the roof is much more simple; you do not require a heavy framed roof.

2615. What is the greatest span that you may construct a roof without framing?—Twenty feet.

2616. Your opinion on the whole is, that 12 men is sufficient for every room?—Yes.

2617. What ground space would you give to each man?—Three feet six inches; at present it is three feet two inches.

2618. Do you contemplate giving day-rooms to the privates?—No.

BATHS, WASHHOUSES, AND DRYING-ROOMS.

2619. How would you manage with respect to ablution and cleaning-sheds?—I should have them as nearly divided in the centre of the barrack as possible, that the men should not have further to go than necessary.

2620. Would you have ablution-rooms in the building in the men's quarters?—No.

2621. What is the objection to that?—I think you would require a place of ablution to each house, and that would cause a great expense and a great deal of wet and uncomfortableness about the place, because they use a great deal of water in washing; they are not very careful in its use.

2622. What number would you allot to each ablution-room in a barrack for 1,000 men?—Eight to ten basins to the 100; I think a bath or a place that the men could strip and wash in, enclosed in the ablution-room, would be a great benefit and comfort.

MARRIED MEN.

2623. How would you accommodate the married men?—I would give every married man a separate room about 10 feet square; I would have a long building divided by partitions; only as high as the wall; not closed all the way up.

2624. Between each family?—Between each family.

2625. Have you any particular object in not closing it up, because the more private you make a room the better, if you give them a room?—It would add considerably to the expense if it were closed all the way up, and it would be better ventilated by being left open.

2626. Would it be any considerable addition to the expense?—You would have to ceil the room, which I do not propose to do on the level of the plates; I meant to carry up the ceilings to the collar beam in the roof; the partitions of the lower rooms would go up to the ceilings.

R. O. Mennie, Esq.

17 May 1855.

2627. Would you have anything in the shape of a common room for cooking?—No; I would have a small fireplace in each room, and let them cook for themselves.

2628. You would keep the women out of the unmarried quarters?—Entirely so.

2629. Do not you think that you could suggest some improvement in the kind of fireplaces for warming the men's rooms?—I do not see anything better than an open grate.

2630. Could not there be some improvement in the nature of that grate?—Yes; I think there might be; I should enclose the back of the married quarters with a wall to form a yard with the necessary privies for the women.

2631. Would not it be a very good plan if the back of all the buildings had a little enclosed yard for the officers and men?—For the officers, certainly, but not for the men.

LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

2632. What sized room should the library and reading-room be for a battalion of 1,000 men?—The room should be about 40 feet long by 20 feet wide.

2633. That would accommodate 100 men?—Yes, that is quite enough; then you want a room for the librarian.

ADULT AND INFANT SCHOOLS.

2634. Mr. Gleig suggested that there should be an infant school for very small children provided in addition to the adult and children's school; he said, one room would be sufficient; do you concur in that?—Yes; the men themselves go to the school generally when the children have left.

2635. What sized room would you provide for the children and the adults, for a regiment of 1,000 men?—It should be 100 feet by 50 feet; that is the regulation, and we find that it is sufficient.

2636. And that space should be allotted in different proportions if found more convenient?—Yes.

2637. Does the 100 feet by 50 feet include the room for stores?—No, I think there is 10 or 12 feet more; that is the area for the school accommodation alone.

GUARD-ROOMS, PRISONERS'-ROOMS, CELLS, AND ORDERLY-ROOM.

2638. What number of rooms, and what size, would you provide for the guard-rooms?—That depends upon the number of gates and the number of sentries that you want to mount; every sentry requires three men.

2639. Say for 16 men?—We allow two feet six inches for each man when lying on his guard bed; about 20 feet wide you would want for 16 men, with a double row of beds.

2640. What length?—The room should be 24 feet by 20 feet.

2641. You would require a lock-up?—Yes; I should have three separate cells.

2642. Besides the cells it is stated that it is desirable to have a strong room to lock up prisoners who are not riotous enough to be put into solitary confinement?—I do not know that that is necessary, because if men are quiet they are put into the guard-room.

2643. For prisoners waiting for courts-martial would not it be necessary?—I would, perhaps, have a second room about two-thirds as large as the guard-room.

2644. The smaller guard-room would be somewhat less; what size should you say for that; it would be for about nine men?—Eighteen feet by 12 feet wide.

2645. What size should the orderly-room be?—I should think about 14 feet square.

2646. There is some room for the commanding officer; what size should that be?—The commanding officer wants a room nearly as large as the orderly-room.

2647. What would be a sufficient size for the band practice-room?—Thirty feet by 18 or 20 feet.

2648. It has been proposed that there should be a court-martial room; what sized room would you suggest for that?—About 30 feet by 16 feet; then there should be two small retiring-rooms, to which the members of the court could retire.

17 May 1855,

QUARTER-MASTER'S STORES.

2649. What sized room would you recommend for the quarter-master's stores?—We always provide for them, and I think the room ought to be of a good dimension, for the officers frequently put their luggage in it.

2650. What size should it be?—The quarter-master's store ought to be 16 feet wide and 20 or 25 feet long.

2651. Would you provide in his establishment a bread and meat store?—Yes; in a separate building.

2652. About what size?—Fourteen feet square each.

BARRACK-MASTER'S QUARTERS.

2653. What accommodation would you give to a barrack-master?—I should give the barrack-master the same accommodation as the commanding officer.

2654. And his store should be very considerable?—Yes; I think hospital foul bedding should be taken out of the hospital according to the regulation, and it should be sent to the contractor to wash.

KITCHENS AND BAKEHOUSES.

2655. With regard to kitchens, and that class of things, what accommodation would you give?—I should bring the cooking kitchens, and the women's washing-houses and ablution-rooms into a one-storey building.

2656. If you had the kitchens all in one central point in the barracks, would not it involve some of the men getting their dinners very cold?—The distance would not be so great; you could not put them in the same room as the men.

2657. There might be detached kitchens close behind the block of building in which the men lived, which these kitchens should accommodate?—The boilers are generally constructed for a company to boil the soup; and then there is a second boiler for potatoes. I think the kitchen would be better altogether.

2658. Why do you think so?—Because of the carrying in and out of the water and materials for cooking; there are generally two or three non-commissioned officers in charge of the cooking-houses.

2659. Do you not think that there should be no carrying in and out of water at all; that the water should be laid on?—It ought to be so, wherever it is possible.

2660. Would you not think it desirable, in building a kitchen for the men, to provide some other modes of cooking than boiling?—Yes; I would have an oven to bake occasionally. At most garrison towns the officers permit their men to have their meat baked on certain days in the week in the town; in some localities they cannot do it; and then you should allow it to be done in the barracks.

2661. What sized kitchen would you have, if you cooked all in one place?—I should divide it into two, each side of the barrack square, to cook for 500 men in each. Each would require 10 boilers, two to a company.

2662. You would require a very large room for that?—If it is well ventilated, with good louvres in the roof, and good sized windows and doors, and ventilation introduced on a level with the floor, you could make the kitchens comfortable.

2663. Do you see any strong objection to having the kitchens subdivided, and nearer the men's quarters?—No.

2664. There is an obvious advantage, that the men would be a good deal more comfortable?—Yes; as far as distance from their rooms is concerned.

BATHS, WASHHOUSES, AND DRYING-ROOMS.

2665. Have you any suggestions to offer to the Committee upon that head?—I should like to introduce the patent washing-machine, and a wringing-machine, and do all the washing of the barracks within the regiment itself; private families find a great benefit in introducing a washing-machine, therefore it must be evidently good for a barrack.

R. O. Mennie, Esq.

WORKSHOPS.

17 May 1855.

2666. What sized rooms would you propose for the tailor and shoemaker?
—Tailors, 20 by 18; shoemakers, 20 by 14.

PRIVIES, DRAINS, AND SEWERAGE.

2667. Is there any particular construction of privy that you would suggest?
—The great object is to keep the privies well flushed, and I would carry off the sewage by drains; I think good pipe drainage is the best description; there is no difficulty in keeping them clean.

2668. Would you make the privy water-tight?—Yes, I like water to stand in a privy if you can so arrange it, and to be let off once or twice a day.

LIGHTING, HEATING, AND VENTILATION.

2669. What plan of ventilation would you adopt in the men's rooms?—I should introduce the cold air as near the floor as I could; not in a direct line from the outside through the wall, but three or four feet higher than that, with a descending shaft; then you get fresh air without any draught; I would then have apertures in the ceiling for the escape of vitiated air.

2670. With reference to the possibility of warming the passages between the men's rooms, have you anything to suggest upon that point?—I think, with a good fire in the room and the men in the room, it is quite warm enough.

2671. The rooms are warm enough, but the passages are very cold?—You would have so little passage in the construction that I propose, that there would be no necessity for warming it.

2672. The passages would be taken up by the rooms for non-commissioned officers?—Yes, a portion of them; if there were large corridors, it would be necessary, of course, to warm them.

2673. Would not a double door be a good thing?—I think certainly not; if you put two, they would generally prop one open; the men would never shut it.

BALL COURT, GYMNASIUM, AND FENCING-SCHOOL.

2674. Have you any suggestion to make with reference to that head?—I think that everything in the shape of amusement for the soldiers is very desirable; it is also a great object to introduce a racket-court for the officers.

[The Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned.

A P P E N D I X.

RETURN showing the Number of Officers, with the Rank of each, which would be attached to a Battalion of Infantry of 1,000 Men; and also for a Regiment of Cavalry.

BATTALION OF INFANTRY: 1,000 MEN; 10 COMPANIES.

Lieutenant-Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	STAFF.					STAFF SERGEANTS, &c.							DRUMMERS.		RANK & FILE.		TOTAL		Officers' Horses.	
					Paymaster.	Adjutant.	Quartermaster.	Surgeon.	Assistant-Surgeons.	Sergeant-Major.	Quartermaster-Sergeant.	Paymaster-Sergeant.	Armourer-Sergeant.	Schoolmaster.	Hospital-Sergeant.	Orderly-Room Clerk.	Sergeants.	Drum-Major.	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.	Officers.		Men.
1	2	10	12	8	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	50	1	20	50	950	39	1,078	5

REGIMENT OF CAVALRY: HOME ESTABLISHMENT; SIX TROOPS.

Lieutenant-Colonel.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets.	STAFF.							STAFF SERGEANTS, &c.										Trumpeters.		Rank and File.		TOTAL.		HORSES.	
					Paymaster.	Adjutant.	Quartermaster.	Surgeon.	Assistant-Surgeon.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Riding Master.	Regimental Sergeant-Major.	Paymaster-Sergeant.	Sergeant Saddler.	Barrier Major.	Sergeant Armourer.	Schoolmaster.	Hospital Sergeant.	Orderly Room Clerk.	Sergeants (including six Troop Sergeants-Majors).	Trumpet-Major.	Trumpeters.	Barriers.	Corporals.	Privates.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Troop.
1	1	6	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	1	6	6	18	304	27	361	50	271

Appendix, No. 2.

CIRCULAR HOME and FOREIGN STATIONS (No. 362 Foreign).

Forwarded to the Commanding Royal Engineer, for his information and guidance.
By order of the Inspector-general of Fortifications.

Appendix, No. 2.

29 May 1848.

(signed) *E. Matson*, A. A. G.

Sir,

Office of Ordnance, 24 May 1848 (W—332).

I AM directed by the Board to transmit herewith a copy of a letter dated 21st instant, from the War Office, with an enclosure, describing the fittings to be provided for apartments fitted up as schoolrooms only, and also for those which are to serve the double purpose of chapel and school; and I am to request you will be pleased to communicate the wishes of the Secretary at War to the District Commanding Royal Engineer.

Major-General Sir J. F. Burgoyne, K.C.B.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Byham*.

Sir,

War Office, 20 May 1848.

I AM directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a memorandum, describing the fittings which are required to be provided for apartments fitted up as schoolrooms only, and also for those which are to serve the double purpose of chapel and school; and I am to request that instructions may be given that the rules therein laid down may be strictly adhered to in the construction of those buildings, whether for barracks already occupied, or when forming part of new barracks.

R. Byham, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Sullivan*.

War Office, 10 May 1848.

MEMORANDUM for an Apartment which shall be fitted up as a Schoolroom only.

THE room to be, in all cases, a parallelogram. If the width be 40 feet, let there be two platforms, one on each side; if 30 feet, let there be only one platform. In the former cases, each platform to consist of three rows of tables or desks, the first level with the floor; the second raised eight inches; the third 16 inches. All desks to be level, with ink bottles let in. All platforms to be divided into three classes, with an interval of two feet between; and curtains and rods to separate them when necessary. The interval between the back of one desk and the front of another to be in every instance three feet. When there is only one platform it must have four rows of tables and benches, rising one above the other, 8, 16, and 24 inches respectively.

A Nettleton stove to be in the middle of the room, when there are two rows of platforms in the centre; but thrown back to opposite wall when there is only one platform. A master's desk to be fitted up on one side of the stove. The scholars to enter by a door at one end of the apartment, the masters and monitors at the opposite end.

The height of such an apartment must always be 14 feet clear in the walls, with a covered roof, and no ceiling, except where it may be necessary to build rooms above.

(signed) *G. R. Gleig*.

MEMORANDUM of the fitting up of a Room which shall serve the double purpose of Chapel and Schoolroom.

IN all cases a portion of the east or north extremity must be cut off from the body of the apartment by a curtain, which shall measure not less than 12 feet from the wall. Assuming the width of the apartment to be 40 feet from wall to wall, there must be on each side, within the curtain, small apartments measuring 10 feet square respectively, one of which shall serve as the minister's vestry, the other as a space in which on Sundays to put away the school utensils, easels, maps, boards, and master's desks, &c., which have been in use throughout the week.

Appendix, No. 2.

The interval between these apartments must be filled with the Communion space, which shall be lifted eight inches above the level of the floor, and advanced eight feet towards the body of the apartment; here a rail will be run across from one small apartment to the other, having a step in front of it. The Communion-table itself must be in the centre, against the wall, with a kneeling-stool and chair on each side of it. The reading-desk and pulpit will be placed, the former on the left, the latter on the right, of the altar space, looking from the Communion-table.

They must be constructed as to stand within the screen of the curtain when it shall be dropped or drawn. There is no necessity for a clerk's desk when the curtain is dropped; the chancel, so to speak, becomes hidden, and we have only the schoolroom before us. It must be fitted for school purposes with two platforms, one running the whole length of the apartment on either side. Level with the floor, on each side, must be fixed a row of tables and benches, constructed according to annexed plan and sections. Rising up eight inches above this must be a second row, of a like construction; and on a level of a still greater height by eight inches, must be the third row, the benches being placed as near to the wall as the convenience of the passages will allow. Each platform must be separated into three divisions, in order to admit of instruction being conveyed to three separate classes on each side of the room at the same time. The intervals from the back of one table to the front of the other to be three feet respectively. The passage between classes to be two feet. There must be curtains and rods, by drawing which, each class shall be cut off from those on the right and left of it.

A Nettleton stove in the middle of the room will best warm the place.

The entrance for the men to chapel and school to be at the west or south end, through a porch, as shown in model already in possession of the Ordnance Department. The clergyman to enter by a door leading into the vestry. The ladies and families of officers to enter through the room opposite to the vestry.

The platforms on both sides next to the chancel, as far as the first division of classes, to be given up on Sundays for the use of the officers and their families, for whom hassocks may be provided.

As many moveable benches as shall suffice to accommodate the strength of the garrison to be placed in the interval between the platforms, leaving on each side a sufficient space for the men to pass in single file.

The band and singers to occupy the platforms on either side most removed from the chancel. A master's desk to be provided, light, and moveable on castors, which on Saturday evenings will be removed into the store-room.

The moveable benches to be received in like manner into store, after the conclusion of Divine Service on Sunday evening.

Every such school chapel to be of the height of 16 feet clear in the walls, with an open covered roof, and no ceiling, unless it be convenient to have rooms above.

War Office, 10 May 1848.

(signed) *G. R. Gleig.*

SCHOOLROOM for 300 Men.

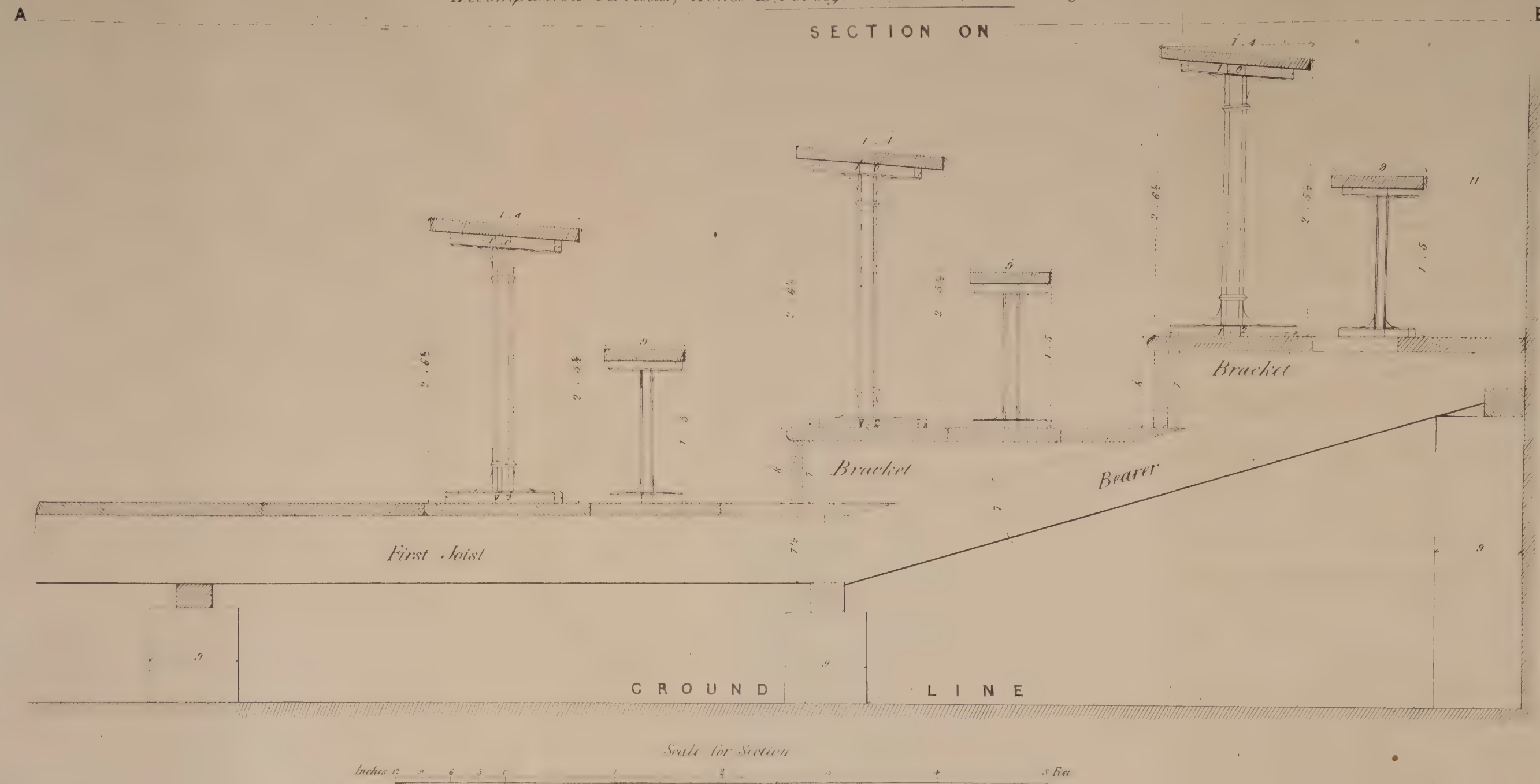
[illegible]

This side will have five classes, each holding 30 men, allowing two feet to each man; the opposite will contain the same number, making altogether 300 men.

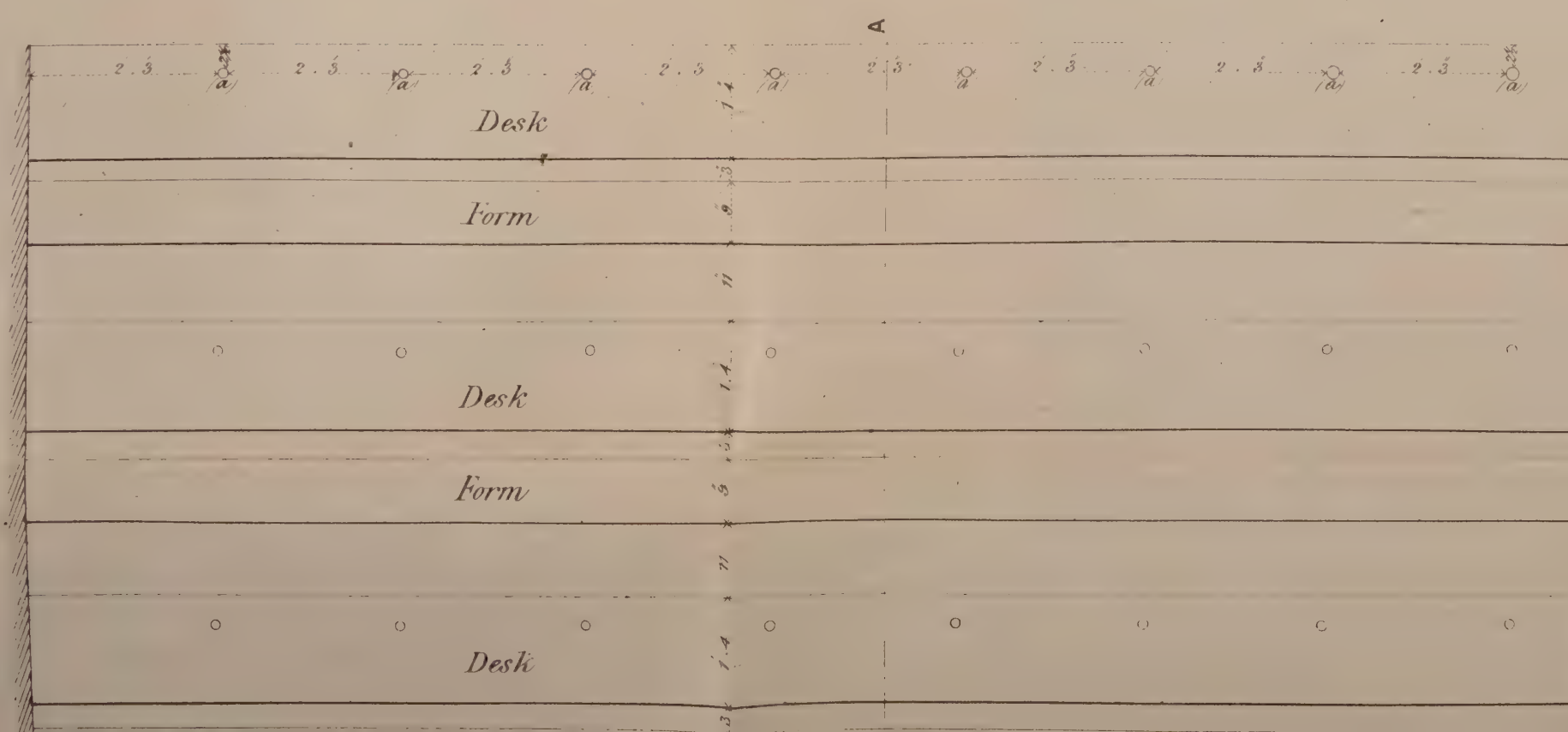
The length of the schoolroom = 110 feet, and 10 feet for Communion-table = 120 feet, the length of building.

PLAN & SECTIONS SHOWING THE FORMS, DESKS AND PLATFORMS, AS ARRANGED IN THE MODEL SCHOOL OF THE ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM, CHELSEA.

Accompanied Circular, Home & Foreign Stations (374 Foreign), Dated 11th Dec^r 1848.

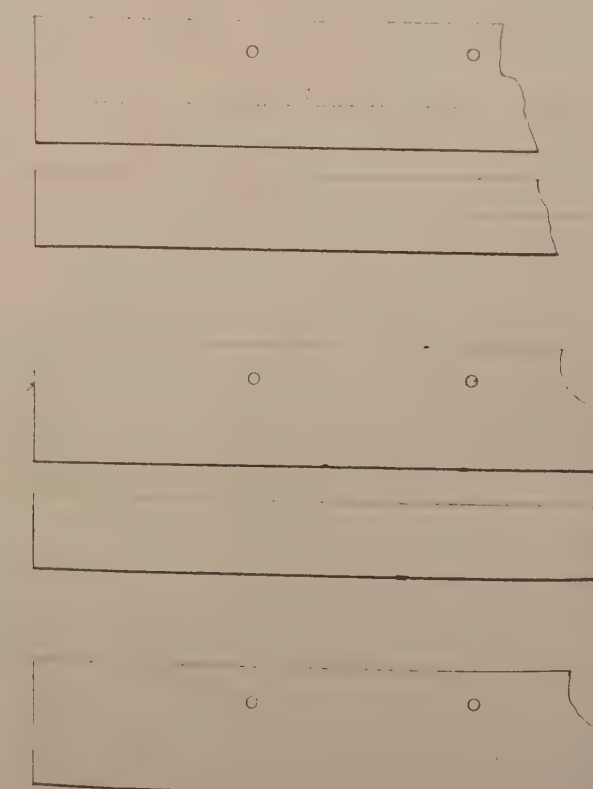


PLAN.



REFERENCE.

a) Holes to receive Inkstands
The Standards to the Forms & Desks are of cast iron with flanged arms at the top & bottom. The bottom flanges are screwed to the floor & the Desks & Forms are screwed to the top flanges.



Appendix, No. 3.

EXTRACT from a MEMORANDUM by Colonel *Jebb*, on the CONSTRUCTION of
BARRACK CELLS.

THE accompanying plans and details are suggested for adoption, in any new cells that may hereafter be erected at the different garrisons and barrack stations in Great Britain; and so far as they will apply, in the Colonies.

1. It will be sufficient for all practical purposes of military imprisonment if barrack cells **CELLS.** be made 10 feet long, by 6 feet 6 inches wide, and 9 feet high.

2. The principal walls of the cell buildings, both external and internal, may be 14 inches in thickness when built of brick, or from 18 to 20 inches if of stone, according to circumstances. It may be desirable, however, with a view to greater security, to introduce into the external wall of one or two cells in each block, a course of hoop-iron every six inches. The corridor walls above the level of the upper cells may be reduced in thickness and carried up to the underside of the rafters of the roof in 9-inch piers and 4½-inch panels, as seen in the longitudinal and transverse sections. (Figure 7).

3. The transverse walls of the cells in most cases form a sufficient tie for the external walls, and framed principals in the roof may in such cases be dispensed with; and a light $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch round iron tie-bar, with nuts and screws, may be fixed to the plate at intervals, as shown by the dotted line in Figure 7. The bearing of purlins (wherever they are used) may be reduced to any convenient interval by carrying up brick piers, or placing struts on the corridor or division walls, or on the arches over the cells.

4. The floors of the cells may, where convenient, be boarded (*see* Figure 1), or they may be formed of a thin layer of asphalt laid over concrete on arches, or of stone paving properly cramped together and laid on sleeper walls.

In all ordinary cases the level of the floor of the lower cells, when paving or asphalt is used, may be six inches above the finished ground line, and the top of the footings of the walls may be nine inches below it. It will economise material to use concrete for all that may be required below that level. If arches are placed under the floors of the lower cells, they should spring from the side of the footings. (See Figure 1A).

FIGURE 1.

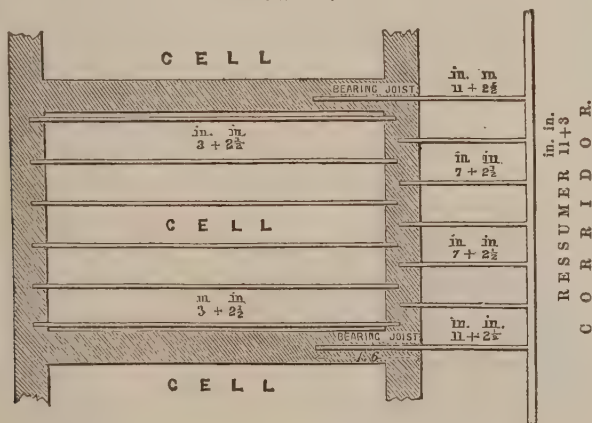
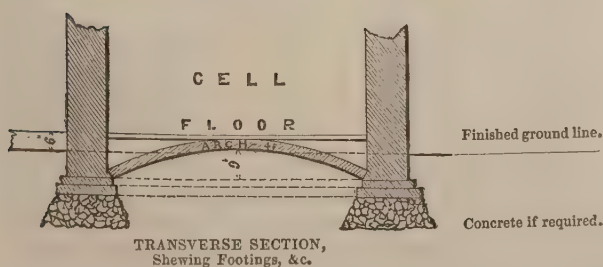


FIGURE 1 A.



5. The doors for the cells may be 2-inch framed doors in two panels filled in solid. An inspection aperture should be formed in each door, for the detail of which, see Figure 2. The opening next the corridor or passage should be glazed, and covered by a drop escutcheon, rivetted on a plate. (See Figure 2 A.) The larger opening in the cell should be rebated to receive a piece of fine wire gauze, which can be secured by a thin fillet of hoop iron

iron. Doors should open inwards, and be hung on the left jamb on entering from the corridor. (See Figure 8.)

FIGURE 2.

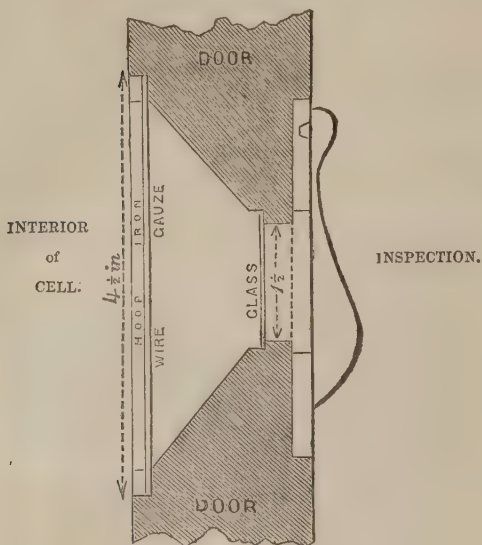
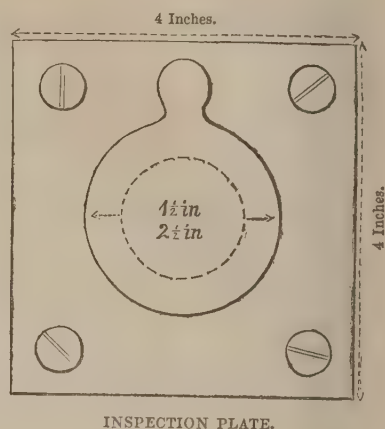


FIGURE 2 A.

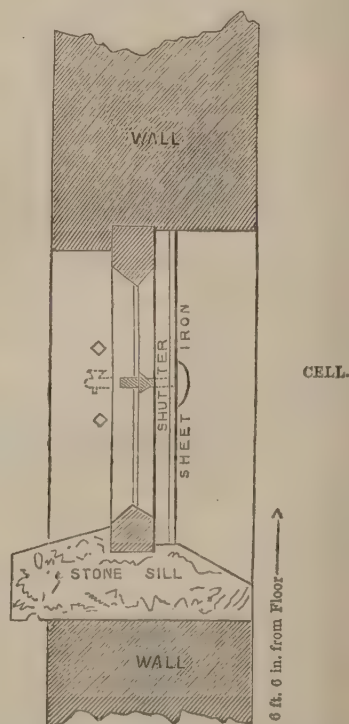


6. When a door leads from a guard-room into a passage communicating with cells, an opening about six inches long by four inches broad should be made, in order that any irregularity, or attempt on the part of prisoners to communicate, may be heard. The opening should be covered with strong wire gauze, or a few small iron bars should be inserted.

WINDOWS.

7. Cell windows should be fixtures, and may be made two feet six inches wide by one foot three inches high; the bottom and sides of the window within the cell should be splayed. Windows should, when convenient, be made in the centre of a cell, and the height from the floor to the sill should be about six feet six inches. The sashes may be of wood, if more convenient than iron. Where wood sashes are adopted, it will be necessary to fix iron guard bars on the outside, not more than six inches apart. Figure 3 shews a cell window, and wood sash fitted with a moveable shutter covered with sheet iron for darkening a cell, and thereby rendering it available for punishment for a prison offence. Fluted or ground glass should be used for glazing the sashes, or common glass may be deadened on the outside by paint.

FIGURE 3.



CEILINGS.

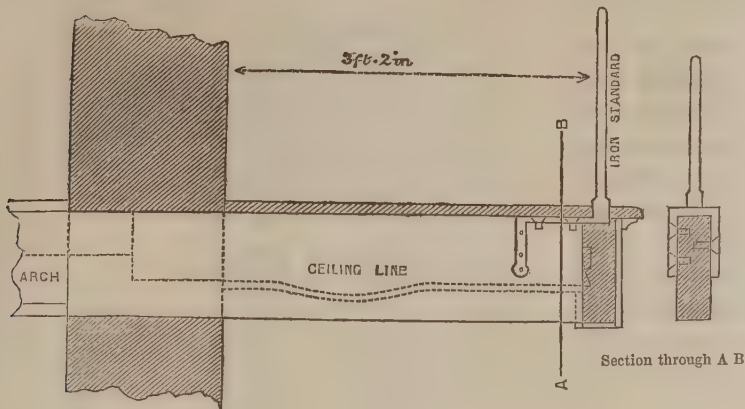
8. The ceilings of cells may be formed by half-brick arches rising 9 inches, or of York landings, or 3-inch paving, properly cramped and laid on transverse iron girders. If recourse be had to a common ceiling, precautions must be adopted for rendering it secure, by nailing hoop iron at 6-inch intervals on the joists, or by other means.

STAIRCASE and GALLERIES.

9. Where staircases and galleries are required, they may be constructed of wood. Figure 1 shows the plan, and Figure 4 the detail, for a gallery and railing. The bearing joists may be built into the division wall between two cells and tenoned into a bressumer with a wrought-iron standard fixed on each bearing joist for the gallery railing. The hand-railing may be of oak and the balusters of common deal.

FIGURE

FIGURE 4.



10. The passage or corridor to the cells should be warmed by a common stove, the size proper for the purpose being determined by the number of cells to be warmed; or in some cases, to a limited extent, a passage to cells might be warmed by placing a large fire-brick at the back of the guard-room or other fire-place, leaving one face of the brick exposed in the passage.

WARMING.

The following scale is suggested as a general rule for the size of Nettleton's, or Arnott's stoves, for warming cells.

FROM			NETTLETON'S.			ARNOTT'S.		
Cell	to	Cells.						
1	"	3	-	-	12 inch, or smaller	-	-	12 inch.
4	"	8	-	-	13 inch	-	-	14 inch.
9	"	12	-	-	14 inch	-	-	16 inch.

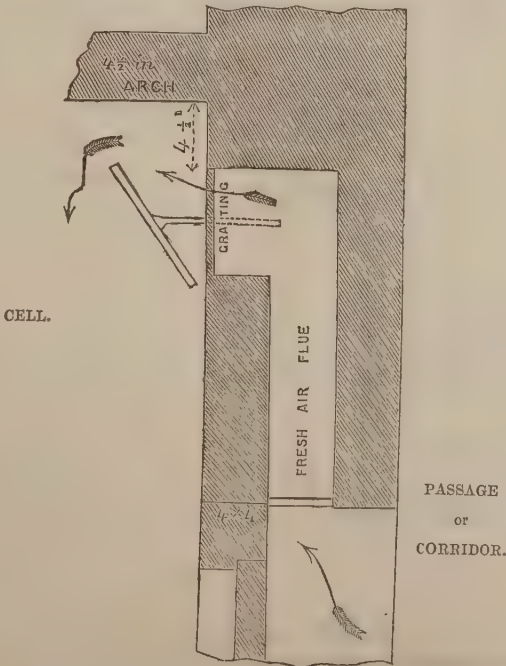
Where there are more than 12 cells to be warmed, it is recommended that a warm-air stove adapted for the number, should be procured from Messrs. Haden of Trowbridge.

11. The passage or corridor should be freely ventilated, either by the underground flue, shown on the plans, or by placing the stove at the end of the corridor and admitting the air through the external wall in connection with the stove; or in some cases it will be sufficient to admit the air by a window, or under an external door, without bringing it in contact with the stove at the point of entry. The area of the opening for the admission of fresh air into the passage or corridor should be equal to that of the foul-air flue, described in No. 15.

VENTILATION.

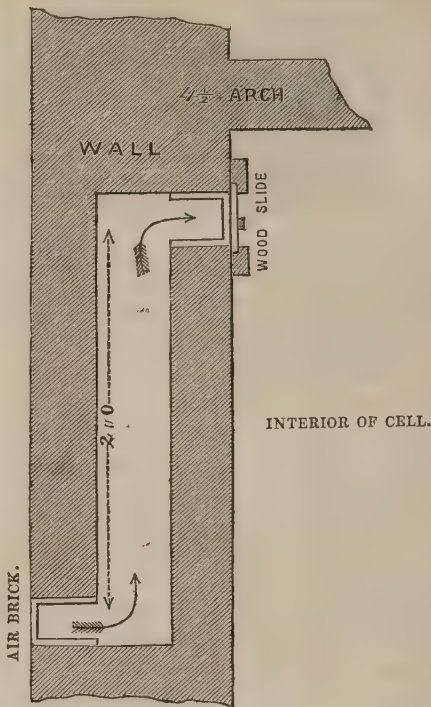
12. The flue, or opening for admitting fresh air into the cells from the corridor, is shown in Figure 5.

FIGURE 5.



13.—Figure 6 shows the form of a flue in the external walls for assisting ventilation during the summer months. An air-brick may be fixed at each opening, with a wood slide or stopper over the opening in the cell, to enable a prisoner to exclude the cold air during the winter. This arrangement will be found more convenient than the opening made through the window, as recommended for existing cells, in No. 30.

FIGURE 6.



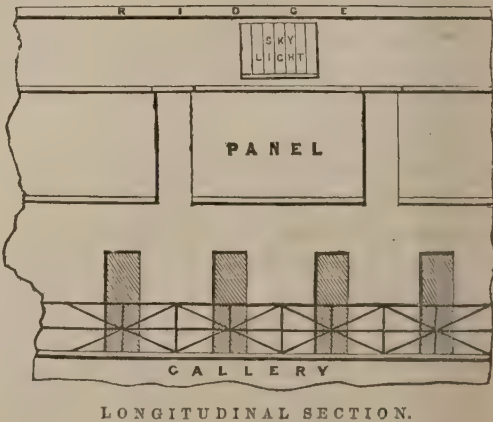
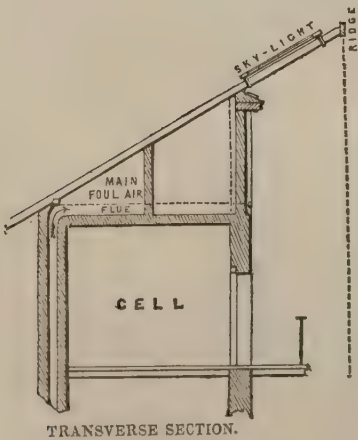
FOUL-AIR FLUES.

14. The extraction of the foul air from the cells will be by flues in the external walls communicating with a main flue and chimney shaft, as described in the plans. A second grating is recommended to be fixed in the foul-air flue close to the ceiling of each cell, as a further means of assisting extraction during the summer months. This grating should be fitted with a wood slide, similar to that described in Figure 6.

MAIN FOUL-AIR FLUE.

15. It will not be necessary to raise the external walls so as to give greater space for the formation of a main foul-air flue in the roof. In small buildings the shape of such a flue is not of much importance, if it be of sufficient area. Figure 7 shows a simple plan of obtaining the flue of any size that may be required. When there are not more than three cells, the main foul-air flue should have at least an area of 2 feet. From four to six cells, half a superficial foot for each cell will be sufficient, and for a greater number of cells not less than one-third of a superficial foot for each. The same rule will apply in the vertical air shaft connected with the main flue, an allowance being made for the space occupied by any smoke pipes. The bottom of the air shaft should be drained by means of a small pipe, and a fire-proof of iron door fixed for obtaining access into it in any convenient situation. That part of the foul-air flue which is in contact with the vertical air shaft should, for obvious reasons, be fire-proof.

FIGURE 7.



WASHING.

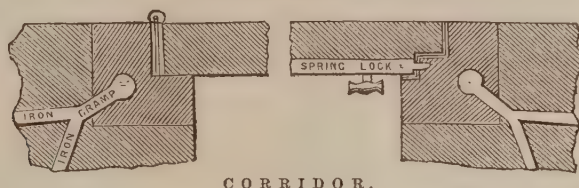
16. Where the number of cells exceeds six or eight, the means of prisoners washing in the corridor should be provided. A shallow wood trough or sink lined with lead (with a waste

waste pipe, plug, and washer attached), of sufficient dimensions to enable two or three prisoners to use the ordinary iron basin, and wash at the same time, will be sufficient. The required supply of water may be obtained from buckets, or a cistern may be provided for the purpose and so placed as to be conveniently filled every morning.

17. When cells for regimental imprisonment under a provost-serjeant are built at a distance from a guard-room, it will generally be necessary to have a cell or cells in charge of the guard for the confinement of men who may be brought in late at night by the piquet, or for riotous prisoners. In cases where an establishment of cells is attached to a guard-room, a corresponding provision might be made by placing double doors on a cell or cells, and making the walls thicker than usual for a similar purpose. The window of such a cell might also be fitted with the shutter, described in Figure 3, as an additional precaution, or for punishment.

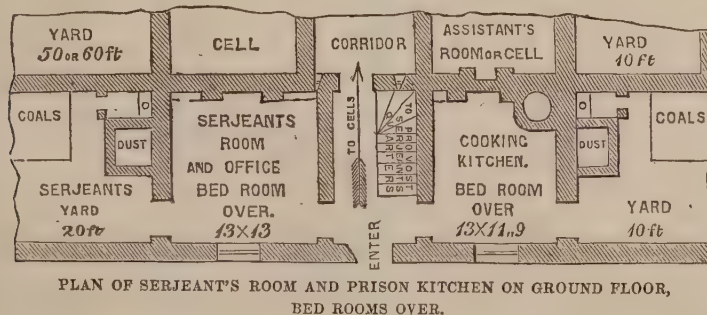
18. Spring locks will be found very convenient for the cell doors, but they should only be used in the larger prisons, where more than one serjeant would probably be employed. Wherever they are fixed, the doors and frames should be double rebated, to prevent the possibility of the bolt being pushed back from the interior of the cell. (See Figure 8.) Locks should be fixed on the right stile of the door entering from the corridor or passage. A plate of steel or iron should be fixed to protect the bolt.

FIGURE 8.
INTERIOR OF CELL.



19. In barracks capable of accommodating a regiment, or the wing of a regiment with the head-quarters, it will be desirable, when building new cells, to provide also a quarter for the provost-serjeant; but where it may be found inconvenient to attach a yard to such quarter, or to enclose a yard for the exercise of prisoners, both might be dispensed with, or the yards might be enclosed with a wooden paling instead of a wall, and the accommodation for the provost-serjeant be reduced a little. The annexed plan shows the amount of accommodation usually recommended for quarters for the provost-serjeant. His sitting-room or office should be fitted with a cupboard or desk. When the number of cells render it necessary to employ an assistant to the provost-serjeant, one of the cells near the entrance should also have a fire-place, and be fitted with a cupboard and desk, for his accommodation during his hours of attendance.

FIGURE 9.



PLAN OF SERJEANT'S ROOM AND PRISON KITCHEN ON GROUND FLOOR,
BED ROOMS OVER.

20. At small head-quarter barrack stations, where there may be only from two to four or five cells, it will not be necessary to erect quarters for a provost-serjeant. In such cases, it is assumed, a provost-serjeant would have charge of the prisoners during the day, and the serjeant of the guard during the night; and where no separate yard is made for the prisoners, they might be exercised as at present, in a retired part of the parade.

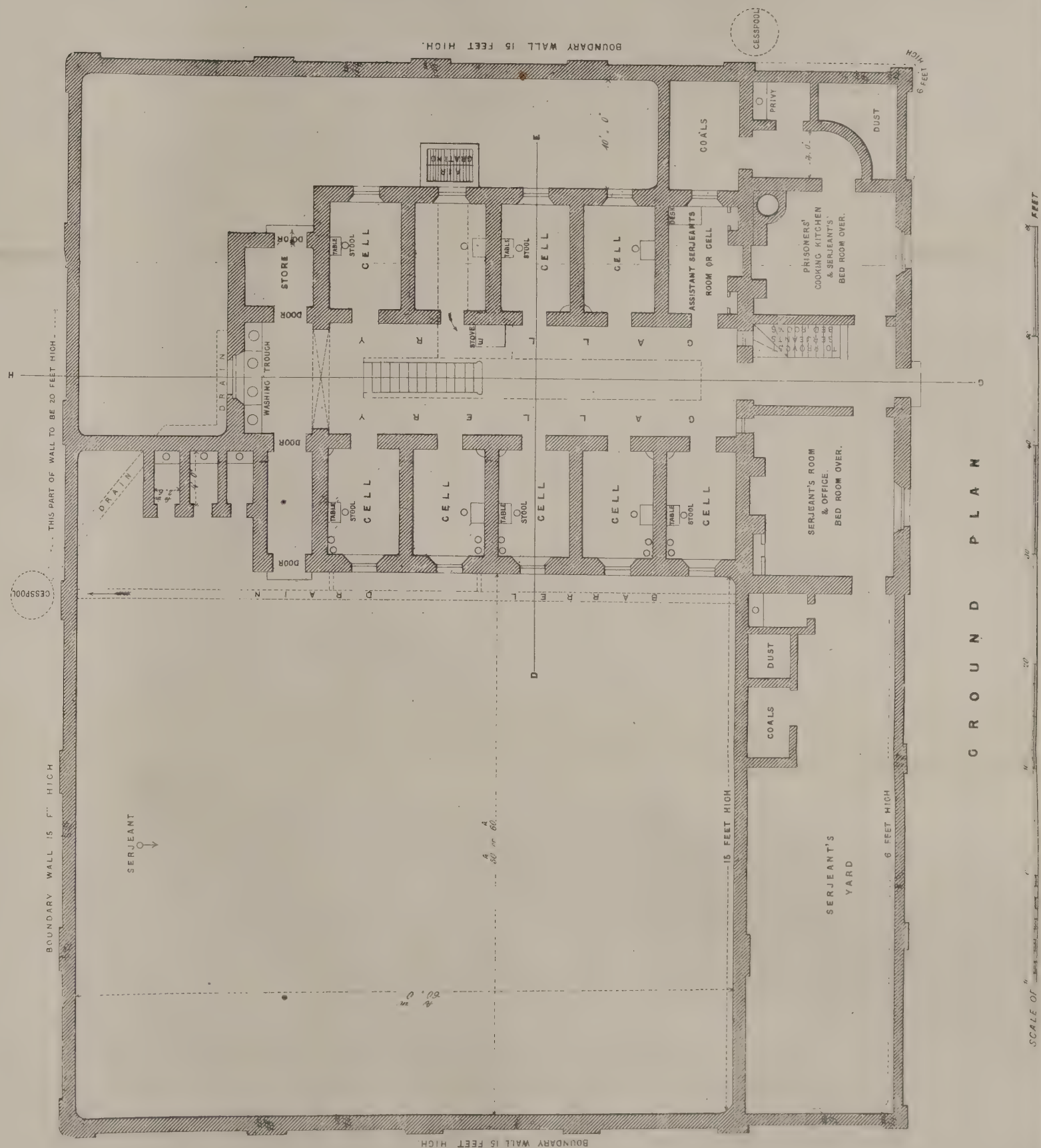
21. One good-sized yard should be provided on one side of a detached block of cells, and a fence wall should be built at a distance of 10 feet or 15 feet from the prison on the other side. Small privies, in the proportion of one for every six men, with a division between each, should be placed in the larger yard, and in some conspicuous situation, so as to be in sight of the serjeant on duty in the yard. Where yards for the exercise of prisoners are attached to cells, it is an object not to have them in connection with the boundary wall of a barrack yard, in order that no facilities of communication or means of supplying tobacco or other forbidden articles may be afforded.

N^o 1.

DESIGN FOR BARRACK CELLS

FOR 20 PRISONERS,

TWO STORIES HIGH.

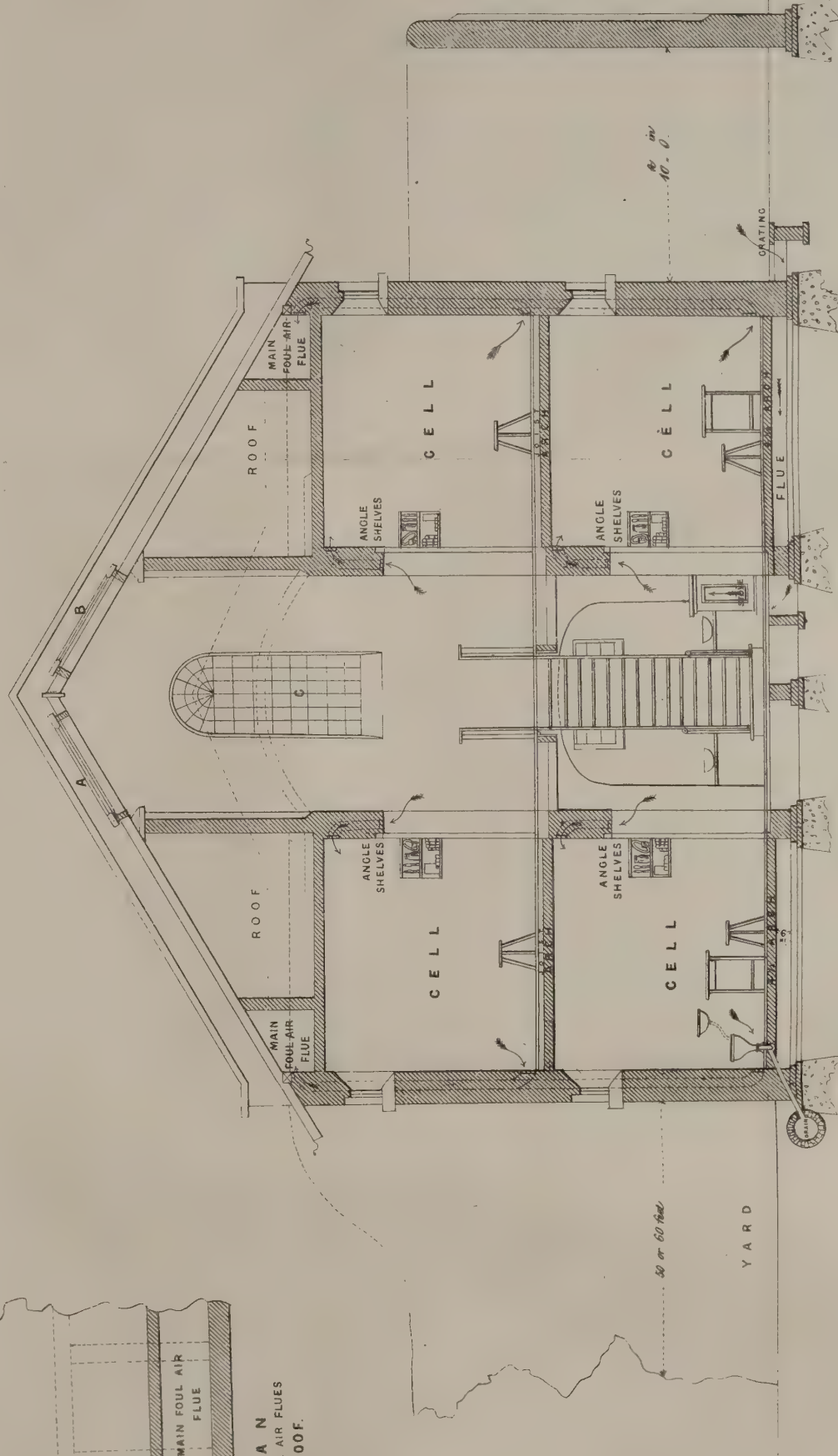
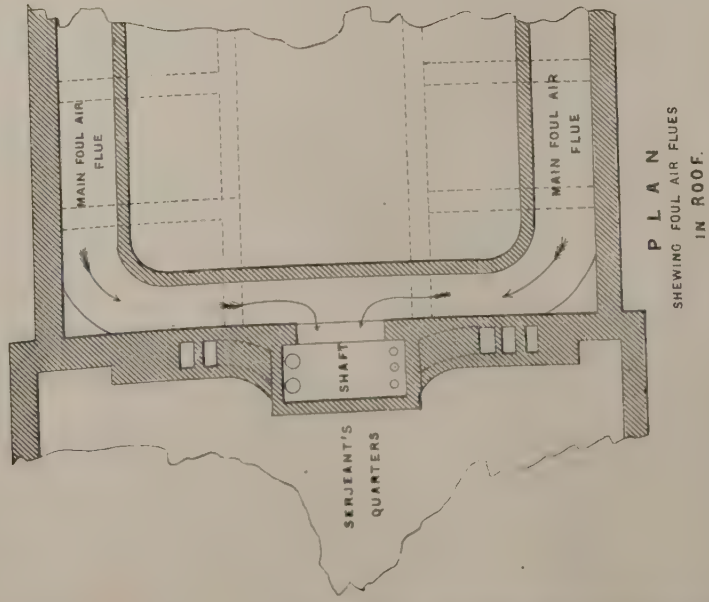


J JEBB,
MAJOR ROY-ENGINEERS

N^o 2.

DESIGN FOR BARRACK CELLS FOR 20 PRISONERS, TWO STORIES HIGH.

THE DOTTED LINES IN ROOF AND ACROSS THE CORRIDOR
SHOW THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE FOUL AIR FLUE AT THE
OTHER END OF CORRIDOR.

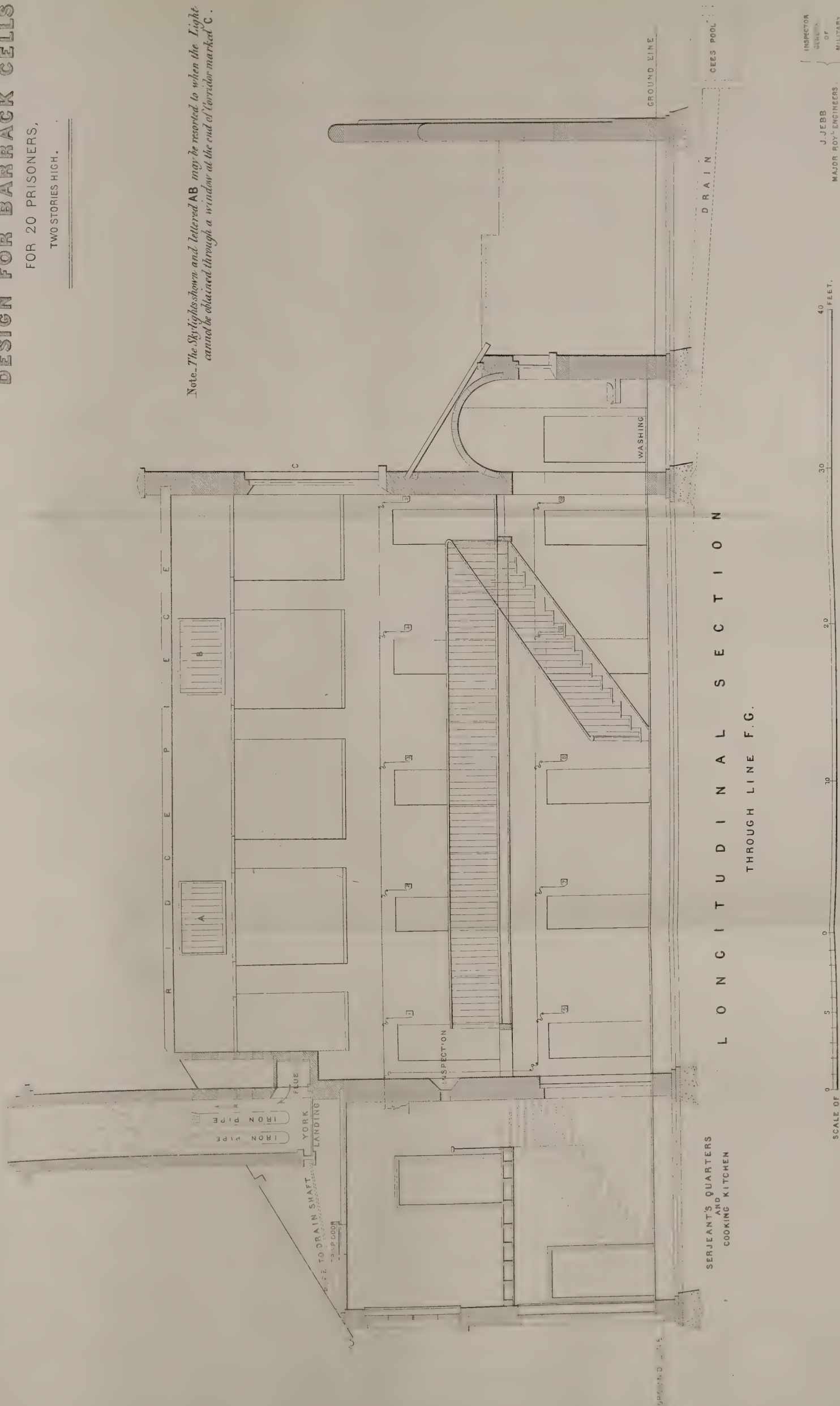


INSPECTOR
GENERAL
OF
MILITARY
PRISONS
J. JEBB.
MAJOR ROYAL ENGINEERS

FOR 20 PRISONERS,

TWO STORIES HIGH.

Note. The Skylights shown and lettered **AB** may be resorted to when the Light cannot be obtained through a window at the end of Corridor marked **C**.



22. At the principal garrison or barrack stations a proportion of the cells (about one-sixth) should be fitted with water-closets, in order to adapt them for solitary confinement. The pans and traps should be of strong brown earthenware, of the pattern fixed at Pentonville prison; cisterns, with pipes, and cocks for laying on water, should be attached, and it would be convenient that a small copper basin for washing should also be fixed, so that it may not be necessary to withdraw a prisoner from his cell, excepting for needful exercise. If wrought-iron pipes be used, there is no objection to their being exposed in the angle of the cell. Lead pipes may also be placed in the angle, but it should be cased with wood; or the pipe may be built out the wall, as shown in the section.

BELLS.

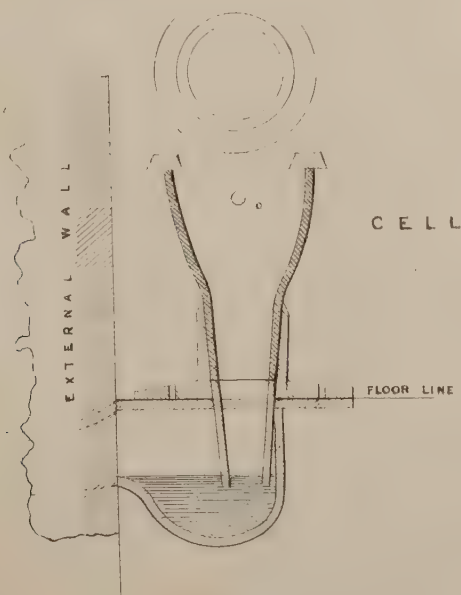
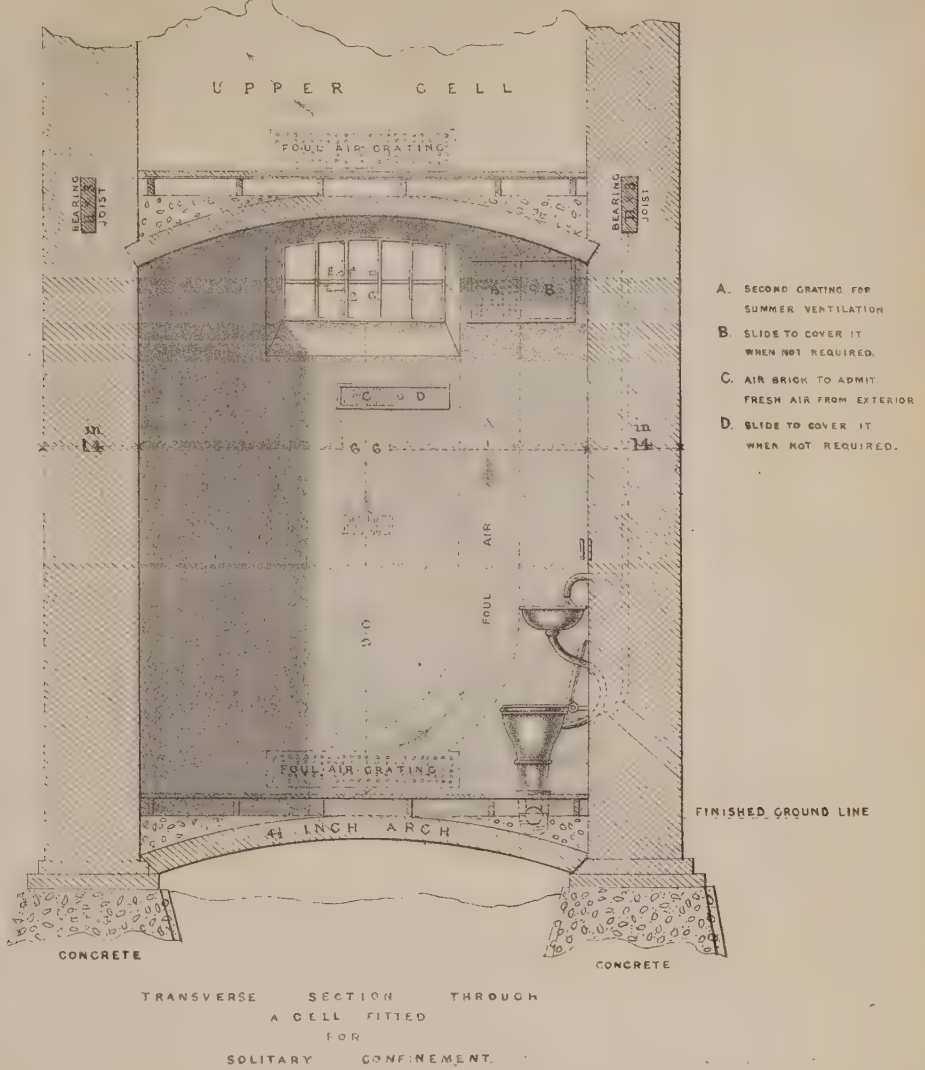
23. It is required by the regulations that a prisoner should at all times have the means of communicating with a provost-serjeant or serjeant of the guard. Where cells are detached from the guard-room, or so constructed that a prisoner cannot make himself heard, a bell should be hung near the guard-room door, or at least within hearing of a sentry. When there are a number of cells together, a label at each cell should be connected with the bell, which should be hung in the lobby of the provost-serjeant's quarters, or elsewhere, so as to be heard by those concerned. Particulars of the principle on which the labels act is explained in the report on the construction of Pentonville prison.

Note.—The labels and bells,—the water-closets, with cocks, pans and traps,—the locks and inspection slides, will probably be made articles of store, and may be obtained on demand from the Tower.

24. In all cells a stool, a fixed seat, or a small piece of board, to lay on the iron bedstead, should be provided for a prisoner to sit upon, and small shelves for holding books, slates, &c., should be placed in an angle of each cell. In cells designed for imprisonment for twenty-eight days or more, a small table should be added to the furniture.

A Plan and Sections of a Prison containing twenty cells, with provost-serjeant's quarters attached, is annexed to this extract.

Nº 4.



J JEBB
MAJOR ROYAL ENGINEERS

INSPECTOR
GENERAL
OF
MILITARY
PRISONS

Appendix, No. 4.

LETTER from Colonel the Honourable *James Lindsay*, M.P., Grenadier Guards, a Member of the Committee, to Viscount *Monck*. Appendix, No. 4.

Dear Lord Monck,

47, Upper Brook-street, 20 June 1855.

I REGRET extremely that my attendance upon the Sebastopol Committee prevented me from being present yesterday on the consideration of your Draft Report upon Barracks.

There is one of the recommendations which, after much reflection, I find I cannot assent to, and upon which, had I been present, I should have deemed it my duty to divide the Committee, even if I received no support. I allude to the proposed re-introduction of spirits into barracks.

The Committee have no evidence before them on this subject, except some reports from barrack-masters, who state that spirit-shops have increased in the vicinity of barracks, in consequence of the restriction on the sale of spirits in canteens, and that soldiers drink as much spirits as ever.

I am perfectly aware that considerable difference of opinion exists among competent authorities as to the effect produced by this restriction.

The arguments which have been used in favour of the sale of spirits in barracks appear to be these: that the spirit-drinker will get spirits, and if he cannot get it within, he will seek for it out of barracks; that if the soldier gets drunk, he had better do so in barracks than out; that if the crime is committed in barracks, the commanding officer knows all that is going on, while, if committed out of barracks, drunkenness increases into absence; that it is hard upon the soldier to debar him from an indulgence which might induce him to remain in barracks; and further, it has been said, it would not be necessary to notice cases which occur in barracks, if the offender is quiet, which could not be passed over if observed out of barracks.

It would occupy too much space to remark in detail upon these arguments; but I cannot agree with them as conclusive in favour of the sale of spirits in canteens, except that it is desirable to have crime as much as possible under the eye of the commanding officer.

On the other hand, I must affirm that the restriction has been attended with the most beneficial results; drunkenness and sottishness have much decreased, and violence and insubordination considerably diminished; and though I do not for a moment attribute this altogether to the restriction, yet I am convinced it has formed a very important element in the general improvement.

The evils of having spirits in barracks are these: the means of obtaining a dram are close at hand, and it can be got at any moment, and the habit of dram-drinking is acquired by the facility of getting it. Men who could get spirits at any time, and in any dress, would, in eight cases out of ten, not take the trouble to dress themselves to go out of barracks for the purpose of getting it. It was found that an old soldier encouraged a young one to take a dram with him. Men coming into barracks sober, but who had been drinking, have gone to the canteen a few minutes before tattoo and taken a glass or two, and a short time afterwards have been in the guard-room for drunkenness and insubordination. Men have been frequently taken to the guard-room beastly drunk, a thing which is now of rare occurrence. In some regiments, men confined to barracks are permitted to go to the canteen in the evening, after drills and parades are over. Drunkenness when under punishment is usually severely treated, although the means of spirit-drinking were afforded to them; while in other regiments, those men who are the irregular characters, and who will spend their money in drink, were not allowed in the canteen at all, and consequently at the expiration of their punishment had an accumulation of money.

It appears to me that if an undue proportion of spirit licences have been given in the immediate vicinity of barracks, it is a subject which requires the supervision of the Government, who, in conjunction with the local authorities, should regulate this matter for the welfare of the soldiers, and not for the benefit of individuals seeking licences.

After the best consideration that I have given this subject, I have come to the conclusion that, looking at the question in a moral point of view; recollecting that drinking and drunkenness is the origin of almost every military crime; that insubordination and disobedience, the highest military offences, are rare if unaccompanied by drunkenness, and that of late years these offences are diminished, it will be much better to make no alteration in the existing system. The great majority of the army are young soldiers; the rules made should be for them, who have not become dram-drinkers, rather than for those who cannot live without it.

Appendix, No. 4.

In 1836 this subject was entered into, and recommendations were received from commanding officers as to the best mode of preventing drunkenness; the subject upon which they were most agreed was the abolition of spirits in canteens.

Though well aware of the improved condition of the soldier, of the encouragement now afforded for good behaviour, and also of the kind intentions of the Legislature as to the still further improvement in his moral and social condition, as also in the better regulation of canteens themselves, yet I am not at present prepared to give my adhesion to the re-introduction of spirits into barracks; and as I have been unable to express my opinion by my vote, I must ask you to have the goodness to allow me to record my opinion by this letter.

I remain, &c.

James Lindsay, Colonel.

A N A L Y S I S O F I N D E X.

ALPHABETICAL and CLASSIFIED LIST of the PRINCIPAL HEADINGS in the following INDEX, with the Paging at which the same may be found.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
<i>ABLUTION-ROOMS</i> - - - -	177	<i>Library and Reading Room</i> - - -	188
<i>Baths</i> - - - -	178	<i>Officers' Quarters</i> - - -	195
<i>Bakehouses, &c.</i> - - - -	177	<i>Lighting</i> - - - -	189
<i>Barrackmaster's Quarters</i> - - -	178	<i>Married Men</i> - - - -	190
<i>Baths</i> - - - -	178	<i>Richmond Barrocks, Dublin</i> - -	198
<i>Ablution Rooms</i> - - - -	177	 <i>MEN'S QUARTERS:</i>	
<i>Bread</i> - - - -	179	1. <i>Cavalry Barracks</i> - - -	191
<i>Canteens</i> - - - -	179	2. <i>Infantry Barracks</i> - - -	191
<i>Cells</i> - - - -	181	<i>Ablution Rooms</i> - - -	177
<i>Lock-up Rooms</i> - - - -	189	<i>Baths</i> - - - -	178
<i>Prison</i> - - - -	196	<i>Bedding</i> - - - -	178
<i>Chapel Schools</i> - - - -	181	<i>Day Rooms</i> - - - -	182
<i>Cooking</i> - - - -	182	<i>Furniture</i> - - - -	184
<i>Bakehouses, &c.</i> - - - -	177	<i>Hammocks</i> - - - -	185
<i>Kitchens</i> - - - -	188	<i>Kitchens</i> - - - -	188
 <i>DAY ROOMS:</i>		<i>Library and Reading Room</i> - -	188
1. <i>Suggestions for the establish-</i>		<i>Married Men</i> - - - -	190
<i>ment of Day Rooms for the</i>		<i>Privies</i> - - - -	196
<i>Men</i> - - - -	182	<i>Ventilation</i> - - - -	202
2. <i>Disapproval of Day Rooms</i> -	183	 <i>MESS ACCOMMODATION:</i>	
<i>Divine Worship</i> - - - -	183	1. <i>Officers</i> - - - -	191
<i>Chapel Schools</i> - - - -	181	2. <i>Sergeants</i> - - - -	192
<i>Drainage, &c.</i> - - - -	183	3. <i>Corporals</i> - - - -	192
<i>Sewage</i> - - - -	199	<i>Non-commissioned Officers</i> - - -	194
<i>Drill Grounds</i> - - - -	183	<i>Library and Reading Room</i> - -	188
<i>Furniture</i> - - - -	184	<i>Mess Accommodation, 2</i> - - -	192
<i>Guard Room</i> - - - -	185	<i>Officers' Quarters</i> - - - -	195
<i>Cells</i> - - - -	181	<i>Adjutant</i> - - - -	177
<i>Lock-up Rooms</i> - - - -	189	<i>Captains</i> - - - -	180
<i>Prison</i> - - - -	196	<i>Commanding Officer</i> - - -	182
<i>Heating</i> - - - -	185	<i>Majors</i> - - - -	190
 <i>HOSPITALS:</i>		<i>Mess Accommodation, 1</i> - - -	191
1. <i>Approval of the System of Regi-</i>		<i>Staff Officers</i> - - - -	201
<i>mental Hospitals</i> - - -	186	<i>Subalterns</i> - - - -	201
2. <i>Accommodation desirable in a</i>		<i>Water-closets</i> - - - -	204
<i>Barrack for 1,000 Men</i> -	186	<i>Orderly Rooms</i> - - - -	195
<i>Regimental Infirmary</i> - - -	197	<i>Prison</i> - - - -	196
<i>Kitchens</i> - - - -	188	<i>Cells</i> - - - -	181
<i>Bakehouses, &c.</i> - - - -	177	<i>Lock-up Rooms</i> - - - -	189
<i>Cooking</i> - - - -	182	<i>Privies</i> - - - -	196
		<i>Quartermaster and Quartermaster's Stores</i> -	196

	PAGE.		PAGE.
<i>Repairs</i> - - - - -	197	<i>STABLES :</i>	
<i>School Accommodation</i> - - - -	199	1. <i>Cavalry Barracks</i> - -	200
<i>Chapel Schools</i> - - - -	181	2. <i>Infantry Barracks</i> - -	200
<i>Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress</i> - -	199	<i>Subalterns</i> - - - - -	201
<i>Sergeants</i> - - - - -	199	<i>Ventilation</i> - - - - -	202
<i>Mess Accommodation, 2</i> - - -	192	<i>Washhouses and Drying Rooms</i> - -	203
<i>Non-commissioned Officers</i> - -	194	<i>Water</i> - - - - -	204
<i>Sheffield Barrack</i> - - - - -	199	<i>Water-closets</i> - - - - -	204
		<i>Woolwich (Marine) Barracks</i> - -	205
		<i>Workshops</i> - - - - -	206

I N D E X.

[*N. B.*—In this Index the Numerals following *Rep. p.* refer to the Paging of the Report; the Figures following the Names of the Witnesses to the Questions of the Evidence, and those following *App. p.* to the Paging of the Appendix.]

A.

ABLUTION ROOMS. Locality, size, and arrangement, recommended for ablution rooms, *Moncrieff* 120. 142. 146; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 790. 798; *Warren* 954-957; *R. Reynolds* 1320-1345. 1446-1456; *Brown* 1579-1583; *Thompson* 1900-1904—Ablution rooms are very desirable, but need not be close to the bed-rooms, *Lord Cardigan* 667-669—Locality and dimensions suggested for ablution rooms, of which there should be one to each company, *Jervois* 1171-1174. 1177-1179—The water should be carried by pipe into each room, *ib.* 1232.

The ablution rooms should be on the basement floor, or if up stairs on the same landing with the men's rooms, *R. Reynolds* 1320-1322. 1342—There should be one washing basin for every three men, *ib.* 1324, 1325—Suggested construction of cells off the ablution rooms, in which there should be a bath and some foot-pans where the men could wash in privacy, *ib.* 1326-1334. 1344, 1345—Ablution rooms at Salford barracks adverted to and approved of, *ib.* 1329-1340. 1451-1456.

There should be one ablution room for each company, *Thompson* 1899—Arrangement at the Woolwich Marine barrack in regard to lavatories for the men; approval thereof, *Little* 2135-2144. 2182—Suggestions relative to fittings for lavatories, *ib.* 2147-2149—The ablution rooms should be accessible at all times, *Dumbreck* 2340—They should not be in the men's quarters, but should be easily accessible, *Mennie* 2619-2621—There should be eight or ten washing basins in each ablution room for 100 men, *ib.* 2622.

Recommendations by the Committee upon this subject, *Rep. p.* viii.

See also *Baths*.

Adjutant. The adjutant should live in the barracks, *Moncrieff* 34, 35. 40—Nature of the accommodation suggested, *Moncrieff* 34-43; *Lord Cardigan* 614, 615; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 761; *Jervois* 1129-1136—Recommendation by the Committee as to the accommodation advisable, *Rep. p.* vi.—See also *Officers' Quarters*.

Aldershott. System of regimental hospital advisable at Aldershott, *Dumbreck* 2355.

Amusement, Means of. Approval of several means of amusement and exercise being provided, *White* 267; *Moncrieff* 268; *Wood* 520-523; *Lord Cardigan* 712-714; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 853-855; *Warren* 1051-1059; *Thompson* 1993-1995; *Gleig* 2553, 2554; *Mennie* 2674—Recommendation by the Committee upon the subject of amusements, and the several means desirable to be provided, *Rep. p.* x.

See also *Ball Court*. *Cricket Ground*. *Fencing School*. *Gymnasium*. *Quoit Ground*. *Racket Court*. *Skittle Ground*.

Artillery Barracks. Suggestions with respect to sheds, workshops, &c. in the case of artillery barracks, *Riddell* 2438.

B.

Bakehouses, &c. Advantage of introducing bakehouses and ovens; suggestions hereon, *Moncrieff* 250; *Wood* 475-478. 487; *Lord Cardigan* 671; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 805-810; *Warren* 1033-1038; *R. Reynolds* 1437-1439; *Brown* 1602-1607; *Bruce* 1740-1744; *Jebb* 1807; *Thompson* 1977-1979; *Riddell* 2407; *Minchin* 2484-2486; *Mennie* 2660.

System of baking in the French army adverted to, *Wood* 487-491—The bakehouses should be near the quartermaster's store, *ib.* 492-494—They should be in the rear of the barracks, and out of sight, *Warren* 1037, 1038; *Jervois* 1210—Size suggested for the bakeries and ovens, *Jervois* 1211—System of baking in prisons adverted to, *Jebb* 1808-1810.

o.36.

A A

Advantage

Report, 1855—continued.

Bakehouses, &c.—continued.

Advantage of introducing facilities for baking bread, *Wood* 475-478. 487; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 805-810; *R. Reynolds* 1485-1487; *Brown* 1604-1607; *Riddell* 2408-2412; *Minchin* 2487.

Question as to the expediency of bread ovens, *Lord Cardigan* 705-708—Reasons for objecting to means for baking bread, *Thompson* 1965-1976.

Introduction of means of baking, recommended by the Committee, *Rep. p. viii*—Means for baking bread recommended to be introduced, *ib. ix*.

Ball Court. Approval of a ball court in each barrack, *White* 266; *Lord Cardigan* 712; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 854; *Warren* 1055; *Thompson* 1993; *Gleig* 2553; *Mennie* 2674; *Rep. p. x*—Advantage if the ball and racket courts were covered over, *Jervois* 1219; *Little* 2174—Usefulness at Woolwich Marine Barrack of the fives court, which is covered in, *Little* 2174. 2192-2195.

Bandmaster. Accommodation suggested for the bandmaster in cavalry barracks, *Lord Cardigan* 651, 652—Advantage of bandmaster's quarters attached to the band room, *Warren* 1012-1014.

Recommendation by the Committee upon this subject, *Rep. p. vii*.

Band Room. There should be a practice room for the band, *Lord Cardigan* 651; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 826; *Warren* 1012-1014—Size and position recommended for the band practice-room, *Jervois* 1191, 1192—The room should be thirty feet long, by eighteen or twenty feet wide, *Mennie* 2647.

Recommendation by the Committee that the room be about thirty feet by twenty, *Rep. p. ix*.

Barrackmaster's Quarters. Accommodation and locality suggested for barrackmaster's quarters, &c., *White* 208-231; *Jervois* 1199, 1200. 1206-1208; *Thompson* 1951-1958; *Minchin* 2467-2472; *Mennie* 2653, 2654.

The barrackmaster should live in a detached house quite close to the barracks, *White* 208-210. 221—Nature of house recommended, *ib.* 211, 212. 219-221—Storage room required by the barrackmaster, *ib.* 213-215. 222-224—Accommodation suggested for barrack-sergeants, of whom there should be two, *ib.* 216-220—Practice in regard to cleaning barrack stores, *ib.* 230.

Central situation advisable for the barrackmaster's stores, *Hon. G. F. Upton* 832, 833—Locality in the rear of the barracks recommended, *Warren* 1023-1026—The barrackmaster's quarters should not be in the barrack-square, *Jervois* 1199, 1200—The building should be in an angle at the rear of the barracks, *Thompson* 1955-1958.

There need not be more than one barrack-sergeant, who should have two rooms, *Jervois* 1201-1205—Extended accommodation desirable for barrack-sergeant's quarters, *Riddell* 2395, 2396—One barrack-sergeant should be sufficient, *Minchin* 2471, 2472.

Recommendation by the Committee upon this subject, *Rep. p. x*.

Barrack Room. See *Day Rooms.* *Men's Quarters.*

Baths. Consideration of the mode and extent of provision of baths, which are very desirable for the men, *White* 251-255; *Wood* 495-504; *Lord Cardigan* 672-674; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 834-841; *Warren* 1044, 1045; *Rep. p. viii*.

Economy of one bath establishment for the whole battalion, *Moncrieff* 141—Six warm baths would be sufficient, *Hon. G. F. Upton* 834, 835—The surgeons should have a controlling power in regard to the use of tepid or warm baths by the men, *Hon. G. F. Upton* 836-841; *Dumbreck* 2340.

Desirableness of hot and cold baths to be used unless prohibited by the medical officers, *Warren* 1040-1043—Dimensions suggested for the plunging and other baths, *Jervois* 1212—Baths might be provided off the ablution rooms, as at Salford barracks, *R. Reynolds* 1326-1334. 1344, 1345. 1451-1456; *Bruce* 1766-1776—Beneficial results anticipated from warm baths, *R. Reynolds* 1446-1449—Medical control suggested in regard to the use of warm baths, but not of cold baths, *ib.* 1450-1453.

There should be one or more baths off the ablution-room, in which hot water might be supplied, *Brown* 1584-1586; *Mennie* 2622—Recommendation that there be two baths partitioned off from each ablution-room; sufficient accommodation thereby, *Thompson* 1900-1902. 1980.—See also *Ablution Rooms.*

Bedding. Recommended increase in the quantity of bedding for the men, the present allowance being very insufficient, *R. Reynolds* 1508.

Blacksmith's Forge, &c. Recommendations relative to the blacksmith's forge and shoeing establishment for cavalry barracks, *Lord Cardigan* 743-745; *Wilkinson* 2292-2296; *Rep. p. xiii*.

Bread.

Report, 1855—continued.

Bread. Importance of providing bakehouses for bread, *Wood* 475-478, 487; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 805-810; *R. Reynolds* 1485-1487; *Brown* 1604-1607; *Riddell* 2408-2412; *Minchin* 2487.

How far desirable that the soldier should bake his own bread, *Lord Cardigan* 705-708—Reasons for objecting to the introduction of a system of bread-baking by the men, *Thompson* 1965-1976—Failure of an attempt at Bermuda to bake bread in the barracks, *ib.* 1965-1969, 1976.

Recommendation by the Committee that means for baking bread be introduced, *Rep.* p. ix.

Brompton Barracks, Chatham. Insufficient ventilation in these barracks, *R. Reynolds* 1265-1270.

Brown, Sergeant Abraham. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is *depôt* quartermaster sergeant in the 36th regiment; has been twenty-nine years in the service, 1509-1512—Insufficient barrack accommodation at present for non-commissioned officers, 1513, 1514—Accommodation suggested for the several sergeants, &c., 1516-1527—The sergeants, if single, should sleep in the same room as the men, with a partition between, 1520, 1545—Separate accommodation recommended for married non-commissioned officers, 1521-1527—There should be a sergeants' mess; accommodation necessary, 1528, 2531-1534—There should also be a corporals' mess, 1529, 1530—The sergeants' reading-room should be separate from that of the men, the library being common to both, 1535-1539.

Each barrack-room for the men should contain from sixteen to twenty sleepers, 1543-1545—Suggestions with a view to the better ventilation of the barrack-room, the same being now exceedingly defective, 1546-1554, 1563-1567—Advantage if the men could take their meals in the kitchen, 1556-1558, 1562, 1600, 1601—Probable objection by the men to day-rooms, 1559-1561—Separate accommodation advisable for married privates; one room would suffice, 1568-1575—There should be a married non-commissioned officer in the same building as the married privates, 1576-1578.

Suggested size and arrangement of the ablution rooms, 1579-1583—There should be one or more baths off each ablution room, in which hot water might be supplied, 1584-1586—There should be a small cleaning shed to each company, 1587-1589—Sufficiency of one school-room for adults and children, 1590-1592—Expediency of the school-room being capable of holding 300 or 400 men out of 1,000; 1593-1598—The kitchen should be on the bottom quarters of the barrack, 1599—Advantage of introducing means of baking and roasting, &c., 1602-1607.

It is very desirable to establish washhouses and drying-rooms, and to employ the soldiers' wives therein, 1608-1611—Workshops should also be established, 1612, 1613—Objection to water-closets, 1614-1616—Advantage of a covered passage from the barrack to the privies, 1614—Improvement if the privies were regularly flushed, *ib.*—Desirableness of covered spaces for drilling in wet weather, 1618, 1619—Suggestions relative to lighting and heating, 1620-1632—Advantage of canteens if more properly managed, 1633-1636—Accommodation proposed to be provided for each canteen, 1637-1640.

Bruce, Colour-Sergeant John. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is in the 26th regiment, 1720, 1721—Suggestion that each barrack-room should contain twelve or twenty-four sleepers, 1723—Insufficient space at present in barrack-rooms, 1724-1729—Disapproval of day-rooms as not tending to the comfort of the men, 1729-1731—Very bad ventilation provided in barrack-rooms, 1732-1734.

The kitchen should be close to the barracks, with a covered communication between, 1735, 1762, 1763—Advantage if there were a kitchen for each company, 1736, 1737—Objection to the men dining in the kitchen, 1738, 1739—Desirableness of means of baking and roasting, &c., 1740-1744—Suggested that one room be provided for each married man, 1745-1748—Present allowance of fuel adverted to; its insufficiency, 1749-1753—Accommodation suggested for the several non-commissioned officers, 1754-1765.

Reference to the plan of ablution rooms and baths in Salford Barrack as desirable of imitation, 1766-1776—Importance of a fencing-school attached to each regiment, 1777, 1778—Amendments suggested in the arrangement of the privies, 1779-1783—Advantage of covered spaces for drill grounds, 1784, 1785—Suggestion for the formation of shooting galleries, which would be heartily approved of by the men, 1785, 1786.

C.

Canteens. Sundry recommendations with reference to canteens, which, if properly conducted, are desirable, *Warren* 1105-1125; *Jervois* 1246-1250; *R. Reynolds* 1457-1471; *Brown* 1633-1636; *Thompson* 2022-2033; *Little* 2235-2250; *Gleig* 2564-2569.

Report, 1855—continued.

Canteens—continued.

General approval of canteens, *Warren* 1105-1109; *Minchin* 2512—Small articles of grocery and provisions might be sold therein, *Warren* 1106—It is very desirable that means should be taken to prevent the soldier paying more for purchases in canteens than elsewhere; suggestion hereon, *ib.* 1110, 1111. 1114-1117—Arrangement suggested for the appointment of the canteen-keeper, *ib.* 1112, 1113—Accommodation recommended in connexion with the establishment, *ib.* 1118-1125.

Control recommended in regard to the price and quality of the articles sold, *Jervois* 1248—Dimensions suggested for the several rooms to be provided, *ib.* 1249, 1250—Suggested enlargement of the present accommodation, *R. Reynolds* 1460, 1461. 1472, 1473—Fair manner, upon the whole, in which the soldiers are supplied at the canteens; check upon unreasonable prices, *ib.* 1462-1471.

Accommodation proposed to be provided for each canteen, *Brown* 1637-1640—There should be a good sized room for a grocer's shop, *ib.* 1637. 1639—Necessity also of three rooms, one for the sergeants, one for the corporals, and one for the privates, *ib.* 1638, 1639.

Absolute necessity of canteens, if barracks do not adjoin towns, *Thompson* 2022, 2023. 2026—Objection to the rent now levied from the canteen-man, *ib.* 2024-2028—Accommodation necessary in canteens, *ib.* 2029-2031—Beer should be the only liquor sold, *ib.* 2032, 2033.

The canteen and the shop should be kept separate, *Little* 2236-2238—The canteen-man should be a servant of the regiment, and any profit accruing should be divided among the men, *ib.* 2241-2246—Accommodation suggested for canteens, *ib.* 2247-2250.

Objection to the high rents charged for canteens; there should be a nominal rent only, *Riddell* 2427-2433. 2437—No necessity for a fixed tariff of prices, *ib.* 2435, 2436—Mode of appointment to the canteen adverted to, *ib.* 2437.

Suggestions with a view to the amendment of the present canteen system, by which enormous rents are paid for the canteen, to the detriment of the soldier, *Minchin* 2513-2517—Objection to the system, as regards the high rent paid for the canteen, *Gleig* 564. 2567-2569—System in the French army adverted to, and recommended for adoption, *ib.* 2564-2567.

Evils of the present system of canteens adverted to by the Committee, *Rep.* p. v—Consideration of the prices at which articles should be sold, *ib.* v, vi—Suggested appointment, as canteen-keeper, of a pensioned non-commissioned officer, at a fixed salary, *ib.* v—The system of privilege, or head money, should be abolished, *ib.*—Sale of spirits adverted to; restriction advisable, *ib.*—Improved construction, and increased accommodation recommended; size and number of rooms suggested, *ib.* v. xi—Suggestions relative to the period of opening and closing the canteen, *ib.* v, vi.

Letter from Colonel Lindsay to Viscount Monck, dated 20 June 1855, in strong opposition to the sale of spirits being allowed in the canteen, *App.* p. 175.

Captains. Accommodation suggested for captains, *Moncrieff* 6. 9. 47, 48; *Wood* 377; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 756-759; *Warren* 893-897. 907-923; *Jervois* 1129. 1131-1136; *Gleig* 2525; *Mennie* 2581-2583—Accommodation suggested for captains of cavalry regiments, *Lord Cardigan* 600. 606-610. 621-623.

Recommendation by the Committee as to the accommodation respectively for married and unmarried captains, *Rep.* p. vi. xii.

See also *Officers' Quarters*.

Cardigan, Right Honourable the Earl of. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Suggestion relative to the accommodation to be provided for the several officers in a cavalry barrack for 250 horses, 600-615. 619-634—Expediency of water-closets in officers' quarters generally, 604, 605—Extent to which advisable to provide married accommodation for cavalry officers, 606-608. 613-615. 621, 622. 629, 630.

Objection to the present system of officers' mess-rooms, 616—Advantage of a reading-room, in addition to the mess-room, *ib.*—Convenience of a pantry and wine-cellar in connexion with the mess-room, 617, 618—Married officers only should be provided with kitchens, 624, 625—Articles of furniture recommended for officers' apartments, 631-634.

Approval of the men's quarters in cavalry barracks being over the stables, 635-640—Accommodation suggested in the case of the several non-commissioned officers, 641-655—Separate quarters recommended to be given to each sergeant, 641-648—Corporals should sleep in the same room as the men, but be slightly partitioned off, 648-650—There should be a sergeants' mess-room; establishment to be attached, 656. 658-660—One reading-room should suffice for the sergeants and men, 657. 681.

There should be about twenty men with one or two corporals in each sleeping-room, 661, 662—Space to be allowed to each man, 663—Objection to the men living in day-rooms instead of in the bed-rooms, 664, 665—Advantage of a room in which the men might

Cardigan, Right Honourable the Earl of. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

might clean their accoutrements, 666—Ablution-rooms are very desirable, but need not be close to the bed-rooms, 667-669.—Proper locality for the kitchens, 670—Advantage of introducing bakehouses and ovens, 671—Desirableness of baths and washhouses, 672-674.

Partly separate accommodation suggested for the married men, 675-680—Sufficiency of a good-sized library, without a reading-room, 682, 683.—The schools for adults should be separate from the children's schools, 684—Quarters should be provided for the schoolmaster, but not for the schoolmistress, who, if not the wife of the schoolmaster, might live in the school-rooms, 685-689—Necessity of a guard-room at each gate of the barracks, 690—Suggestions relative to lock-up rooms, cells, &c., 691-693.

Accommodation desirable for the orderly-room establishment, 694-697—Propriety of a separate room for courts-martial; locality recommended, 698-700—Desirableness of a church attached to each barracks, 702—Advantage of covered sheds for parade and drill in wet weather, 703—Quartermaster's stores should be central and abundant, 704—How far desirable that the soldier should bake his own bread, 705-708—It is very desirable to have wash-houses and drying-rooms, 709—Also, to have workshops for the master tailor, farrier, &c., 710, 711—Also, to provide certain means of amusement and exercise, 712-714.

Approval of the present system of stables for cavalry, with a wider space for passage between the tails of the horses, 715, 718—Each stable might hold twenty horses, ten on each side, 716, 717—Mode of partition of the horses adverted to, 719, 720—Means for dealing with lame and sick horses, 721-725—Suggestions relative to the detail arrangements advisable in the construction of stables, 726-739.

Importance of a covered riding school; size advisable, 740-742—Suggestions relative to the blacksmith's forge and shoeing establishment, 743-745—Importance of ground being hired near the barracks for exercising the cavalry, 746, 747—Obstacle to employing cavalry soldiers on barrack repairs, 748—Expediency of a check over the men, in regard to damages by them, 749—Importance of sick men being treated in regimental hospitals, and by their own surgeons, 750, 751.

Carriages. Accommodation suggested for officers' carriages, *Warren* 1066, 1067.

Cavalry Barracks. Recommendations by the Committee upon the subject of cavalry barracks, *Rep.* p. xi-xiii.

See also *Ablution Rooms.* *Baths.* *Canteens.* *Day Rooms.* *Exercise Ground.*
Hounslow Barrack. *Hyde Park Barrack.* *Men's Quarters.* *Mess Accommodation.* *Non-commissioned Officers.* *Officers' Quarters.* *Riding School.*
Stables, 1.

Cells. Desirableness of cells for violent men, independently of the lock-up room, *Moncrieff* 189, 190—There should be a dozen cells as prisons, exclusive of those connected with the guard-room, *Hon. G. F. Upton* 890—Two cells at one guard-room and six at the other would suffice, *Warren* 1005—Sufficiency of ten cells for prisoners in a barrack for 1,000 men, *Jebb* 1849—Recommendation that in extensive barracks, such as Aldershot, &c., the cells for prisoners form one establishment, instead of being separate for the several regiments, *Ib.* 1849-1851—Extract from a memorandum, by Colonel Jebb, on the construction of barrack cells, *App.* p. 169.

Recommendations by the Committee on this point, *Rep.* p. x.

See also *Lock-up Rooms.* *Prison.*

Chapel Schools. Dimensions suggested for the chapel and the school-room, the same building answering for both, *Jervois* 1184-1186, 1193—Approval of the chapel and school being provided for by the same building, *Thompson* 1917-1920, 1940—Approval of the system of chapel schools in barracks for 1,000 men, but not in large barracks like Aldershot, *Gleig* 2537-2539.

Memorandum, signed by Mr. Gleig, dated War-office, 10 May 1848, of the fitting up of a room which shall serve the double purpose of chapel and school-room, *App.* p. 167, 168.

Recommendations by the Committee for the adoption of a system of chapel schools, *Rep.* p. ix.

Chatham Barrack. Insufficient height of the barrack-rooms, *R. Reynolds* 1284-1287.

Church Accommodation. See *Chapel Schools.* *Divine Worship.*

Cleaning-Rooms. Expediency of cleaning-rooms being provided; size and arrangement suggested, *Moncrieff* 143, 147; *Warren* 958-963—Advantage of a room in a cavalry barrack in which the men might clean their accoutrements, *Lord Cardigan* 666—There should be a cleaning shed to each company, in a separate building, *Hon. G. F. Upton* 791, 792; *Brown* 1587-1589—Advantage of the cleaning-rooms in use at Woolwich Marine Barrack, *Little* 2156.

Report, 1855—continued.

Closets. Suggested construction of closets in all the officers' rooms, more especially for the subalterns' beds, *Moncrieff* 7-9—Objection to closets for the subalterns to sleep in, *Wood* 378.

Clothing. Difficulty in the way of each regiment making up all its clothing, *Warren* 1054.

Commanding Officer. Barrack accommodation suggested for Lieutenant-colonels of regiments, *Moncrieff* 1. 2. 9. 27-32. 47, 48; *Wood* 376. 379-383; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 752-754; *Warren* 892-895. 911-913; *Jervois* 1127, 1128. 1131-1136; *Gleig* 2525; *Mennie* 2574-2576—Accommodation suggested for the Lieutenant-colonel of a cavalry regiment, *Lord Cardigan* 600-605. 619—The commanding officer should always live within the barrack yard, *Jervois* 1126.

Recommendation by the Committee as to the several rooms, &c. to be provided, *Rep. p. vi. xii.*

See also *Officers' Quarters.*

Construction. General arrangement of the rooms and passages proposed with regard to the construction of barracks, *Moncrieff* 128-138—Construction of the barrack buildings generally adverted to, *Thompson* 1946-1949—Advantage of a basement story, *ib.* 1948-1950.

Recommendations by the Committee hereon, *Rep. p. iii. et seq.*

Cooking. No obstacle to cooking by gas if found advantageous, *White* 241, 242—Proportion of cooks advisable, *Wood* 485—Suggested kitchen range, for cooking by means of gas, *Jervois* 1229—Advantage of cooking by steam in barracks constantly occupied by not less than 1,000 men, *Jebb* 1806, 1807—System at Woolwich Barracks in regard to cooking, *Riddell* 2397-2404—Objection to cooking by gas, *Mennie* 2591.

Recommendations by the Committee hereon, *Rep. p. viii.*

See also *Bakehouses, &c. Kitchens.*

Corporals. No necessity for special provision as regards corporals, *Moncrieff* 80-82—The corporals should mess with the men, *Wood* 403, 404—Corporals in cavalry regiments should sleep in the same room with the men, but be slightly partitioned off, *Lord Cardigan* 648-650—The corporals should sleep in the barrack-room, *Warren* 929, 930; *Thompson* 1868. 1870.—See also *Men's Quarters.* *Mess Accommodation, 3.*

Cost. Remarks by the Committee as to the expediency of an outlay sufficient to effect a considerable improvement as compared with the present class of barracks, *Rep. p. iii.*

Court-martial Room. Propriety of a separate room for courts-martial; locality recommended, *Lord Cardigan* 698-700—Advantage of a separate court-martial room, *Warren* 1011; *Thompson* 1938, 1939—The court-martial room should be about 18 feet by 16 feet, *Jervois* 1190—There is a separate court-martial room at Woolwich, *Little* 2173, 2174—The room should be about 30 feet by 16 feet, *Mennie* 2647—There should as well be two small retiring rooms, *ib.*

Recommendation by the Committee that the room be about 18 feet by 18, *Rep. p. ix.*

No necessity for a separate court-martial room, *Hon. G. F. Upton* 769, 770.

Covered Passages. Advantage of covered glass passages for several purposes, *Jervois* 1226.

Cricket Ground. Approval of a cricket ground attached to each barrack, *Moncrieff* 267; *Lord Cardigan* 714; *Warren* 1055; *Thompson* 1993; *Gleig* 2554; *Rep. p. x.*

D.

Damages. Slight charge to the soldier on account of damages or repairs; sort of damage charged, *White* 262, 263—Expediency of a check over the men in regard to damages by them, *Lord Cardigan* 749.

Dartmoor Prison. System of ventilation introduced by witness at Dartmoor Prison; the same recommended for adoption in barracks, *Jebb, p. 108*—Plan of expedients for the ventilation of large rooms partly applied at the prison, *p. 108.*

DAY ROOMS:

1. *Suggestions for the Establishment of Day-rooms for the Men.*
2. *Disapproval of Day-rooms.*

1. *Suggestions for the Establishment of Day-rooms for the Men:*

Separate room and accommodation therein advisable to enable the men to take their meals away from their sleeping-room, *Moncrieff* 108, 109. 115-119. 139—The day-room

Report, 1855—continued.

DAY ROOMS—continued.

1. Suggestions for the Establishment of Day-rooms for the Men—continued.

room should be on the ground-floor, *Moncrieff* 119, 121—Great advantage of the day-room and library as tending to improved habits in the men, *ib.* 122-126—Advantage of separate day-rooms; one for two companies, *Hon. G. F. Upton* 785, 788, 789—Size and locality suggested for day-rooms for the men, *Warren* 924-944, 951-963—Preference given to day-rooms over sleeping-rooms for the men of cavalry regiments to take their meals in, *J. Reynolds* 1658-1665.

Review by the Committee of the arguments for and against day-rooms, *Rep. p.* iv—Recommendation that a separate dining-room be provided, and that the kitchen be rendered available for the same, *ib.*

2. Disapproval of Day-rooms:

Objections to a separate day-room and a separate sleeping-room, *Wood* 308 *et seq.*; *Thompson* 1885-1887, 1892-1896; *Gleig* 2526; *Mennie* 2618—Apprehension that if day-rooms are established the men will not be allowed free access to the barrack-rooms, *Wood* 325, 363, 364—Objection to the men living in day-rooms instead of in the bed-rooms, *Lord Cardigan* 664, 665—Respects in which objectionable to have a day-room for the men, *R. Reynolds* 1304-1311—Probable objection to day-rooms by the men themselves, *Brown* 1559-1561—Disapproval of day-rooms as not tending to the comfort of the men, *Bruce* 1729-1731—Advantage of spacious barrack-rooms, and of the meals being taken therein, as compared with day-rooms, *Thompson* 1895-1898; *Little* 2124-2134.

Discipline. Great improvement of late years in the discipline of the army, *Wood* 599.

Divine Worship. Sufficiency of church accommodation for 1,000 individuals in a barrack for 1,000 men, *Moncrieff* 198, 199—Special points to be attended to in the construction of chapels, *ib.* 200, 201—Sufficiency of church accommodation for 700 or 800 persons in a barrack for 1,000 men, *Wood* 469-472—Desirableness of a church attached to each barracks for cavalry, &c., *Lord Cardigan* 702—How far necessary to provide a separate building for Protestants and for Roman-catholics for Divine worship, *Warren* 1016, 1017—Form of chapel recommended, *ib.* 1018.

Suggestions in favour of a system of chapel schools, *Jervois* 1184-1186, 1193; *Thompson* 1917-1920, 1940; *Gleig* 2537-2539—Accommodation for Divine worship in prisons adverted to, *Jebb* 1799-1803—Difficulty in using the same chapel for Protestants and Roman-catholics, *ib.* 1804, 1805—In a barrack for 1,000 men 600 church sittings would be sufficient, *Gleig* 2540, 2541.

See also *Chapel Schools*.

Drainage, &c. Great importance of improved drains and sewers, *Dumbreck* 2346—Disadvantage of any complicated system of under-ground drainage; inconvenience at Sheffield Barrack adverted to hereon, *Minchin* 2492-2500—Surface drains should be generally used, *ib.* 2492, 2493, 2498-2500—Recommendation by the Committee, *Rep. p.* x.—See also *Sewage*.

Dresden Cavalry Barracks. Excellent cavalry accommodation at Dresden adverted to, *Meyer* 2317, 2323.

Drill Grounds. Advantage of covered sheds under which to parade the men in wet weather, or to drill recruits, *Moncrieff* 268, 269; *Wood* 524-526, 543, 554-564; *Lord Cardigan*, 703; *Brown* 1618, 1619; *Bruce* 1784, 1785; *Little* 2198, 2199; *Gleig* 2556—Advantage of spaces covered in with glass, *Hon. G. F. Upton* 873, 874; *Warren* 1060, 1087, 1088; *R. Reynolds* 1474-1476.

Extent and description of ground recommended for drill grounds, &c., *Wood* 543-564; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 867-872; *Warren* 1082-1088; *Jervis* 1228—There should be an extent of 800 or 1,000 yards square, *Hon. G. F. Upton* 869—Suggested mode of construction of covered spaces for drill grounds, which are of very great importance, *Jebb* 1825-1828.

Recommendations by the Committee upon this subject, *Rep. p.* x.

Drum-Major. The drum-major should be counted as requiring the same accommodation as staff sergeants, *Moncrieff* 64, 65—Accommodation suggested, *Hon. G. F. Upton* 772-775; *Warren* 917-919; *R. Reynolds* 1378-1383; *Rep. p.* vii. xii.

See also *Non-commissioned Officers*.

Drying Room. Convenience of a room for drying wet clothes of non-commissioned officers and men, *Jebb* 1811; *Thompson* 1983, 1984; *Little* 2189; *Dumbreck* 2341, 2342; *Gleig* 2551—Importance of the proposed room adverted to by the Committee, *Rep. p.* ix.

Report, 1855—continued.

Dumbreck, Dr. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Deputy Inspector-general of Hospitals; has been a regimental officer for upwards of twenty years, 2332, 2333—Height recommended for barrack-rooms, 2334, 2337—Amount of cubic feet of air desirable for each soldier, 2335, 2336—Suggested provision of seats and tables, 2338, 2339—Medical control advisable in regard to the use of warm baths, 2340—The ablution-rooms should be accessible at all times, *ib.*—Advantage of some accommodation for drying wet clothes, 2341, 2342.

The privies should be somewhat removed from the barracks, but communicating by a covered way, 2344, 2345—Great importance of improved drains and sewers, 2346—Propriety of water-closets in officers' quarters, 2347, 2348—Importance of a proper system of ventilation, 2349—Suggested heating of the passages by means of heated air pipes, 2350, 2351—Accommodation in detail suggested for the sick of a barrack for 1,000 men, 2352, 2353—Importance of retaining the system of regimental hospitals, 2354, 2355.

E.

Engine-house. Approval of an engine-house being attached to every barrack, *White* 276; *Jervois* 1221.

Exercise. Expediency of providing various means of exercise and amusement, *White* 267; *Moncrieff* 268; *Wood* 520-523; *Lord Cardigan* 712-714; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 853-855; *Warren* 1051-1059; *Thompson* 1993, 1995; *Gleig* 2553, 2554; *Mennie* 2674.

Exercise Ground. Importance of ground being hired near the barracks for exercising the cavalry, *Lord Cardigan* 746, 747—Importance of ground on which to practice infantry manœuvres, &c., *Warren* 1085, 1086.

F.

Fencing School. Approval of a fencing school in each barrack, *White* 266; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 854; *Warren* 1057; *Bruce* 1777, 1778; *Thompson* 1994; *Gleig* 2554; *Mennie* 2674; *Rep. p. x*—There should be a fencing school, especially for the cavalry, *Wood* 520—Advantage of allotting some rooms for fencing and other exercises, *R. Reynolds* 1493-1496.

Fireplaces. Preference given to open fireplaces for heating the barracks, *White* 292; *Wood* 565; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 876-878; *Warren* 1090; *Jervois* 1229, 1230; *Brown* 1629, 1630; *Thompson* 2006; *Mennie* 2629, 2630, 2670, 2671.

Fuel. Present allowance of fuel adverted to; its insufficiency, *R. Reynolds* 1497-1503; *Bruce* 1749-1753—The allowance of coal should be increased one-third, *Brown* 1631, 1632; *Rep. p. iv*—Allowance of coals to marines in barracks, *Little* 2220-2226, 2228.

See also *Heating*.

Furniture. The standing furniture in officers' quarters should be provided by the Ordnance, *Moncrieff* 24-26—Articles of standing furniture recommended for officers, *ib.* 33, 48; *Lord Cardigan* 631-634; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 763, 764; *Jervois* 1131, 1135; *Little* 2061-2065; *Gleig* 2525; *Mennie* 2584-2589—Furniture provided by the Admiralty for the marine officers at Woolwich Barrack, *Little* 2053-2061.

Recommendation by the Committee as to the standing furniture advisable to be provided for officers, *Rep. p. vi*.

Suggested provision of seats and tables for the men, *Dumbreck* 2338, 2339.

G.

Gas. Advantage if barracks were altogether lighted by gas, *White* 289-291; *Wood* 565, 566; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 875; *Warren* 1089; *Jervois* 1229; *Jebb* 1829; *Thompson* 2004; *Gilpin* 2331; *Gleig* 2557; *Rep. p. x*—See also *Cooking*. *Lighting*.

Gates. There should be two gates to a barrack for 1,000 men, *Jervois* 1209.

George's, St., Barracks. Opinion as to the sufficiency of the ventilation in the St. George's Barracks, as built by the Ordnance, *Wood* 568-575, 580.

Gilpin, Colonel Richard Thomas, M.P. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Very great importance of providing separate quarters for the married men, 2324-2330—Expediency of constructing water-closets in the officers' quarters, 2331—The lighting of the barracks should, where practicable, be by gas, *ib.*

Gleig, Rev. George Robert, M.A. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Chaplain-general to the Forces, 2523—Importance of a good reading-room and library for officers, 2524—Government should furnish the library with professional books of reference, *ib.*—
Furniture

Gleig, Rev. George Robert, M. A. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

Furniture recommended for officers, 2525—Very insufficient accommodation at present for officers; increase recommended, *ib.*—Objection to day-rooms, 2526—Married men should have separate accommodation; suggestions hereon, 2527. 2529-2533. 2572—Necessity of a sergeants' mess, 2528—No necessity for a separate reading-room for the non-commissioned officers, *ib.*

Advantages anticipated from washhouses and drying-rooms, 2530. 2550—The regimental library and reading-room should be forty or fifty feet long by twenty-five feet wide, 2534-2536—Approval of the system of chapel-schools in barracks for 1,000 men, but not in large barracks like Aldershot, 2537-2539—In a barrack for 1,000 men 600 church sittings would be sufficient, 2540, 2541—Necessity of providing distinct infant schools, 2541-2543—Advantage of an ante-room attached to the children's school, 2544, 2545—Suggested increase in the school staff, and in the accommodation for such staff, 2546-2549.

Convenience of a drying-room for the men's clothes, 2551—Importance of the question of workshops, 2552—There should be an abundance of means of amusement, 2553, 2554—Propriety of water-closets in officers' quarters, 2555—Advantage of the privies being near the barrack, *ib.*—Importance of covered spaces for drilling, &c., 2556—Approval of lighting by gas, 2557—Insufficient heating of barracks at present, 2558.

Size of barrack-room recommended, 2559-2561—The sergeants should sleep close to the men, and still be separated from them, 2561—Advantage of a large room for convalescents, 2562—There should be a small library for the hospital, *ib.*—Approval of the present system of prisons, 2563—Suggestions for the amendment of the present system of canteens, 2564-2569—Great boon to infantry soldiers in employing them in barrack repairs, 2570, 2571.

Guard-room. Extent and character of the guard-room accommodation necessary for a barrack of 1,000 men, *Moncrieff* 181-191; *Wood* 461; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 820-825—*Warren* 997, 998; *Thompson* 1922. 1926-1934.

The privies and urinals attached to the guard-room should be outside the building, *White* 197; *Lord Cardigan* 701—Necessity of two guard-rooms attached to a barrack of 1,000 men, *Wood* 460—There should be a guard-room at every gate, *Lord Cardigan* 690; *Warren* 995, 996.

If to contain twelve men, it should be twenty-four feet long, sixteen or seventeen feet wide, and about twelve feet high, *Jervois* 1187—Block of buildings that should be situated in connexion with the guard-rooms, on either side of the entrance gate, *ib.* 1188—There should be an additional room attached to the guard-room for prisoners waiting trial, *Thompson* 1922, 1923. 1926-1928—Each guard-room for sixteen men should be twenty-four feet by twenty feet, and for nine men eighteen feet by twelve feet wide, *Mennie* 2638-2640. 2644.

Recommendation by the Committee as to the size, situation, and general arrangements, *Rep. p. ix.*

See also *Cells. Lock-up Rooms. Prison.*

Gymnasium. Approval of a gymnasium in each barrack, *White* 266; *Lord Cardigan* 712; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 854; *Warren* 1056; *Thompson* 1995; *Gleig* 2553; *Mennie* 2674; *Rep. p. x*—Dimensions suggested for the ball court and gymnasium, *Jervois* 1219.

H.

Hammocks. Suggestions for the adoption in barracks of hammocks similar to those used for convicts in large rooms; advantage of these as not occupying much space, and as obviating the necessity of the proposed day-rooms, *Jebb* 1788-1798—Objection to hammocks in lieu of beds, *Thompson* 1878-1883.

Heating. Preference given to open fireplaces for heating, *White* 292; *Wood* 565; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 876-878; *Warren* 1090; *Jervois* 1229, 1230; *Brown* 1629, 1630; *Thompson* 2006; *Mennie* 2629, 2630. 2670, 2671—Hot-water heating might be used in the passages, *Hon. G. F. Upton* 877, 878—There should be two open fireplaces in each room for the men, *R. Reynolds* 1299-1303.

Memorandum, prepared by witness, containing suggestions with regard to the warming of barracks, *Jebb, p. 108*—Proposed use of common stoves or hot-water pipes as a means of warming the passages, in addition to the open fires in the rooms, *ib.*—Respect in which it is advantageous to heat by hot-water pipes, *ib.* 1835—Peculiar kind of stove recommended for use, *ib.* 1835-1837—Improved construction of fireplace recommended, *ib.* 1838, 1839—Insufficiency of one fireplace in a room for 24 men, *ib.* 1840—Great additional comfort in warming the passages, *ib.*—Advantage as regards heating in not having large windows, *ib.* 1840. 1844.

In each room for twenty-five men there should be two fireplaces, with an addition of one-third to the present allowance of fuel, *Thompson* 2007-2014—Suggested heating

Report, 1855—continued.

Heating—continued.

of the passages by means of heated air pipes, *Dumbreck* 2350, 2351—Insufficient heating of barracks at present, *Gleig* 2558—Mode suggested for warming the passages, *Mennie* 2670-2673—Objection to double doors in the passages, *ib.* 2673.

Increased allowance of fuel recommended by the Committee, *Rep. p.* iv—Suggested heating of the passages with stoves or hot water, *ib.* x.

HOSPITALS :

1. *Approval of the System of Regimental Hospitals.*
2. *Accommodation desirable in a Barrack for 1,000 Men.*

1. *Approval of the System of Regimental Hospitals :*

Opinion that every barrack for 1,000 men should have an hospital adjoining, and that there is no necessity for the proposed regimental infirmary, *Wood* 590-593—Objection to the establishment of large general hospitals to the abandonment of regimental hospitals, *ib.* 593-598—Importance of sick men being treated in regimental hospitals, and by their own surgeons, *Lord Cardigan* 750, 751—Strong approval of the present system of regimental hospitals, *Hon. G. F. Upton* 884-889; *Warren* 1097-1102; *Dumbreck* 2354, 2355; *Pilleau* 2362-2364—System of regimental hospitals pursued in India, *Pilleau* 2359.

2. *Accommodation desirable in a Barrack for 1,000 Men :*

There should be four large wards and six smaller ones, to contain 100 men, *Jervois* 1237, 1238—Size proposed for the larger and the smaller wards, *ib.* 1239—Increased accommodation necessary for regimental hospitals; details suggested, *Thompson* 2018-2021—One surgeon at least should always live in the hospital, *ib.* 2018, 2019.

Accommodation in detail suggested for the sick of an hospital for 1,000 men, *Dumbreck* 2352, 2353; *Pilleau* 2361—Ten per cent. of sick should be provided for, *Dumbreck* 2352; *Pilleau* 2361—Sufficiency of a space of seven feet by five for each man's berth, *Pilleau* 2360—Suggestion that a corporal be permanently attached to the hospital sergeant, *ib.*

Recommendation in regard to quarters for hospital nurses, &c., *Riddell* 2424-2426—There should be a small library attached to the hospital, *Gleig* 2562—Advantage of a large room for convalescents, *ib.*

Recommendation by the Committee upon this subject, *Rep. p.* xi.

See also *Regimental Infirmary*.

Hounslow Barrack. Insufficient size of the men's rooms at Hounslow, *J. Reynolds* 1654-1657—Insufficient accommodation in the stables, *ib.* 1676-1689. 1701, 1702—Insufficient size of the riding-school, *ib.* 1711-1715.

Hut Barracks. Suggested adoption of the principle of hut barracks; sketch produced hereon, and remarks in explanation, *Wood* 353-371—There should be 24 men in each room, including non-commissioned officers, *ib.* 366-369.

Hutting, &c. Advantage of a piece of ground attached to the barrack on which to exercise the men in erecting huts and pitching tents, &c., *Moncrieff* 273-275; *Wood* 552, 553; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 872; *Warren* 1086.

Hyde Park Barrack. Reference to the Hyde Park Barracks as the best existing model for cavalry barracks generally; sundry arrangements therein adverted to, *Wilkinson* 2253-2260. 2275. 2291.

Jebb, Lieutenant-colonel Joshua, R.E. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is chairman of the directors of convict prisons, 1787—Suggestions for the adoption in barracks of hammocks similar to those used for convicts in large rooms; advantage of these as not occupying much space, and as obviating the necessity of the proposed day rooms, 1788-1798—Accommodation for Divine worship in prisons adverted to, 1799-1803—Importance of adequate school accommodation in barracks, 1799—Difficulty in using the same chapel for Protestants and Roman-catholics, 1804, 1805.

Advantage of cooking by steam in barracks if constantly occupied by not less than 1,000 men, 1806, 1807—Suggested introduction of bakehouses and ovens, 1807—System of baking in prisons adverted to, 1808-1810—Convenience of certain means in barracks for drying wet clothes of non-commissioned officers and men, 1811—Very objectionable construction of barrack privies, 1812—Each privy should be separate; this may be effected very economically by partitions of corrugated iron, *ib.*—Use of water-closets in Pentonville prison, 1813-1815—Facility for carrying off the sewage from prisons, 1816-1819.

Model lodging-houses adverted to as likely to afford much useful information in regard to accommodation for married privates, 1820-1824—Importance of the accommodation for married soldiers being at some little distance from the barrack square, 1822—

—Suggested

Report, 1855—continued.

Jebb, Lieutenant-colonel Joshua, R. E. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

—Suggested mode of construction of covered spaces for drill grounds which are of very great importance, 1825-1828.

The best mode of lighting is by gas, 1829—Necessity of appointing some person in charge of the gas, 1830—Advantage in large barracks of manufacturing from gasometers without going to a company, 1831—Memorandum prepared by witness containing suggestions with regard to the warming and ventilating of barracks, 1832 (p. 108)—Plan showing "expedients for the ventilation of large rooms, partly applied at Dartmoor Prison," p. 108—General principles laid down with reference to the ventilation of rooms, 1833.

Report made to witness in April last upon the warming and ventilation of Pentonville Prison, p. 109—Table explanatory of the ventilation of the prison cells, p. 110—Table explanatory of the warming of the cells, p. 111—The cubic contents of the cells at Pentonville Prison are between 800 and 900 feet, 1834.

Respect in which advantageous to heat by hot water pipes, 1835—Peculiar kind of stove recommended for use, 1835-1837—Improved construction of fire-place recommended, 1838, 1839—Insufficiency of one fire-place in a room for 24 men, 1840—Great additional comfort in warming the passages, *ib.*—Advantage as regards heating in not having large windows, 1840. 1844.

Desirableness of the water being carried to a sufficient elevation and supplied throughout the building, 1841—Suggestions with respect to the ventilation of stables, 1845-1847—Sufficiency of ten cells for prisoners in a barrack for 1,000 men, 1849—Recommendation that in extensive barracks, such as Aldershott, &c., the cells for prisoners form one establishment, instead of being separate for the several regiments, 1849-1851—Greater convenience of barrack-rooms, if constructed to hold less than 25 men, 1852—Suggested use of corrugated iron in partitioning barrack-rooms, *ib.*

Jervois, Major W. F. D. Royal Engineers. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Suggestions with regard to officers' quarters, and the accommodation to be provided for the several officers in a barrack for 1,000 men, 1126-1148—Standing furniture recommended for officers' rooms, 1131. 1135—It is very desirable that water be laid on to the top of each building, 1133, 1134—Accommodation suggested for the officers' mess and the kitchen and other rooms attached thereto, 1137-1148.

Non-commissioned officers for whom separate accommodation should be provided, 1149, 1150—Extent of the accommodation suggested for the several non-commissioned officers, 1151-1161—Accommodation proposed for the sergeants' mess, 1162-1164—Suggested dimensions of the several rooms recommended for the private soldiers and corporals, 1165-1177—The rooms for each company should be on two floors, 1165. 1178.

Dimensions suggested for separate rooms for married men, 1180-1182—Dimensions suggested for the regimental library and reading-room, 1183—Dimensions suggested for the chapel and the school-room, the same building answering for both, 1184-1186. 1193—Separate quarters desirable for schoolmasters, 1186—Dimensions suggested for the guard-room, orderly-room, and other rooms attached thereto, 1187-1190—Size and position recommended for the band practice room, 1191, 1192.

Dimensions and situations suggested for the quartermaster's stores, 1194-1198—The barrackmaster's quarters should not be in the barrack square; accommodation suggested, 1199, 1200—There need not be more than one barrack-serjeant, who should have two rooms, 1201-1205—Dimensions and locality suggested for the barrackmaster's stores, 1206-1208—There should be two gates to a barrack for 1,000 men, 1209.

The bakehouses should be in the rear of the barrack, 1210—Size suggested for the bakery and ovens, 1211—Dimensions suggested for the washing establishment, 1212—Also for the plunging bath and other baths, *ib.*—Also for workshops for the master tailor, &c., 1213-1218—Also for the ball-court and gymnasium, 1219—Advantage if the ball and racket courts were covered over, *ib.*—There should be twelve stalls and two boxes, &c., besides quarters for grooms, 1220—Necessity of an engine-house adverted to, 1221.

Objection to water-closets in lieu of privies, 1222. 1225—Suggestion for flushing the privies daily, 1222—Means proposed for carrying off the sewage, 1223, 1224—Advantage of covered glass passages for several purposes, 1226—Plan of sewerage recommended, 1227—Space sufficient for drill grounds, &c., 1228—Suggestions relative to lighting, heating, and ventilation, 1229-1231—How far advisable to employ the men in doing repairs, 1233-1235.

Secure place necessary for the powder magazine, 1236—Accommodation proposed in regard to the regimental hospital, 1237-1240—Suggestions relative to the amount and arrangement of the prison accommodation, 1241-1245—Desirableness on the whole of maintaining canteens; suggestions hereon, 1246-1250.

Report, 1855—continued.

K.

Kitchens. Kitchen accommodation suggested for officers, independently of the mess establishment, *Moncrieff* 10-14—Suggestions relative to kitchens for the non-commissioned officers, *ib.* 67-77. 97-102—Married officers only should be provided with kitchens, *Lord Cardigan* 624, 625—With regard to officers' quarters, there should be distinct kitchens, in which the servants, if married, might live, *Riddell* 2438.

Suggestions relative to the construction of kitchens for the men; size and locality, &c. recommended, *Moncrieff* 127. 140. 144, 145; *Lord Cardigan* 670; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 799-804; *Warren* 1027-1032; *Thompson* 1959-1964; *Riddell* 2405, 2406—Main points to be considered in the construction of kitchens, which should be apart from, but in close communication with the main building, *White* and *Moncrieff* 234-243. 248-250—All kitchens should be lighted with gas, *White* 240—Evidence of the men's kitchens being detached from the barracks, but communicating by a covered way, *Wood* 478-484. 486; *Warren* 1030-1032; *Bruce* 1735. 1762, 1763.

Not more than two companies should be cooked for together, *Hon. G. F. Upton*, 799-801. 803—The kitchen should be close to the barracks, but a detached building, *ib.* 802. 804—Stoves and places for baking should be introduced, *Warren* 1027. 1033-1038—There should be one kitchen to each company, *Warren* 1028, 1029; *Bruce* 1736, 1737; *Thompson* 1959. 1963—The men's kitchens should be in a detached building, *Jervois* 1175.

Dimensions suggested for a kitchen for each company of 100 men, *Jervois* 1176—Very insufficient cooking accommodation at present, *R. Reynolds* 1434-1436—The kitchen should be in the bottom quarters of the barrack, *Brown* 1599—Respects in which advisable to have the kitchen detached, *Thompson* 1961-1964—Locality and general arrangements advisable for kitchens, which it is suggested to build together, *Mennie* 2655-2658. 2661-2664.

Recommendations by the Committee upon the subject of kitchen accommodation for the men, *Rep. p. viii*—Suggestion that the kitchen be used as a dining-room, *ib.*

See also *Bakehouses*, &c. *Cooking*.

L.

Lavatories. See *Ablution Rooms*. *Baths*.

Librarian. Accommodation desirable in the library for the soldier in charge, who should not be married, *Moncrieff*, 176-179—Necessity for a separate apartment for the librarian, *White* 180; *R. Reynolds* 1410-1415—The librarian should live close to the library, but should not have married accommodation, *Hon. G. F. Upton* 817-819—There should be no objection to the family of the librarian, if married, living with him in quarters attached to the library, *Warren* 986-991. 994.

There should be a room attached to the library for the librarian to live in, *Rep. p. ix*.

Library and Reading Room. Importance of the regimental library and reading-room being together, and as much in the centre of the barracks as possible, *Moncrieff* 92-94. 168-170—The library and reading-room should be common to non-commissioned officers and privates, *Wood* 404. 421. 443-445; *Lord Cardigan* 657. 681; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 780; *Warren* 938; *R. Reynolds* 1406, 1407; *Riddell* 2373; *Gleig* 2528—The reading-room should be easy of access, and not exposed to noise, *Wood* 447-451—Sufficiency of a good-sized library without a reading-room, *Lord Cardigan* 682, 683; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 815, 816; *Thompson* 1921—Size and situation recommended for reading-rooms, *Warren* 984, 985. 992, 993—There should be two rooms, a library, and a reading-room, *Warren* 984, 985; *R. Reynolds* 1408, 1409.

Dimensions of forty feet long by twenty feet wide would be sufficient for the men's reading-room, *Jervois* 1183; *Mennie* 2632, 2633—The sergeants' reading-room should be separate from that of the men, the library being common to both, *Brown* 1535-1539—System at the Marine Barrack, at Woolwich, relative to libraries, &c. for the non-commissioned officers and men, *Little* 2160-2162. 2165, 2166—Suggestion that the privates and the non-commissioned officers have two rooms each for library and reading-room, *ib.* 2162-2164—Advantage of larger reading-rooms than at present, *Riddell* 2373—The library and reading-room should be forty or fifty feet long by twenty-five feet wide, *Gleig* 2534-2536.

Recommendations by the Committee; the libraries should be common to the non-commissioned officers and men; the reading-room should be about forty feet by twenty, and the library about twenty-five feet by twenty, *Rep. p. ix*.

See also *Officers' Quarters*.

Lieutenant-Colonel. See *Commanding Officer*. *Officers' Quarters*.

Lighting.

Report, 1855—continued.

Lighting. Approval of lighting by gas, *White* 240. 289-291; *Wood* 565, 566; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 875; *Warren* 1089; *Jervois* 1229; *Jebb* 1829; *Thompson* 2004; *Gilpin* 2331; *Gleig* 2557; *Rep. p. x*—In lighting by gas, attention must be paid to the quantity and arrangement of the light, which has been very defective in some barracks where gas has been introduced, *Brown* 1620-1628—Necessity of appointing some person in charge of the gas, *Jebb* 1830; *Thompson* 2005; *Minchin* 2522—Advantage in large barracks of manufacturing gas from gasometers, without going to a company, *Jebb* 1831; *Rep. p. x*—Arrangements in regard to the gas, by which the Woolwich Marine Barrack is lighted, *Little* 2208-2216—Failure of the mode of lighting by gas at Sheffield Barrack, *Minchin* 2501, 2502.

Little, Major Robert John. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Description of the mechanical system of heating and ventilation adopted at the modern barrack at Woolwich for marines; utter failure of the same, 2037-2039. 2217-2229—Separate rooms provided in the barrack for the several officers; sufficiency of the accommodation, 2040-2047—Defective construction of the kitchen department for officers, 2048-2052—Furniture provided by the Admiralty for marine officers, 2053-2061—Suggestions of articles to be provided in barracks for officers generally, 2061-2065—Arrangements in Woolwich barrack in regard to water-closets in officers' quarters, 2066-2073—Suggested removal of asphalte flowing from the barrack, 2074.

Accommodation provided at Woolwich for the several non-commissioned officers, 2075-2105—Several non-commissioned officers for whom witness suggests that three rooms be provided, 2076-2082—Accommodation at Woolwich barrack for the sergeants' mess, 2097. 2100-2105—Desirableness of the single sergeants sleeping in the same room with the men, but partitioned off as at Woolwich, 2097-2099.

Inconvenient arrangements at the barrack in regard to the number of men in each room, 2106—Grounds for recommending that every barrack-room should contain only twelve men, 2106-2113—Disadvantage at Woolwich barrack in the men taking their meals in the kitchen, 2113-2115. 2126-2133—Preference of the men for a system of cooking and taking their meals in their bed-rooms, 2116-2121—Inconvenience in there being no fire-places in the Woolwich sleeping-rooms, 2119-2124—Advantage of spacious barrack-rooms, and of the meals being taken therein, as compared with day-rooms, 2124-2134.

Arrangement at the Woolwich barrack in regard to lavatories for the men; approval thereof, 2135-2144. 2182—Defective bath accommodation, 2145, 2146—Suggestions with respect to fittings for lavatories, 2147-2149—Advantage of the cleaning rooms in use at Woolwich, 2150—Strong objection to the system of allowance to married privates in the Marines, the Admiralty giving 2*d.* a day to three men in every hundred instead of barrack accommodation, 2152-2158—Married men should have separate barrack accommodation, but there must be a limit to the amount, 2159.

System at the Marine barrack relative to libraries, &c., for the non-commissioned officers and for the men, 2160-2162. 2165, 2166—Suggestion that the privates and the non-commissioned officers have two rooms each for library and reading-room, 2162-2164—School accommodation at Woolwich; want of an infant school, 2167-2170—Want of infant schools in barracks generally, 2171—There is a separate court-martial room as Woolwich, 2172, 2173—Chapel accommodation at Woolwich, 2174—Usefulness of the Fives' Court, which is covered, 2174. 2192-2195.

Suggested increase of the accommodation for quartermasters' stores at Woolwich, 2175, 2176—Also of barrackmasters' quarters, 2177-2179—Cooking arrangements adverted to, 2180, 2181—Excellent arrangement at Plymouth Marine Barrack for cooking, 2180—Advantage of washhouses and drying-rooms, though hardly practicable in Woolwich barracks and other places, 2183-2188—Desirableness of a drying-place for wet clothes; practice at Woolwich, 2189—Advantage in the system of workshops at Woolwich, 2190, 2191—Recommendation that in every barrack-yard there should be covered spaces for drilling in wet weather, 2198, 2199.

Reference to the privies at Woolwich as well contrived and regulated, 2200-2202. 2205-2207—No necessity for a covered passage between the privies and the barracks, 2203, 2204—Successful method introduced by witness of cleaning the privies at Deptford Marine Barrack, 2206—Arrangements at Woolwich in regard to the gas by which the barrack is lighted, 2208-2216—Allowance of coal to marines in barracks, 2220-2226. 2228—Insufficient hospital accommodation at Woolwich barracks, 2230-2232—Excellent prison accommodation at Woolwich, 2233, 2234—Sundry suggestions relative to canteens; practice at Woolwich adverted to, 2235-2250.

Lock-up Rooms. Suggestions relative to the size and mode of construction, &c. of lock-up rooms attached to guard rooms, *Moncrieff* 182-185. 189-191; *Wood* 462-465; *Lord Cardigan* 691-693; *Warren* 999-1001—The lock-up should be floored with timber, and the windows should be beyond the reach of the men, *Warren* 999-1001—The room should be about half the size of the guard-room, *Jervois* 1187.

See also *Cells.* *Prison.*

Report, 1855—continued.

M.

Majors. Barrack accommodation suggested for majors, *Moncrieff* 3-5. 9. 30-32. 47, 48; *Wood* 377. 379-383; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 755; *Jervois* 1129. 1131-1136; *Gleig* 2525, *Rep. p. vi. xii*—Accommodation suggested for majors of cavalry regiments, *Lord Cardigan* 620.—See also *Officers' Quarters*.

Married Men. How far advisable to alter the present regulations by which barrack accommodation is provided for six married men in each 100, *Moncrieff* 100. 149-155—Very insufficient accommodation at present for married men, *ib.* 156—Each married man should have one room in a building somewhat removed from the men's barracks, *Moncrieff* 157-161; *White* 162; *Wood* 439-442; *Warren* 964-970; *R. Reynolds* 1346-1362; *Brown* 1568-1575; *Bruce* 1745-1748; *Thompson* 1907-1910; *Gleig* 2529.

Respects in which it is unadvisable to provide distinct accommodation for married men, *Wood* 422-438—Partly separate accommodation suggested, *Lord Cardigan* 675-680—One kitchen should do for three families, *ib.* 679.

Expediency of separate accommodation; suggestions hereon, *Hon. G. F. Upton* 793-798; *Jebb* 1822; *Gilpin* 2324-2330; *Riddell* 2374-2386; *Gleig* 2527. 2529-2533. 2572; *Mennie* 2623-2631—Dimensions suggested for the separate rooms, *Jervois* 1180-1182.

There should be a married non-commissioned officer in the same building as the married privates, *Brown* 1576-1578—Separate accommodation suggested in cavalry barracks for married men, *J. Reynolds* 1671-1675.

Strong objection to the system of allowance to married privates in the marines, the Admiralty giving 2*d.* a day to three men in every 100 instead of barrack accommodation, *Little* 2152-2158—Married men should have separate barrack accommodation, but there must be a limit to the amount, *ib.* 2159—In a barrack for 1,000 men, sixty married men should be specially provided for, *Gilpin* 2327-2329—If the expense of separate buildings be too great, the men should be partitioned off in the barrack-room, *ib.* 2330.

Suggestions with a view to married privates paying rent for their quarters in a barrack built or hired by Government near the principal barrack; increase of lodging money necessary for this purpose, *Riddell* 2378-2386—System at Woolwich of providing married men with quarters detached from the barrack for which they pay a rent, *ib.* 2379-2382—There should be a small allowance of coal and candle, *Gleig* 2530, 2531—There might be a small washhouse common to the married men, *ib.* 2532, 2533.

Grounds on which separate accommodation is recommended by the Committee, *Rep. p. iv, v*—Nature of the accommodation advisable, *ib.* iv, v. viii, ix. xii.—Saving of lodging money, by providing separate accommodation, *ib. p. v.*

See also *Richmond Barracks, Dublin*.

Mennie, Robert O. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Surveyor under the Inspector-general of Fortifications, 2573—Suggestions in detail relative to the accommodation to be afforded to officers in barracks, 2574-2592—Advantages of an officers' reading-room (though not necessary) in addition to the mess-room and ante-room, 2593—Accommodation suggested for the non-commissioned officers, 2594-2603—The company sergeants should sleep in the same room with the men, without any partition between them, 2597-2603. 2611, 2612—Dimensions suggested for the sergeants' mess-room, 2604-2607.

Reasons for recommending that each barrack-room should contain only twelve men, 2608-2610. 2613-2616—Ground space recommended for each man, 2617—Objection to day-rooms, 2618—The ablution-rooms should not be in the men's quarters, but should be easily accessible, 2619-2621—There should be eight or ten washing basins in each ablution-room for 100 men, 2622—Convenience of baths off the ablution-rooms, *ib.*—Description of separate quarters recommended for the married men, 2623-2631—Approval of heating by open grates, 2629, 2630. 2670, 2671—Dimensions suggested for the library and reading-room, 2632, 2633.

Sufficiency of one school-room for children and adults, 2634—The school-room for 1,000 men should be 100 feet long by 50 feet wide, independently of the room for stores, 2635-2637—Each guard-room for sixteen men should be 24 feet by 20 feet, and for nine men 18 feet by 12 feet wide, 2638-2640. 2644—Suggestions relative to prisoners' rooms, cells, orderly-room, &c., 2641-2648—The quartermaster's store should be 16 feet wide and 20 or 25 feet long, 2649, 2650—There should besides be a bread and meat store, about 14 feet square, 2651, 2652—Accommodation suggested for barrack-master's quarters, 2653, 2654.

Locality and general arrangements advisable for kitchens, which it is suggested to build together, 2655-2658. 2661-2664—Advantage of water being laid on to the kitchens, 2659—Approval of the introduction of bakehouses, 2660—Suggested introduction of patent washing machines and wringing machines, 2665—Size suggested for workshops, 2666—Suggestion with a view to keeping the privies well flushed, 2667, 2668—Recommended mode of ventilation, 2669—Mode of warming the passages adverted to, 2670-2673—It is very desirable to provide abundant means of amusement, 2674.

Report, 1855—continued.

MEN'S QUARTERS:

1. Cavalry Barracks.
2. Infantry Barracks.

1. Cavalry Barracks:

Approval of the men's quarters in cavalry barracks being over the stables, *Lord Cardigan* 635-640; *Meyer* 2300, 2301; *Rep. p. xii*—Space recommended to be allowed to each man, *Lord Cardigan* 663; *Rep. p. xii*—Very insufficient accommodation both for non-commissioned officers and men in cavalry regiments, *J. Reynolds* 1644-1648. 1654-1657. 1671-1675—Convenience in the sleeping-rooms being over the stables, *ib.* 1666-1670. 1707—Respects in which objectionable that the men should sleep over the stables, *Wilkinson* 2262, 2263—Advantage of a separate room for the men to take their meals, and to read in, *Meyer* 2328.

2. Infantry Barracks:

Suggestions relative to the size and arrangements of the men's bed-room; space to be allowed to each man, *Moncrieff* 104-107. 110-114; *Wood* 356-361; *Hon. G. Upton* 781-787; *Warren* 941. 945-950; *Jervois* 1165-1167; *Gleig* 2559-2561; *Mennie* 2617—There should be a sergeant to each sleeping-room, which should contain about twenty-five men, *Moncrieff* 104. 106—Approval of the barrack-rooms provided of late years by the Ordnance, the room of the Wellington Barracks being an illustration, *Wood* 308-310. 347-351—Necessity at present of the soldier spending a considerable portion of the day in his bed-room, *ib.* 311-324—Approval of the soldier constantly resorting to his sleeping apartments, *ib.* 323-335. 349-355.

There should be about twenty men, with one or two corporals, in each sleeping-room, *Lord Cardigan* 661, 662—Each room should hold about twenty-four men, *Warren* 939, 940—The rooms for each company should be on two floors, *Jervois* 1165. 1178.

Suggestion that each barrack-room should not contain more than twenty sleepers, *R. Reynolds* 1255. 1312-1315—Very insufficient space and defective ventilation of barrack-rooms as now constructed; amendments suggested, *ib.* 1257-1298—Arrangements of the beds, &c., considered, *R. Reynolds* 1271-1282; *Bruce* 1725-1728—The barrack-room should be twenty-four feet wide, *R. Reynolds* 1277-1282—It should also be three feet higher than at present, *ib.* 1283-1287—Arrangements of the windows considered, *ib.* 1288-1298.

Each room should contain from sixteen to twenty sleepers, *Brown* 1543-1545—Advantage if the men could take their meals in the kitchen, as at Birr Barrack in Ireland, *ib.* 1556-1558. 1562. 1600, 1601—Each barrack-room should contain twelve or twenty-four sleepers, *Bruce* 1723—Insufficient space at present in barrack-rooms, *ib.* 1724-1729—Objection to the men dining in the kitchen, *ib.* 1738, 1739; *Thompson* 1887-1889—Greater convenience of barrack-rooms, if constructed to hold less than twenty-five men, *Jebb* 1852—Suggested use of corrugated iron in partitioning barrack-rooms, *ib.* 1852.

Each barrack-room should lodge from twenty to twenty-four men, *Thompson* 1871, 1872—Advantage of increased space and accommodation in the barrack-room, over any arrangement for separate rooms, *ib.* 1885-1898; *Little* 2124-2134—Grounds for recommending that every barrack-room should contain only twelve men, *ib.* 2106-2113; *Mennie* 2608-2610. 2613-2616—Disadvantage at Woolwich barrack, in the men taking their meals in the kitchen, *Little* 2113-2115. 2126-2133—Preference of the men for a system of cooking and taking their meals in their bed-rooms, *ib.* 2116-2121—Height recommended for barrack-rooms, *Dumbreck* 2334. 2337.

Remarks by the Committee upon the very insufficient accommodation hitherto, *Rep. p. iii*—Increase of space recommended for each soldier in the barrack-room, *ib.* iv—Recommendation that a separate dining-room be provided; suggested use of the kitchen for this purpose, *ib.* iv. viii—Recommendations upon the subject of the size of the room, the space to be allotted to each man, &c., *ib.* vii.

See also Ablution Rooms. Baths. Bedding. Day Rooms. Furniture. Hammocks. Kitchens. Library and Reading Room. Married Men. Privies. Ventilation.

MESS ACCOMMODATION.

1. Officers.
2. Sergeants.
3. Corporals.

1. Officers:

Accommodation suggested for the officers' mess, and the kitchen and other rooms attached thereto, *Moncrieff* 15-19; *Warren* 914-916; *Jervois* 1137-1148; *Mennie* 2590—Desirableness of an ante-room to the mess-room, *Wood* 384-386—Objection to the present system of officer's mess-rooms, *Lord Cardigan* 616—Advantage of a reading-room

Report, 1855—continued.

MESS ACCOMMODATION—continued.

1. Officers—continued.

room in addition to the mess-room, *Lord Cardigan* 616—Convenience of a pantry and wine-cellar in connexion with the mess-room, *ib.* 617, 618—There should be a reading-room as well as an ante-room attached to the officers' mess, *Hon. G. F. Upton* 766, 767; *Warren* 916; *Jervois* 1137-1139; *Gleig* 2524.

Nature of the accommodation recommended by the Committee, *Rep. p. vi*, vii.

2. Sergeants:

Separate mess-room suggested for the non-commissioned officers, *Moncrieff* 83, 84, 95-102; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 778, 779; *Warren* 933-937; *Jervois* 1162-1164; *R. Reynolds* 1394-1401—*Brown* 1528, 1531-1534; *Thompson* 1921; *Gleig* 2528—Suggestions with regard to a library and reading-room, to be attached to the non-commissioned officers' mess-room, *Moncrieff* 84-99—How far witness objects to a sergeants' mess, *Wood* 405-419—The usual size barrack-room should suffice, *ib.* 420—There should be a sergeants' mess-room in cavalry barracks; establishment to be attached, *Lord Cardigan* 656, 658-660—Dimensions suggested for the sergeants' mess-room, *Mennie* 2604-2607.

Recommendation by the Committee upon this subject, *Rep. p. vii*—Smaller accommodation sufficient in cavalry barracks, *ib.* xii.

3. Corporals:

Propriety of the corporals messing with the men, *Hon. G. F. Upton* 779—Desirableness of a separate corporals' mess, *R. Reynolds* 1383-1393; *Brown* 1529, 1530—Dining-room only necessary in case of a corporals' mess, *R. Reynolds* 1402-1405.

Meyer, Major Lewis, C. A. (Riding-master, Cavalry Dépôt, Maidstone).—(Analysis of his Evidence.)—Approval of the men in cavalry barracks sleeping over the stables, 2300, 2301—Advantage if the stables were connected with the riding-school, 2301, 2303—Recommended construction of large stables for thirty or forty horses, 2304, 2305—Suggestions as to the space to be allowed, 2306-2312—Approval of the present mode of dividing the horses by bales and stall-posts, 2313-2315—Method of drainage recommended, 2316—Suggestion relative to the ventilators, *ib.*—Excellent cavalry accommodation at Dresden adverted to, 2317, 2323—Recommendations with regard to the size and mode of construction of the riding-school, 2318-2322—Advantage of a separate room for the men to read and take their meals in, 2323.

Minchin, Captain. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Barrack-master of Sheffield Barrack, 2439—Sheffield Barrack is one of the newest in England, and is calculated for 601 infantry and 282 cavalry, besides containing quarters for thirty-six officers, 2440-2443—Accommodation in the Sheffield Barrack for officers, 2444-2448—Accommodation for non-commissioned officers, 2449-2452—Description of the men's quarters, 2453-2458—There is but one library (and no reading-room) for non-commissioned officers and privates, which has been found sufficient, 2459-2462—System of chapel-school at the barrack, 2563-2465.

Inadequate accommodation for witness, 2466-2469—Accommodation recommended for barrack-masters' quarters, 2467-2472—Suggestions with regard to stowage-room in infantry, cavalry, and artillery barracks respectively, 2473-2482—Sufficiency of the kitchen accommodation at Sheffield, 2483—Means for baking might be provided generally, 2484-2486—Advantage of facilities for baking bread, 2487—Importance of wash-houses and drying rooms, 2488.

Objectionable character of the water-closets in the officers' quarters at Sheffield, 2489, 2490—Simple kind of water-closet recommended, 2491, 2492—Disadvantage of any complicated system of underground drainage; inconvenience at Sheffield Barrack hereon, 2492-2500—Failure of the mode of lighting by gas at Sheffield, 2501, 2502—Manner of heating and ventilating the barrack, 2503, 2504—Difficulty in regard to the employment of soldiers on barrack repairs, 2505, 2506.

Hospital accommodation at Sheffield; approval thereof, 2507-2509—There are nine prison cells, 2510, 2511—Approval of a canteen in the barrack, 2512—Suggestions with a view to the amendment of the present canteen system, by which enormous rents are paid for the canteen to the detriment of the soldier, 2513-2517—Good stabling for the cavalry at Sheffield; the men sleep over the stables, 2518, 2519—Necessity in lighting by gas of employing a superintendent to look after the fittings, &c., 2522.

Model Lodging-houses. Model lodging-houses adverted to as likely to afford much useful information in regard to accommodation for married privates, *Jebb* 1820-1824.

Moncrieff, Colonel George, and Captain Loraine White.—(Analysis of their Evidence.) (*Colonel Moncrieff.*) Suggestions relative to officers' quarters in a barrack, built to afford every accommodation for a battalion of 1,000 men, 1-48—Accommodation suggested for the lieutenant-colonel, 1, 2, 9, 27-32, 47, 48—Accommodation for the majors, 3-5, 9, 30-32, 47, 48—Accommodation for the captains, 6, 9, 47, 48—Accommodation

Moncrieff, Col. George, and Capt. Loraine White. (Analysis of their Evidence)—continued.

dation for the subalterns, 7-9. 47, 48—Kitchen accommodation suggested, independently of the mess establishment, 10-14—Nature of the mess establishment suggested, 15-19—Advantage if there were an officers' reading room, 20, 21—Accommodation necessary for the servants of captains and subalterns, 22, 23.

The standing furniture in officers' quarters should be provided by the Ordnance, 24-26—Several officers whom it is very desirable to provide with accommodation sufficient to enable them to live in barracks, 27. 30-32. 34-43—Extended accommodation contemplated in order to meet the requirements of married officers, 27-30. 44-47—Furniture recommended for officers' quarters, 33. 48—Inexpediency of giving the encouragement of married accommodation to any officer below the rank of captain, 45, 46.

(*Captain White.*) Witness entirely concurs in the foregoing suggestions of Colonel Moncrieff, 49, 50.

(*Colonel Moncrieff.*) Non-commissioned officers whom it is proposed to provide with separate quarters apart from the men, 51-58—Nature of the accommodation recommended for the non-commissioned officers, 57-102.—(*Captain White.*) The accommodation for staff sergeants is very insufficient in all barracks, 64.—(*Colonel Moncrieff.*) No necessity for special provision as regards corporals, 80-82—Separate mess-room suggested for the non-commissioned officers, 83, 84. 95-102—Suggestions with regard to a library and reading-room to be attached to the mess-room, 84-99—Proper locality for the library of the men, 93, 94. 168-170.

With regard to the men's quarters, there should be a sergeant to each sleeping-room, which should contain about twenty-five men, 104. 106—Suggestions relative to the size and arrangement of the men's bed-room, 104-107. 110-114—Separate room and accommodation therein advisable for each company, in order to enable the men to take their meals away from their sleeping-rooms, 108, 109. 115-119. 139—The day-room should be on the ground floor, 119. 121—Proper locality and size for an ablution-room, 120. 142. 146.

Great advantage of the day-room and library, as tending to improved habits in the men, 122-126—Nature of the kitchen recommended for the men, 127. 140. 144, 145—General arrangement of the rooms and passages proposed, with regard to the construction of barracks, 128-138—Economy of one bath establishment for the whole battalion, 141—Arrangements advisable for cleaning rooms, 143. 147.

How far advisable to alter the present regulations, by which barrack accommodation is provided for six married men in each 100; 149-155—Very insufficient accommodation at present for married men, 156—Suggested detached building for the married soldiers; one large room might suffice, 157-161.—(*Captain White.*) Recommendation that each married man should have a separate room, 162.

(*Colonel Moncrieff.*) Suggestions with regard to schoolroom accommodation in a barrack for 1,000 men, 163-167. 171-174—Quarters advisable for the schoolmaster, 165, 166—Accommodation in the library for the soldier; charge of the library, 176-179.—(*Captain White.*) Necessity of a separate apartment for the librarian, 180.

(*Colonel Moncrieff.*) Extent and character of the guard-room accommodation necessary for a barrack for 1,000 men, 181-191—Suggestions relative to the mode of construction of lock-up rooms attached to guard-rooms, 182-185. 189-191—There might also be cells for violent men, 189, 190—Arrangements recommended in regard to orderly-rooms, 192-196.—(*Captain White.*) The privies and urinals attached to the guard-room should be outside the building, 197.

(*Colonel Moncrieff.*) Sufficiency of church accommodation for 1,000 individuals, in a barrack for 1,000 men, 198, 199—Special points to be attended to in the construction of chapels, 200, 201.

Locality desirable for the quartermaster's stores, 202-204—Suggestions relative to the accommodation and internal arrangements in the store-room and office, 205-207.

[Second Examination.]—(*Captain White.*) Suggestions in detail relative to barrack-masters' quarters, 208-231—Storage room required by the barrack-master, 213-215. 222-224—He should have two sergeants under him; how these should be accommodated, 216-219—Convenience of providing weighing machines for weighing all stores at the entrances to the barrack department, 225-228.

Practice in regard to cleaning barrack stores, 230—Advantage of employing soldier's wives in washing the barrack bedding, &c., 231—Experiment about being made at the Wellington Barracks in washing and drying, 231-233—Importance of adopting mechanical contrivances for washing and drying, 231. 233. 235. 256, 257—Practice in regard to the washing of soldiers' bedding; amendment necessary 234, 235.

(*Captain White and Colonel Moncrieff.*) Main points to be considered in the construction of kitchens, which should be apart from, but in close communication with the main building, 236-243. 248-250.—(*Captain White.*) All kitchens should be lighted with gas,

Report, 1855—continued.

Moncrieff, Col. George, and Capt. Loraine White. (Analysis of their Evidence)—continued.

gas, 240—No obstacle to cooking by gas if found advantageous, 241, 242—Necessity of a better and more speedy means of executing repairs; suggestions hereon, 243—247—Recommendations relative to the provision of baths, 251-255.

Necessity of distinct workshops for the master tailor and the master shoemaker, 258—260—Advantage if carpenters' shops and tools were provided, and if the soldiers were employed in executing certain repairs, 259, 260—Practice in regard to whitewashing and cleaning the barracks, 261—Slight charge to the soldier on account of damages or repairs; sort of damage charged, 262, 263.—(*Colonel Moncrieff.*) Convenience of the proposed workshops, 264—Approval of the proposal in regard to carpenters' shops, &c., 265.

(*Captain White.*) Desirableness of a ball court and gymnasium in each barrack, 267.—(*Colonel Moncrieff.*) Also of a skittle-ground, a quoit-ground, and cricket-field in the barrack yard, 268—Convenience as drill grounds of some large covered space, 268, 269—Recommended increase of stabling for officers' horses, 270-272—Advantage of a piece of ground in which to practise the soldiers in putting up huts and tents, and in throwing up earthworks, 273-275.

(*Captain White.*) Approval of an engine-house being attached to every barrack, 276—Means for carrying off the sewage from barracks situated on commons, &c., 277-279—Practice at present in regard to keeping privies in proper order, 280, 281—Inexpediency of providing water-closets for the men as well as for the officers, 282-287—Advantage if barracks were altogether lighted by gas, 289-291.

A fire is the best means of heating the barracks, 292—Very defective ventilation of barrack-rooms, 292-294—Suggestions relative to the supply and distribution of water, 295-303—Necessity of a powder magazine, with a shifting-room attached, 304, 305—A regimental infirmary should be attached to every barrack; small accommodation required, 306, 307.

N.

Non-Commissioned Officers. Non-commissioned officers whom it is proposed to provide with separate quarters apart from the men, *Moncrieff* 51-58; *Jervois* 1149, 1150—Nature of the accommodation recommended for the several non-commissioned officers, *Moncrieff* 57-102; *Wood* 384-421; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 771-777; *Warren* 917-932; *Jervois* 1151-1164; *R. Reynolds* 1363 *et seq.*; *Brown* 1516-1527; *Bruce* 1754-1765; *Thompson* 1853-1869; *Mennie* 2594-2603.

The accommodation for staff sergeants is very insufficient in all barracks, *White* 64—One good room should be sufficient for each staff sergeant, *Wood* 387-392—Mention of the several staff non-commissioned officers, *Hon. G. F. Upton* 772; *Warren* 918; *R. Reynolds* 1377, 1378—The staff sergeants, &c. should have two rooms each, *Hon. G. F. Upton* 774, 775; *R. Reynolds* 1376-1383—Suggestion that the staff sergeants have one room each, *Warren* 917-919; *Brown* 1518, 1519; *Mennie* 2594—There should be three rooms for each sergeant, *Little* 2078-2082.

Recommendation that for the sake of discipline a sergeant should sleep in each room, with a partition between him and the men, *Warren* 927, 928; *R. Reynolds* 1256, 1316-1319, 1387; *Brown* 1520, 1545; *Bruce* 1754-1756, 1761; *Thompson* 1858-1861, 1867-1869; *Little* 2097-2099, *Gleig* 2561—Separate accommodation recommended for married non-commissioned officers, *R. Reynolds* 1363-1371, 1380-1383; *Brown* 1521-1527—Seventeen of the sergeants should be provided with two rooms each, the remainder to have one room each, *R. Reynolds* 1381-1384—Insufficient barrack accommodation at present for non-commissioned officers, *Brown* 1513, 1514.

The sergeant, whether married or single, should always sleep in the same building as the privates, *Bruce* 1754-1761—Several non-commissioned officers for whom witness suggests that three rooms be provided, *Little* 2076-2082—Expediency of distinct quarters for the non-commissioned officers, who, even if unmarried, should not sleep in the same room with the men, *Riddell* 2365-2372, 2386—The company sergeants should sleep in the same room with the men, without any partition between them, *Mennie* 3597-2603, 2611, 2612.

Accommodation suggested in the case of the several non-commissioned officers of a cavalry regiment, *Lord Cardigan* 641-655—Separate quarters recommended to be given to each sergeant, *ib.* 641-648—The sergeants in cavalry regiments sleep in a room by themselves, *J. Reynolds* 1645.

Sundry recommendations by the Committee as to the accommodation to be provided both in infantry and cavalry barracks, *Rep.* p. vii, viii, xii.

See also *Library and Reading Room.* *Mess Accommodation*, 2.

Report, 1855—continued.

O.

Officers' Quarters. Suggestions with regard to officers' quarters, and the accommodation to be provided for the several officers in a barrack for 1,000 men, *Moncrieff* 1-48; *Wood* 376-383; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 752-765; *Warren* 891-913; *Jervois* 1126-1148; *Mennie* 2574-2592—Several officers whom it is very desirable to provide with accommodation sufficient to enable them to live in barracks, *Moncrieff* 27. 30-32. 34-43—Standing furniture proposed to be provided, *Moncrieff* 33. 48; *Lord Cardigan* 631-634; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 763, 764; *Jervois* 1131-1135; *Little* 2061-2065; *Gleig* 2525; *Mennie* 2584-2589—Witness entirely concurs in the suggestions of Colonel Moncrieff, *White* 49. 56.

Respective positions advisable for the quarters of the different officers, *Wood* 379-383—Suggestions relative to the accommodation to be provided for the several officers in a cavalry barrack for 250 horses, *Lord Cardigan* 600-615. 619-634—Off each room there should be a place for a bed, *ib.* 600—All the rooms, except those for the field officers, should be of the same size, *ib.*—Size recommended for the several rooms, *Warren* 911, 912; *Jervois* 1136, 1137—Very insufficient accommodation at present for officers; increase recommended, *Gleig* 2525.

Extended accommodation contemplated, in order to meet the requirements of married officers, *Moncrieff* 27-30. 44-47; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 756. 760, 761. 765—Inexpediency of giving the encouragement of married accommodation to any officer below the rank of captain, *Moncrieff* 45, 46—Accommodation should be provided without reference to the officers being married or single, *Wood* 373-375—Extent to which advisable to provide married accommodation for cavalry officers, *Lord Cardigan* 606-608. 613-615. 621, 622. 629, 630—Married accommodation recommended; it should be the same for all officers, *Warren* 892-903.

Advantage if there were an officers' reading-room and library, *Moncrieff* 20, 21; *Gleig* 2524; *Mennie* 2593—Government should furnish the library with professional books of reference, *Gleig* 2524.

Return showing the number of officers, with the rank of each, which would be attached to a battalion of infantry of 1,000 men, and also for a regiment of cavalry, *App. p.* 165.

Consideration by the Committee, and recommendations in detail, as to the accommodation advisable in infantry barracks, *Rep. p.* vi, vii—Also in cavalry barracks, *ib.* xi, xii.

See also *Adjutant.* *Captains.* *Commanding Officer.* *Majors.* *Mess Accom-*
modation, 1. *Staff Officers.* *Subalterns.* *Water-closets.*

Orderly-Rooms. Arrangements recommended in regard to the size, situation, &c. of orderly-rooms, *Moncrieff* 192-196; *Wood* 466-468; *Lord Cardigan* 694-697; *Thompson* 1934-1938—Advantage of a covered passage or veranda outside, *Moncrieff* 194, 195; *Wood* 468; *Lord Cardigan* 696; *Warren* 1010; *Thompson* 1934. 1935—Advantage in having two rooms, *Lord Cardigan* 694; *Thompson* 1935-1937—Sufficiency of one room for an orderly-room, with a covered space outside, *Hon. G. F. Upton* 823-825; *Warren* 1007-1010—The orderly-room should be about eighteen feet square, *Jervois* 1188—The orderly-room should be about fourteen feet square, *Mennie* 2645.

Size and situation recommended by the Committee; there should be two rooms, *Rep. p.* ix.

P.

Passages. Advantage of spacious passages in barracks, *Wood* 340-342.

Paymasters. It might be desirable that the paymaster should live in barracks, *Moncrieff* 37. 40, 41.—Accommodation recommended, *Rep. p.* vi.

See also *Officers' Quarters.*

Pay-Sergeants. Suggestions with regard to the accommodation desirable for pay-sergeants, *Moncrieff* 56 *et seq.*; *Thompson* 1858-1869; *Mennie* 2595, 2596—The pay-sergeants should have two rooms each, or one room and a closet, *Hon. G. F. Upton* 773; *Warren* 924; *Jervois* 1152-1154. 1177; *R. Reynolds* 1385, 1386—Each colour-sergeant or pay-sergeant should have a moderate-sized room to himself, *Brown* 1518—They should each have a separate room and a store, *Little* 2091-2095.

Recommendations suggested hereon by the Committee, *Rep. p.* vii. xii.

Pentonville Prison. Report made to witness, in April last, upon the warming and ventilation of Pentonville Prison, *Jebb, p.* 109—Table explanatory of the ventilation of the prison cells, *ib. p.* 110—Table explanatory of the warming of the cells, *ib. p.* 111—The cubic contents of the cells are between 800 and 900 feet, *Jebb* 1834.

Report, 1855—continued.

Picture-Rods. Recommendation that picture-rods be provided in officers' rooms, *Jervois* 1135.

Pilleau, Henry. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Staff surgeon of the first class; has served in India as a regimental officer, 2356-2358—System of regimental hospitals pursued in India, 2359—Sufficiency of a space of seven feet by five for each man's berth, 2360—Suggestion that a corporal be permanently attached to the hospital sergeant, *ib.*—Accommodation, in detail, suggested for the sick of an hospital for 1,000 men, 2361—Great importance of every regiment being provided with a district hospital, 2362-2364.

Plans. Proposition by the Committee in order to obtain satisfactory plans, *Rep. p. iii.*

Plymouth Marine Barrack. Excellent arrangements at this barrack for cooking, *Little* 2180.

Portman-street Barrack. Objectionable construction of the Portman-street barracks, in which the men mess in a separate room, *Wood* 343-346.

Portobello Barrack. Approval of the Portobello barracks and riding school in Dublin, *J. Reynolds* 1715-1718.

Powder Magazine. Necessity of a powder magazine, with a shifting room attached, *White* 304, 305; *Wood*, 587-589—Secure place necessary for the powder magazine, *Jervois* 1236; *Thompson* 2034-2036—Recommendation by the Committee upon this subject, *Rep. p. x.*

Prison. Sufficiency of ten cells in a barrack for 1,000 men for prisoners in *prevôt*, *Wood* 599.—Suggestions relative to the amount and arrangement of the prison accommodation, *Warren* 1002-1005; *Jervois* 1241-1245; *Thompson*, 1922-1928; *Mennie* 2641-2648; *Rep. p. x*—Extent of accommodation necessary for prisoners in *prevôt*, *Warren* 1103, 1104—Approval of the present system of prisons, *Gleig* 2563.

See also *Cells. Lock-up rooms.*

Privates. See *Men's Quarters.*

Privies. Practice at present in regard to keeping privies in proper order, *White* 280, 281—Amendments suggested in the arrangement of the privies, *Wood* 538-541; *Bruce* 1779-1783; *Rep. p. x*—The privies and urinals at the guard-room should be outside the building, *Lord Cardigan* 701—Suggestions with a view to keeping the privies well flushed, *Hon. G. F. Upton* 859; *Jervois* 1222; *Brown* 1614; *Mennie* 2667, 2668; *Rep. p. x*—The privies should be somewhat removed from the barracks, but communicating by a covered way, *Hon. G. F. Upton* 860-866; *Dumbreck* 2344, 2345.

There should be separate privies for the schools, and also for the married men and non-commissioned officers, *Hon. G. F. Upton* 864, 865—Very objectionable construction at present of barrack privies, *R. Reynolds* 1488, 1489; *Jebb* 1812—Advantage of a covered passage from the barrack to the privies, *Brown* 1614—Difficulty hereon, *Gleig* 2555—Propriety of arranging that the women shall not use the privies of the unmarried men, *Bruce* 1780-1783—Each privy should be separate; this may be effected very economically by partitions of corrugated iron, *Jebb* 1812; *Rep. p. x.*

Construction of the privies recommended in the rear of the barracks, *Thompson* 1997, 1998—Reference to the privies at Woolwich Marine Barrack as well contrived and regulated, *Little* 2200-2202, 2205-2207—The necessity for a covered passage between the privies and the barracks, *ib.* 2203, 2204—Successful method introduced by witness of cleaning the privies at Deptford Marine Barrack, *ib.* 2206—Advantage of the privies being near the barrack, *Gleig* 2555.

Q.

Quartermaster and Quartermaster's Stores. Accommodation recommended in barracks for the quartermaster, *Moncrieff* 35, 36, 38-40; *Rep. p. vi*—Locality and accommodation suggested for the quartermaster's stores, *Moncrieff* 202-207—*Hon. G. F. Upton* 827-831; *Warren* 1019-1022; *Jervois* 1494-1498; *Thompson* 1941-1951; *Riddell* 2392-2394; *Rep. xi*—Quartermaster's stores should be central and abundant, *Lord Cardigan* 704—The stores should be on the ground-floor, and as central as possible, *Jervois* 1197, 1198.

One large room about 36 feet long by 20 broad would suffice, *Thompson* 1941-1945—The quartermaster's store should be 16 feet wide and 20 or 25 feet long, *Mennie* 2649, 2650—There should besides be a bread and meat store about 14 feet square, *ib.* 2651, 2652.

Quartermaster-general.

Report, 1855—continued.

Quartermaster-sergeant. Superior accommodation recommended for the quartermaster-sergeant as compared with other non-commissioned officers; *Warren* 920-923; *Jervois* 1151; *R. Reynolds* 1374, 1375; *Thompson* 1853, 1854; *Little* 2078-2080; *Rep.* p. vii
—A moderate-sized room should be sufficient, *Brown* 1516, 1517.

See also *Non-commissioned Officers*.

Quoit Ground. There should be a quoit ground in each barrack, *Moncrieff* 267; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 854; *Gleig* 2554; *Rep.* p. x.

R.

Racket Court. There should be a separate racket-court for the officers, *Wood* 523; *Lord Cardigan* 714; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 855; *Warren* 1059; *Thompson* 1995; *Mennie* 2674; *Rep.* p. x—The officers' racket-court should be a separate building from a fives court for the men, *Hon. G. F. Upton* 855.

Reading-room. See *Library and Reading-room*.

Regimental Hospital. Great importance of every regiment being provided with a distinct hospital, *Wood* 593-598; *Lord Cardigan* 750, 751; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 884-889; *Warren* 1097-1102; *Dumbreck* 2354, 2355; *Pilleau* 2362-2364.

See also *Hospitals*.

Regimental Infirmary. A regimental infirmary should be attached to every barrack; small accommodation required, *White* 306, 307—No necessity for the proposed infirmary, *Wood* 590-593.—See also *Hospitals*.

Repairs. Necessity of a better and more speedy means of executing repairs; suggestion hereon, *White* 243-247—Advantage if carpenter's shops and tools were provided, and if the soldiers were employed in executing certain repairs, *White* 259, 260; *Moncrieff* 265; *Wood* 583-586; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 849-852; *Warren* 1092-1096; *Gleig* 2570, 2571—Obstacles to employing cavalry soldiers on barrack repairs, *Lord Cardigan* 748—How far advisable to employ the men in doing the repairs, *Jervois* 1233-1235—Difficulty in regard to the employment of soldiers on barrack repairs, *Thompson*, 2017; *Minchin* 2505, 2506—Method suggested for employing the soldiers in doing repairs, *Ridde* 2420-2423.

Reynolds, Sergeant John. (Analysis of his Evidence).—Is in the Sixth Dragoon Guards now at Hounslow; has been thirteen years in the service, 1641-1643—Very insufficient accommodation for non-commissioned officers and men in cavalry regiments, 1644-1648. 1654-1657. 1671-1675—The sergeants in cavalry regiments sleep in a room by themselves, 1645—Insufficient size of the men's rooms at Hounslow, 1654-1657—Preference given to day-rooms over sleeping-rooms for the men to take their meals in, 1658-1665—Convenience in the sleeping-rooms of the cavalry being over the stables, 1666-1670. 1707—Separate accommodation suggested in cavalry barracks for married men, 1671-1675.

Insufficient accommodation in the stables at Hounslow, 1676-1689. 1701, 1702—Importance of proper space and ventilation in cavalry stables, 1689. 1706—Mode of partition between each horse considered, 1690-1696—Advantage of cast-iron mangers, 1697—Improvement if there were stone troughs in the stable, supplied with water, 1698-1700—Importance of places for drying the litter, 1701-1703—There is always a stable-guard in the-day time, 1704, 1705—Check to ventilation in the sleeping-rooms being over the stables, 1707, 1708—Insufficient size of the riding-school at Hounslow, 1711-1715—Approval of the Portobello Barracks riding-school in Dublin, 1715-1718.

Reynolds, Colour-Sergeant Robert. (Analysis of his Evidence).—Is in the 83d Regiment; has been 23 years in the service, and colour-sergeant for the last 14 years, 1251-1253—Suggestion that each barrack-room should not contain more than 20 sleepers, 1255. 1312-1315—Recommendation, that for the sake of discipline, a sergeant should sleep in each room, with a partition between him and the men, 1256. 1316. 1319. 1387—Very insufficient space and defective ventilation of barrack-rooms as now constructed; amendments suggested, 1257-1298—Arrangement of the beds, &c., considered, 1271-1282—Arrangement of the windows considered, 1288-1298—There should be two open fire-places in each room, 1299-1303—Respects in which objectionable to have a day-room for the men, 1304-1311.

Suggestions relative to the locality and general arrangements most advisable for ablution-rooms, 1320-1345. 1446-1456—Ablution-rooms at Salford barracks, adverted to and approved of, 1329-1340. 1451-1456—Recommendation that each married private be provided with a separate room apart from the single men; style of room suggested, 1346-1362—Nature of the accommodation contemplated for the several non-commissioned officers, 1363 *et seq.*—Separate accommodation suggested for those that are married, 1363-1371. 1380-1383.

Report, 1855—continued.

Reynolds, Colour-Sergeant Robert. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

Desirableness of a separate corporals' mess, 1388-1393—Accommodation suggested in connexion with the sergeants' mess, 1394-1401—Dining-room only necessary in the case of a corporals' mess, 1402-1405—No necessity for a separate library and reading-room for the non-commissioned officers and for the privates, 1406, 1407—There should be two rooms for the library, &c., 1408, 1409—Separate room recommended for the librarian, 1410-1415.

Advantage of adult and infant schools, one school-room being sufficient, 1416. 1423-1425. 1428, 1429—Practice in regard to schools and teaching in witness's regiment, 1417-1422. 1430-1433—Very insufficient cooking accommodation at present, 1434-1436—Advantage of introducing means of baking and roasting, 1437-1439—Great importance of establishing washhouses, &c., and of employing the soldiers' wives in washing the barrack bedding, &c., 1440-1445.

Beneficial results anticipated from warm baths, 1446-1449—Medical control suggested in regard to the use of warm baths, but not of cold baths, 1450-1453—Baths might be provided off the ablution-rooms as at Salford barracks, 1451-1456—Advantage of a system of canteens, 1457-1459. 1471—Suggested enlargement of the present canteen accommodation, 1460, 1461. 1472, 1473—Fair manner on the whole in which the soldiers are supplied at canteens; check upon unreasonable prices, 1462-1471.

Advantage of covered spaces, roofed with glass, for drilling in wet weather, 1474-1476—Facility for organising a company of workmen of various trades from the ranks of the 83d, and other regiments, 1477-1482—Advantage of employing the men in workshops, 1483, 1484—Importance of providing bakehouses for bread, 1485-1487—Objectionable description of privies in barracks, 1488, 1489—Inexpediency of introducing patent water-closets for the men, though ordinary water-closets might answer, 1490-1492—Advantage of allotting some rooms for fencing and other exercises, 1493-1496.

Insufficient allowance of coal for barrack-rooms, 1497-1503—Want of shelf accommodation for the men; suggestion that there should be a wrought-iron cantilever shelf over each bed, with three pegs underneath, 1504-1507—Recommended increase in the quantity of bedding for the men, the present allowance being very insufficient, 1508.

(Satisfaction expressed by the Committee with the very intelligent manner in which witness has given his evidence, *p.* 91).

Richmond Barracks, Dublin. Recommended adoption generally of the system at the barracks of separate rooms for married privates, *R. Reynolds* 1354-1362.

Riddell, Captain. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Expediency of distinct quarters for the non-commissioned officers, who even if unmarried should not sleep in the same room with the men, 2365-2372. 2386—Sufficiency of one library for the non-commissioned officers and men, 2373—Advantages of larger reading-rooms than at present, *ib.*—Nature of the separate accommodation recommended for married men, 2374-2386—Suggestions with a view to married privates paying rent for their quarters in a barrack built or hired by Government near the principal barrack; increase of lodging-money necessary for this purpose, 2378-2386.

Suggestion by which there should be three or four distinct school-rooms, 2387-2391—More liberal provision recommended for quartermaster's stores, 2392-2394—Also for barrack sergeants' quarters, 2395, 2396—System at Woolwich in regard to cooking, 2397-2404—Size advisable for kitchens generally, 2405, 2406—There should be means of baking, 2407—Advantage of facilities for baking bread, 2408-2412—Importance of washhouses and drying-rooms, 2413, 2414—Size suggested for the tailors' workshop, 2415, 2416—Advantage of employing the soldiers in workshops, adequate payment being made to them, 2417-2419.

Method suggested for employing the soldiers in doing repairs, 2420-2423—Recommendation in regard to quarters for hospital nurses, &c. 2424-2426—Objection to the high rents charged for canteens; there should be a nominal rent only, 2427-2433. 2437—No necessity for a fixed tariff of prices, 2435, 2436—Mode of appointment to the canteen adverted to, 2437—With regard to officers' quarters, there should be distinct kitchens in which the servants, if married, might live, 2438—Suggestions with respect to sheds, workshops, &c. in the case of artillery barracks, *ib.*

Riding School. Recommendations with regard to the size and mode of construction of the riding school in cavalry barracks, *Lord Cardigan* 740-742; *Meyer* 2318-2322; *Rep. p. x*—The riding school should be large and well ventilated; care necessary in regard to the surface, *Wilkinson* 2297-2299—Advantage if the stables were connected with the riding school, *Meyer* 2301-2303; *Rep. p. x*.

S.

Salford Barracks. System of ablution rooms and baths adopted at these barracks; the same recommended generally, *R. Reynolds* 1329-1340. 1451-1456; *Bruce* 1766-1776.

School Accommodation. Suggestions with regard to school-room accommodation in a barrack for 1,000 men, *Moncrieff* 163-167. 171-174; *Rep. p. ix*—Advantage of an ante-room attached to the school-room, *Moncrieff* 173, 174; *Wood* 459; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 814; *Gleig* 2544, 2545—School-room accommodation considered; sufficiency and advantage of one large room for children and adults, *Wood* 452, 453; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 811, 812; *Warren* 971-982; *R. Reynolds* 1416. 1423-1425. 1428, 1429; *Brown* 1590-1592; *Mennie* 2634—The schools for adults should be separate from the children's schools, *Lord Cardigan* 684.

Dimensions suggested for the chapel and the school-room, the same building answering for both, *Jervois* 1184-1186. 1193; *Rep. p. ix*—Practice in regard to schools and teaching in witness's regiment, *R. Reynolds* 1417-1422. 1430-1433—The officers never assist in teaching, *ib.* 1421, 1422—Expediency of the school-room being capable of holding 300 or 400 men out of 1,000, *Brown* 1593-1598—Special importance of adequate school accommodation in barracks, *Jebb* 1799.

The schools should be near the married quarters, *Thompson* 1910. 1912—Advantage in having two separate school-rooms, *ib.* 1911-1916—Want of infant schools in barracks generally, *Little* 2171—Suggestion by which there should be three or four distinct school-rooms, *Riddell* 2387-2391—Necessity of providing distinct infant schools, *Gleig* 2541-2543—The school-room for 1,000 men should be 100 feet long by 50 feet wide, independently of the room for stores, *Mennie* 2635-2637.

Memorandum signed by Mr. Gleig, dated War Office, 10 May 1848, for an apartment to be fitted up as a school-room only, *App. p. 167*.

See also *Chapel Schools*.

Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress. Separate accommodation suggested for the schoolmaster, *Moncrieff* 52, 53. 61, *et seq.* 165, 166; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 813; *Jervois* 1186—There should be quarters for the schoolmistress as well as for the schoolmaster, *Wood* 454-458; *Warren* 974-977; *Gleig* 2548, 2549—Quarters should be provided for the schoolmaster, but not for the schoolmistress, who, if not the wife of the schoolmaster, might live in the school-rooms, *Lord Cardigan* 685-689—Suggested increase in the school staff and in the accommodation for such staff, *Gleig* 2546-2549.

Recommendation by the Committee that there be two rooms for each, *Rep. p. vii. ix*.

Sergeant-Majors. Superior accommodation recommended for the sergeant-major, as compared with other non-commissioned officers, *Moncrieff* 57, *et seq.*; *Warren* 920-923; *Jervois* 1151; *R. Reynolds* 1372, 1373; *Thompson* 1853, 1854; *Little* 2078-2080; *Rep. p. vii*—Accommodation suggested for the regimental sergeant-major in cavalry regiments, *Lord Cardigan* 641. 644; *Rep. p. xii*—See also *Non-Commissioned Officers*.

Sergeants. Barrack accommodation suggested for the several sergeants, *Moncrieff* 51, *et seq.*; *Wood* 387-402; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 771-777; *Warren* 917-932; *Jervois* 1150-1164; *R. Reynolds* 1363-1387; *Bruce* 1754-1765; *Thompson* 1853-1869; *Riddell* 2365-2372. 2386; *Mennie* 2594-2603; *Rep. p. vii, xii*—Separate accommodation recommended for married sergeants, *Warren* 931, 932; *R. Reynolds* 1363-1371; *Brown* 1521-1527; *Bruce* 1764, 1765; *Thompson* 1858-1869; *Little* 2078-2082.

See also *Mess Accommodation*, 2. *Non-Commissioned Officers*.

Servants of Officers. Accommodation necessary for the servants of captains and subalterns, *Moncrieff* 22, 23—Objections to the officers' grooms living with the men, *Wood* 533-536—Special accommodation recommended by the Committee for servants of cavalry officers, *Rep. p. xii*.

Sewage. Means proposed for carrying off the sewage, *White* 277-279; *Jervois* 1223, 1224. 1227; *Rep. p. x*—Facility for carrying off the sewage from prisons, *Jebb* 1816-1819.

See also *Drainage*.

Sheds. Covered shed necessary for fuel, *White* 222-224—Convenience of a few sheds for carriages, *Wood* 537.

Sheffield Barrack. Sheffield barrack is one of the newest in England, and is calculated for 601 infantry and 282 cavalry, besides containing quarters for 36 officers, *Minchin* 2440-2443—Accommodation in the barrack for officers, *ib.* 2444-2448—Accommodation for non-commissioned officers, *ib.* 2449-2452—Description of the men's quarters, *ib.* 2453-2458—There is but one library (and no reading-room) for non-commissioned officers and privates, which has been found sufficient, *ib.* 2459-2462—System of chapel school at the barrack, *ib.* 2463-2465.

Report, 1855—continued.

Sheffield Barrack—continued.

Inadequate accommodation for witness, who is barrack-master, *Minchin* 2466-2469—Sufficiency of the kitchen accommodation, *ib.* 2483—Objectionable character of the water-closets in the officers' quarters, *ib.* 2489, 2490—Manner of heating and ventilating the barrack, *ib.* 2503, 2504—Hospital accommodation; approval thereof, *ib.* 2507-2509—There are nine prison cells, *ib.* 2510, 2511.

Shelf Accommodation. Want of shelf accommodation at present in barrack-room; suggestion that there should be a wrought-iron cantilever shelf over each bed, with three pegs underneath, *R. Reynolds* 1504-1507.

Shooting Galleries. Suggestion for the formation of shooting galleries, which would be heartily approved of by the men, *Bruce* 1785, 1786.

Skittle-ground. Approval of a skittle-ground in each barrack, *Moncrieff* 267; *Warren* 1058; *Little* 2197, 2198; *Gleig* 2554; *Rep.* p. x.

STABLES :

1. *Cavalry Barracks.*
2. *Infantry Barracks.*

1. *Cavalry Barracks :*

Approval of the present system of stables for cavalry, with a wider space for passage between the tails of the horses, *Lord Cardigan* 715, 718—Each stable might hold twenty horses, ten on each side, *ib.* 716, 717—Mode of partition between each horse considered; objection to the present system of bales, *Lord Cardigan* 719, 720; *J. Reynolds* 1690-1696—Means of dealing with lame and sick horses, *Lord Cardigan* 721-725—There should be some separate loose boxes for officers' horses, *ib.* 723—Suggestions relative to the detail arrangements advisable in the construction of stables, *ib.* 726-739.

Importance of providing sheds for the litter, *Lord Cardigan* 720-731; *J. Reynolds* 1701-1703; *Wilkinson* 2278, 2279—Importance of proper space and good ventilation in cavalry stables, *J. Reynolds* 1689, 1706—Advantage of cast-iron mangers, *ib.* 1697; *Wilkinson* 2284, 2285—Improvement if there were stone troughs in the stable supplied with water, *J. Reynolds* 1698-1700—Advantage of swing partitions, as at Cahir barracks, *ib.* 1691-1693—Suggestions with respect to the ventilation of stables, *Jebb* 1845-1847; *Meyer* 2316.

Mode of partition of horses considered; approval of division by bales and stall-posts, *Wilkinson* 2261, 2264-2266; *Meyer* 2313-2315—Accommodation stalls and loose boxes recommended for a cavalry regiment of 250 horses, *Wilkinson* 2267-2271—Additional loose boxes specially for officers' horses should not be required, *ib.* 2270-2271—Approval of buckets as the means of supplying the horses with water; other modes of supply objected to, *ib.* 2272-2277—Suggestions relative to the pavement of stables, *ib.* 2280-2282—Method of drainage recommended, *Wilkinson* 2283; *Meyer* 2316.

Suggestions for keeping the hay, &c. out of the stable till required for use, *Wilkinson*, 2286-2289—Approval of large and roomy stables, *ib.* 2290, 2291—Recommended construction of large stables for 30 or 40 horses, *Meyer* 2304, 2305—Suggestions as to the space to be allowed, *ib.* 2306-2312—Good stabling for the cavalry at Sheffield; the men sleep over the stables, *Minchin* 2518, 2519.

Recommendations by the Committee, *Rep.* p. xiii—The stalls should be nine feet by five feet eight inches, *ib.*—The passage between the horses' heels should not be less than 12 feet, *ib.*—Approval of separating the horses by bales, *ib.*—Description of pavement advisable, *ib.*—Special accommodation recommended for the officers' chargers, *ib.*—Provision of loose boxes desirable; also of an infirmary stable of 16 stalls, *ib.*—Suggestion relative to open sheds for foul litter, *ib.*—Number of horses and of men to be provided for, *ib.*—Supply of water recommended for cavalry stables, *ib.*—Surgery required by the veterinary surgeon, *ib.*

2. *Infantry Barracks :*

Recommended increase of stabling for officers' horses, *Moncrieff* 270-272—Convenience if in a barrack for 1,000 men there were stabling for ten horses, *Wood* 527-532—There should be stabling room for six horses, with a couple of loose boxes, *Hon. G. F. Upton* 856, 857—Three men should sleep in the stables, *ib.* 858.

Suggestion that every officer be provided with stabling for a horse, *Warren* 1061-1063, 1065—Accommodation desirable to be provided at the stables for servants to look after the horses, *ib.* 1064—There should be twelve stalls and two boxes, &c., besides quarters for groom, *Jervois* 1220—The stables for the mounted officers should be near their quarters, *Thompson* 1996.

Provision recommended by the Committee for the accommodation of officers' horses, *Rep.* p. vii.

Report, 1855—continued.

Staff Officers. Accommodation suggested for officers on the staff of the regiment, *Moncrieff* 34-43; *Lord Cardigan* 614, 615; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 761; *Jervois* 1129-1136; *Rep. p.* vi. xii.

See also *Officers' Quarters*.

Staff Sergeants. See *Non-Commissioned Officers*. *Sergeants*.

Stores. Suggestions with regard to storage-room in infantry, calvary, and artillery barracks respectively, *Minchin* 2473-2482.—See also *Quartermaster, &c.*

Subalterns. Subalterns should each have one room and a bed-closet, *Moncrieff* 7-9; *Gleig* 2525—Accommodation suggested for married and unmarried subalterns, *Hon. G. F. Upton* 760-765; *Warren* 898-903; *Jervois* 1126. 1129—One good airy room should be provided for subalterns, *Wood* 377, 378—Accommodation suggested for subalterns in cavalry regiments, *Lord Cardigan* 600. 611-613. 627, 628—Recommendations by the Committee, *Rep. p.* vi, vii. xii.—See also *Officers' Quarters*.

Surgeon. Accommodation suggested for the surgeon; *Moncrieff* 38. 42, 43. 47; *Lord Cardigan* 614, 615; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 758. 761; *Jervois* 1129-1136, *Rep. p.* vi.

See also *Officers' Quarters*.

T.

Thompson, Quartermaster William. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Accommodation suggested for the several non-commissioned officers, 1853-1869—Advantage of sergeants sleeping in the barrack-rooms, but partitioned off from the men, 1858-1861. 1867-1869—The corporals should sleep with the men, 1868-1870—Each barrack-room should lodge from 20 to 24 men, 1871, 1872—Space to be allowed in the barrack-room considered, 1873-1887. 1884. 1897, 1898—Objection to hammocks in lieu of beds, 1878-1883—Advantage of increased space and accommodation in the barrack-room over any arrangement for separate rooms, 1885-1898.

There should be one ablution-room for each company, 1899—Amount of accommodation suggested in each ablution-room, 1900-1904—Recommendation that there be two baths partitioned off from each ablution-room; sufficient bath accommodation thereby, 1900-1902. 1980—Improvement if each married man be provided with a room detached from the main building, 1907-1910—The schools should be near the married quarters, 1910-1912—Advantage in having two separate school-rooms, 1911-1916—Approval of the chapel and school being provided for by the same building, 1917-1920. 1940.

Suggested accommodation for the sergeants' mess, 1921—Arrangement by which one large room should suffice for the men's library and reading-room, *ib.*—Recommendations relative to guard-room accommodation, which requires to be much increased, 1922. 1926-1934—Suggestions relative to a prisoner's room, lock-up room, and cells, 1922-1928—Situation and accommodation desirable for the orderly-room, 1934-1938—Advantage of a separate room for courts-martial, 1938, 1939.

Suggestions relative to the quartermaster's stores, and the accommodation requisite, 1941-1951—Construction of the barrack buildings generally adverted to, 1946-1949—Accommodation and locality suggested for barrackmaster's quarters, &c., 1951-1958—Suggestions relative to the construction of kitchens, 1959-1964—Reasons for objecting to the introduction of a system of bread-baking by the men, 1965-1976—Facilities recommended for baking and roasting, 1977-1979.

Importance of wash-houses and drying-rooms, with a view to the barrack washing being done by the soldiers' wives, 1981, 1982—Convenience if there were a room in which to dry the wet clothes of men on duty, 1983, 1984—Advantage of separate rooms as workshops for the master tailor and master shoemaker; size of rooms necessary, 1985-1992—Separate building necessary for the master armourer, 1992—Expediency of providing several means of amusement and exercise, 1993-1995—The stables for the mounted officers should be near their quarters, 1996.

Construction of the privies recommended in the rear of the barrack, 1997, 1998—Objection to water-closets even in officers' quarters, 1999-2002—Suggestions relative to lighting, heating, and ventilation, 2004-2015—Difficulty as to the barrack repairs being executed by the soldiers, 2017—Increased accommodation necessary for regimental hospitals; details suggested, 2018-2021—Suggestions relative to canteens, 2022-2033—Secure place necessary for the powder magazine, 2034-2036.

Troop Sergeant-Major. Accommodation suggested for the troop sergeant-major, *Lord Cardigan* 641. 645.

Report, 1855—continued.

U.

Upton, Colonel the Hon. George Frederick. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Suggestions with regard to officers' quarters, and the accommodation to be provided for the several officers in a barrack for 1,000 men; 752-765—Extent and nature of the married accommodation which should be provided, 756, 760, 761, 765—Standing furniture proposed to be provided by the Ordnance, 763, 764—Rooms desirable to be attached to the officers' mess, 766-768—No necessity for a separate court-martial room, 769, 770.

Accommodation suggested for the quarters of the several non-commissioned officers, 771-777—There should be a separate mess-room for the sergeants, but not for the corporals, 778, 779—The library should be common to non-commissioned officers and privates, 780.

Suggestions relative to the size, &c. of the men's sleeping-rooms, 781-787—Advantage of separate day-rooms, one for two companies, 785, 788, 789—Nature of the ablution-rooms recommended, 790, 798—There should be a cleaning shed to each company in a separate building, 791, 792—Suggested separate accommodation for married privates, 793-798—Size and situation recommended for the kitchens, 799-804—Advantage of introducing bakehouses and bread ovens, 805-810.

Advantage in having only one large room for school accommodation, 811, 812—Quarters of the schoolmaster-sergeant adverted to, 813—Convenience of an ante-room attached to the school-room, 814—Sufficiency of one detached room as library and reading-room, 815, 816—The librarian should live close to the library, but should not have married accommodation, 817-819—Suggestions relative to the guard-room and prisoners' rooms, 820-825—Sufficiency of one room for an orderly room with a covered space outside, 823-825.

Locality and accommodation suggested for the quartermaster's stores, 827-831—Central situation advisable for the barrack-master's stores, 832, 833—Suggestions relative to the provision of baths, 834-841—Advantage of wash-houses and drying-rooms, the men's wives being employed in washing what is now done by contract, 842-847—Necessity of workshops for the master tailor, &c., 848—Desirableness of employing the men in doing carpentering work for the barracks, 849-852.

Expediency of various means of amusement and exercise, 853-855—There should be stabling room for six horses, with a couple of loose boxes, 856, 857—Three men should sleep in the stables, 858—Necessity of a supply of water for flushing the privies and drains, 859—Suggestions with a view to placing the privies and water-closets at some distance from the barracks, 860-866—There should be a considerable extent of ground for purposes of drill, exercise, &c., 867-872—Advantage of spaces covered in with glass for drilling in wet weather, 873, 874.

Approval of lighting by gas, 875—Preference given to open fire-places for heating, 876-878—Advantage of lofty rooms with ventilating shafts, 879-882—Convenience of the water supply being carried to the upper floors, 883—Expediency of separate regimental hospitals, 884-889—There should be a dozen cells as prisons, exclusive of those connected with the guard-room, 890.

Urinals. Advantage of the introduction generally of urinals, *Warren* 1076-1080—The urinals in the barrack-room should not be made of wood, *Brown* 1566, 1567—There should be a constant flow of water through the urinals, *Thompson* 1997—Recommendation by the Committee, *Rep.* p. x.

V.

Ventilation. Very defective ventilation of barrack-rooms, *White* 292-294; *Brown* 1563-1567; *Bruce* 1732-1734—Importance of good ventilation and of lofty rooms to effect the same, *Wood* 567, 568, 576-580—Advantage of lofty rooms with ventilating shafts, *Hon. G. F. Upton* 879-882—No rooms should be under fourteen feet high, *Warren* 1091—System of ventilation recommended, *Jervois* 1231; *Brown* 1546-1554; *Mennie* 2669—Check to ventilation in cavalry barracks in the sleeping rooms being over the stables, *J. Reynolds* 1707, 1708.

Memorandum, prepared by witness, containing suggestions with regard to the warming and ventilation of barracks, *Jebb*, p. 108—Plan showing "Expedients for the ventilation of large rooms, partly applied at Dartmoor prison," *ib.*—General principles laid down with reference to the ventilation of rooms, *ib.*, 1833—Amount of cubic feet of air desirable for each soldier, *Dumbreck* 2335, 2336—Importance of a proper principle of ventilation, *ib.* 2349.

See also *Pentonville Prison.* *Woolwich (Marine) Barracks.*

W.

Walls. Recommendation by the Committee, that every barrack be enclosed with a wall not less than twelve feet high, *Rep.* p. xi.

Warren,

Report, 1855—continued.

Warren, Colonel Charles, C. B. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Suggestions in detail relative to officers' quarters, and the amount of accommodation to be provided for each in a barrack for 1,000 men, 891-913—Extent of married accommodation recommended; it should be the same for all officers, 892-903—Mess accommodation recommended for officers, 914-916—Consideration of the accommodation to be provided for the several non-commissioned officers, 917-932—Propriety of a non-commissioned officers' mess not to include corporals; accommodation suggested, 933-937—The library and reading-room should be common to all non-commissioned officers and privates, 938.

With regard to men's quarters, each room should hold about twenty-four men, 939, 940—Ground space to be allowed to each man in the sleeping-room, 941. 945-950—Size and locality suggested for day-rooms for the men, 942-944. 951-953—Size and arrangement recommended for ablution-rooms, 954-957—Expediency of cleaning-rooms being provided; size suggested, 958-963.

[Second Examination.]—Suggestion that, in the case of married men, one room with a fireplace be provided for each, to be altogether distinct from the quarters of the unmarried men, 964-970—School-room accommodation considered; advantage of one large room for infants and adults, capable of being partitioned, 971-982—There should be separate quarters for the schoolmaster and for the schoolmistress, 974-977—Size and situation recommended for reading-rooms, 984, 985. 992, 993—Suggestions relative to the librarian's quarters, 986-991. 994.

There should be a guardroom at every gate, 995, 996—Size sufficient for each guard-room, 997, 998—Size and mode of construction suggested for the lock-up room, 999-1001—Advantage of a prisoners' room besides the lock-up rooms, 1002-1005—Number of cells recommended, 1005—Sufficiency of one large room for the orderly-room, 1007-1009—Desirableness of a veranda outside the orderly-room, 1010—Advantage of a separate court-martial room, 1011—Also of a band practice room with bandmaster's quarters attached, 1012-1014.

How far necessary to provide a separate building for Protestants and for Roman Catholics for Divine worship, 1016, 1017—Form of chapel recommended, 1018—Size, locality and fittings suggested for the quartermaster's stores, 1019-1022—Locality in the rear of the barracks recommended for the barrack-master's quarters, 1023-1026—Suggested alteration in the present system of kitchens, 1027-1032—Advantage of providing bakehouses; locality suggested, 1033-1038.

Desirableness of hot and cold baths to be used, unless prohibited by the medical officers, 1040-1043—Extent of bath accommodation suggested, 1044, 1045—Expediency of wash-houses and drying-rooms, as about to be introduced at the Wellington Barracks, 1046-1051—Approval of workshops for the regimental tailor, &c., 1052, 1053—Difficulty in the way of each regiment making up all its clothing, 1054—Expediency of a variety of manly amusements and exercises, 1055-1059—Advantage of verandahs covered in with glass for drilling in wet weather, 1060. 1087, 1088.

Suggestion that every officer be provided with stabling for a horse, 1061-1063. 1065—Accommodation desirable to be provided at the stables for servants to look after the horses, 1064—Accommodation suggested for officers' carriages, 1066, 1067—Recommended substitution of water-closets for privies; suggestions hereon, 1069-1075—Advantage of the introduction generally of urinals, 1076-1080—It is very desirable to have water laid on to the top of the barrack, 1081.

Space desirable for drill grounds, &c., 1082-1088—Arrangements desirable in regard to lighting, heating, and ventilation, 1089-1091—Approval of employing the soldiers on barrack repairs, payment being made for their labour, 1092-1096—Strong approval of the present system of regimental hospitals; objection to any interference therewith, 1097-1102—Extent of accommodation necessary for prisoners in *prevôt*, 1103, 1104—Sundry recommendations with reference to canteens, 1105-1125.

Wash-houses and Drying-Rooms. Great importance of providing wash-houses and drying-rooms, and of employing the soldiers' wives in doing the barrack washing, *White* 231-233. 235. 256, 257; *Wood* 505-508; *Lord Cardigan* 709; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 842-847; *Warren* 1046-1051; *R. Reynolds* 1440-1445; *Brown* 1608-1611; *Thompson* 1981, 1982; *Riddell* 2413, 2414; *Minchin* 2488; *Gleig* 2530. 2550.

Proper locality for the wash-houses, *Wood* 509, 510—Dimensions suggested for the washing establishment, *Jervois* 1212—Advantage of wash-houses and drying-rooms, though hardly practicable in Woolwich Marine Barracks and other places, *Little* 2183-2188—Suggested introduction of washing machines and wringing machines, *Mennie* 2665.

Importance of the proposed wash-houses, &c., adverted to by the Committee, *Rep.* p. ix.

Washing. Practice in regard to the washing of soldiers' bedding; amendment necessary, *White* 234, 235.—See also *Wash-houses, &c.*

Report, 1855—continued.

Water. Suggestions relative to the supply and distribution of water, *White* 295. 303—Convenience of the water supply being carried to the upper floors of the barrack, *White* 303; *Wood* 581, 582; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 883; *Warren* 1081; *Jervois* 1133, 1134; *Jebb* 1841—Advantage of water being laid on to the kitchens, *Mennie* 2659—Recommendations by the Committee upon the supply of water, *Rep. p. x. xiii*

Water-closets. Inexpediency of providing water-closets for the men in lieu of privies, *White* 282-287; *Wood* 542; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 861-863. 866; *Jervois* 1222. 1225; *Brown* 1614-1616—The men would be sure to throw all sorts of things down, as they do in privies, and so put them out of order, *White* 284, 285—Recommended substitution of water-closets for privies; suggestions hereon, *Warren* 1069-1075—There should be water-closets in all officers' quarters, *Lord Cardigan* 604, 605; *Warren* 913; *Jervois* 1132; *Little* 2070; *Gilpin* 2331; *Dumbreck* 2347, 2348; *Gleig* 2555.

There should be two sets of water-closets, one to be used in the night time only; how this may be effected, *Warren* 1071-1074—Disapproval of the suggestion for night water-closets, *Jervois* 1225—Difficulty in regard to water-closets for officers' quarters, *Mennie* 2577-2579—Description of water-closet recommended for officers' servants, *Little* 2073.

Inexpediency of introducing patent water-closets for the men, though ordinary water-closets might answer, *R. Reynolds* 1490-1492—Use of water-closets in Pentonville prison, *Jebb* 1813-1815—Objection to water-closets even in officers' quarters, *Thompson* 1999-2002—Arrangements in Woolwich Barrack in regard to water-closets in officers' quarters, *Little* 2066-2073—Simple kind of water-closet recommended for officers' quarters, *Minchin* 2491, 2492.

Weighing Machines. Convenience of providing weighing machines for weighing all stores at the entrances to the barrack department, *White* 225-228.

Wellington Barracks. Approval of the construction of the new wing as regards the arrangement of the passage out of which the doors open into the men's rooms, *Moncrieff* 130-138—Experiment about being made at the Wellington Barracks in washing and drying, *White* 231-233—Covered spaces at the barracks adverted to; their usefulness, *Wood* 555-564.

White, Captain Loraine. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—See *Moncrieff, Colonel George, &c.*

Whitewashing, &c. Practice in regard to whitewashing and cleaning the barracks, *White* 261.

Wilkinson, John (Principal Veterinary Surgeon to the Army). (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is well acquainted with cavalry barracks, 2251, 2252—Refers to the Hyde Park Barracks as the best existing model for cavalry barracks generally; sundry arrangements therein adverted to, 2253-2260. 2275. 2291—Mode of partition of horses considered; approval of division by bales, 2261. 2264-2266—Respects in which objectionable that the men should sleep over the stables, 2262, 2263—Accommodation as regards stalls and loose boxes recommended for a cavalry regiment of 250 horses, 2267-2271—Approval of buckets as the means for supplying the horses with water; other modes of supply objected to, 2272-2277—There should be sheds for the litter, 2278, 2279.

Suggestions relative to the pavement of stables, 2280-2282—Proper mode of drainage 2283—Approval of cast-iron mangers, 2284, 2285—Suggestions for keeping the hay &c., out of the stable till required for use, 2286-2289—Approval of large and roomy stables, 2290, 2291—Recommendations relative to the blacksmith's forge and shoeing establishment, 2292-2296—The riding-school should be large and well ventilated; care necessary in regard to the surface, 2297-2299.

Wood, Colonel Thomas. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Objection to a separate day-room and a separate sleeping-room, 308 *et seq.*—Approval of the barrack-rooms provided of late years by the Ordnance, the room of the Wellington barracks being an illustration, 308-310. 347-351—Necessity at present for the soldier spending a considerable portion of the day in his bed-room, 311-324—Approval of the soldier constantly resorting to his sleeping apartment, 323-335. 349-355.

Apprehension that if day-rooms are established the men will not be allowed free access to the barrack rooms, 325. 363, 364—Advantage of spacious passages in barracks, 340-342—Objectionable construction of the Portman-street barracks, in which the men mess in a separate room, 343-346—Proposed increase of space in the barrack-room, 356-361—Suggested adoption of the principle of hut-barracks; sketch produced hereon, and remarks in explanation, 358-371.

With regard to accommodation for officers, it should be provided without reference to their being married or single, 373-375—Nature of the accommodation suggested for the several grades of officers, 376-383—Respective positions advisable for the quarters

Wood, Colonel Thomas. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

of the different officers, 379-383—Desirableness of an ante-room to the mess-room, 384-386.

Suggestions relative to non-commissioned officers' quarters, 387-421—Sufficiency generally of one good capacious room for each of the sergeants, 387-402—The corporals should mess with the men, 403, 404—The reading-room and library of the non-commissioned officers should not be separate from that of the men, 404. 421. 443-445—How far witness objects to a sergeants' mess, 405-419—The usual sized barrack-room should suffice for the sergeants' mess, 420.

Respects in which inadvisable to provide distinct accommodation for married men, 422-438—If separate accommodation be provided each married man should have one room somewhat removed from the men's barracks, 439-442—The men's reading-room should be easy of access and not exposed to noise, 447-451—The adult and infant schools should be together, 452, 453—There should be quarters for the schoolmistress as well as for the schoolmaster, 454-458.

Necessity of two guard-rooms attached to a barrack for 1,000 men, 460—Suggested accommodation in the guard-room, 461—Advantage in having a lock-up room, cells, &c., 462-465—Proper locality for the orderly room, 466—Accommodation sufficient for the orderly room establishment, 467, 468—Sufficiency of Church accommodation for 700 or 800 persons in a barrack for 1,000 men, 469-472.

Advantage of bakehouses and cooking ovens, with a view to the men baking their own bread, &c., 475-478. 487—Expediency of kitchens detached from the barracks, but communicating by a covered way, 478-484. 486—Proportion of cooks advisable, 485—System of baking in the French army adverted to, 487-491—The bakehouse should be near the quartermaster's store, 492-494.

Consideration of the mode and extent of provision of baths and lavatories, 495-504—Great importance of providing washhouses and drying-rooms, 505-508—Proper locality for the washhouses, 509, 510—Advantage in having workshops for the master tailor, master shoemaker, &c., 511-516—A small room should be attached to each workshop for the master tailor, &c. to live in, 518, 519—Approval of several means of amusement and exercise being provided, 520-523.

Advantage of covered sheds under which to parade the men in wet weather or to drill recruits, 524-526. 543, 554-564—Convenience if in a barrack for 1,000 men; there were stabling for ten horses, 527-532—Objections to the officers' grooms living with the men, 533-536—Convenience of a few sheds for carriages, 537—Arrangements advisable in regard to privies, 538-541—Objection to water-closets for the men, 542—Extent and description of ground recommended for drill-grounds, &c., 543-564.

Approval of lighting by gas, 565, 566—Preference given to open fireplaces over stoves, 565—Importance of good ventilation and of lofty rooms to effect the same, 567, 568. 576-580—Opinion as to the sufficiency of the ventilation in the St. George's Barracks, as built by the Ordnance, 568-575. 580—Convenience if the water were distributed on the upper floors, 581, 582.

Advantage of providing means for employing the soldiers in doing some of the barrack repairs, 583-586—Suggestions relative to powder magazines, 587-589—Opinion that every barrack for 1,000 men should have an hospital adjoining, and that there is no necessity for the proposed regimental infirmary, 590-593—Objection to the establishment of large general hospitals to the abandonment of regimental hospitals, 593-598—Sufficiency of ten cells, in a barrack for 1,000 men, for prisoners in *prévôt*, 599.

Woolwich (Marine) Barracks. Description of the mechanical system of heating and ventilation adopted on the modern barrack at Woolwich for marines; utter failure of the same, *Little* 2037-2039. 2217-2219—Separate rooms provided in the barracks for the several officers; sufficiency of the accommodation, *ib.* 2040-2047—Defective construction of the kitchen department for the officers, *ib.* 2048-2052—Suggested removal of asphalt flooring from the barrack, *ib.* 2074—Accommodation provided for the several non-commissioned officers, *ib.* 2075-2105.

Accommodation at Woolwich barrack for the sergeants' mess, *Little* 2097. 2100-2105—Inconvenient arrangements at the barrack, in regard to the number of men in each room, *ib.* 2106—Inconvenience in their being no fire places in the sleeping rooms, *ib.* 2119-2124—Excellent arrangement in regard lavatories, *ib.* 2135-2144. 2182—Defective bath accommodation, *ib.* 2145, 2146—School accommodation at Woolwich; want of an infant school, *ib.* 2167-2170—Character of the chapel accommodation, *ib.* 2174.

Suggested increase of quartermaster's store accommodation, *Little* 2175, 2176—Also of barrackmaster's quarters, *ib.* 2177-2179—Cooking arrangements adverted to, *ib.* 2180, 2181—Practice in regard to a drying place for wet clothes, *ib.* 2189—Insufficiency of the hospital accommodation, *ib.* 2230-2232—Excellent prison accommodation at the barrack, *ib.* 2233, 2234.

Report, 1855—continued.

Workshops. Advantage of introducing separate workshops for the master tailor, master shoemaker, &c., *White* 258-260; *Moncrieff* 264, 265; *Wood* 511-516; *Lord Cardigan* 710, 711; *Hon. G. F. Upton* 848; *Warren* 1052, 1053; *R. Reynolds* 1483, 1484; *Brown* 1612, 1613; *Thompson* 1985-1992; *Riddell* 2417-2419; *Gleig* 2552—A small room should be attached to each workshop for the master tailor, &c. to live in, *Wood* 518, 519.

Dimensions suggested for the workshops for the master tailor, shoemaker, &c., *Jervois* 1213-1218; *Thompson* 1987-1992; *Riddell* 2415, 2416; *Mennie* 2666—Facilities for organising a company of workmen of various trades from the ranks of the 83d and other regiments, *R. Reynolds* 1477-1482—Separate building necessary for the master armourer, *Thompson* 1992—Advantage in the system of workshops at Woolwich marine barrack, *Little* 2190, 2191.

Recommendation by the Committee upon the size, &c. advisable for the several workshops in infantry barracks, *Rep. p. ix.*; also in cavalry barracks, *ib. xii, xiii.*

ARMY COMMISSIONS.

273

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 16 March 1855;—for,

A "RETURN of the NAMES of all GENTLEMEN who have been appointed to COMMISSIONS in the ARMY BY PURCHASE, from the 1st day of January 1853 to the present Date; when such Commissions have been SOLD on account of the GOVERNMENT, to state both the Regiment and the Amount paid in each instance, and the Total Amount realized:"

"And, of the NAMES of all GENTLEMEN appointed to COMMISSIONS in the ARMY during the same Period WITHOUT PURCHASE; specifying those Promoted from the Inferior Ranks of the Army."

War Department, }
28 June 1855. }

FREDERICK PEEL.

GENTLEMEN appointed to COMMISSIONS by PURCHASE.

REGIMENT.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	NAME.
During January 1853:		During January 1853.—continued.	
1st Dragoon Guards -	Gunter, J.	52d Foot - - -	Trench, Hon. F. Le P.
1st " -	Cunningham, John.	28th " - - -	Worthington, H. C.
3rd " -	Corrigan, J. J.	Coldstream Guards -	Wyndham, P. S.
6th " -	Formby, M. L.		
1st Dragoons -	Hartopp, W. W.	During February 1853:	
2d " -	Prendergast, L.	49th Foot - - -	Adams, C. W.
Grenadier Guards -	Anstruther, R.	62d " - - -	Blakiston, L.
85th Foot -	Ashe, W.	St. Helena Regiment -	Campbell, A. W.
78th " -	Barker, G. D.	13th Foot - - -	Chichester, C. H.
10th " -	Beale, P.	85th " - - -	Chichester, H. M.
34th " -	Clayton, R. J. B.	50th " - - -	Clarke, M. de S. M'K. G. A.
41st " -	Dickson, F. B.	3d Dragoon Guards -	Corrigan, J. J.
1st West India Regt. -	Drage, F.	62d Foot - - -	Dickson, A. G.
12th Dragoons -	Fletcher, E.	60th " - - -	Farquharson, T. D.
31st Foot -	Fyler, J. W. T.	85th " - - -	Fitzgerald, A.
12th Dragoons -	Glyn, R. G.	9th " - - -	Hassey, W.
70th Foot -	Green, J.	22d " - - -	L'Estrange, E. N.
91st " -	Gregg, W. H.	77th " - - -	Maine, A. F.
89th " -	Hall, S.	Cape Corps - - -	Maunsell, C. S.
85th " -	Hallowes, W.	6th Foot - - -	Powell, T. F.
1st Dragoon Guards -	Hampton, T. L.	39th " - - -	de Robeck, R. P.
2d Foot -	Hobson, A. P.	3d " - - -	Roe, G. N.
2d " -	Humphreys, W. G.	19th " - - -	Scott, T. W.
79th " -	M'Barnes, D. H.	26th " - - -	Story, J. B.
52d " -	Norton, C.	63d " - - -	Swire, R.
95th " -	O'Loghlin, J. P.	16th Light Dragoons -	Tarratt, J.
76th " -	O'Malley, W. B.	43d Foot - - -	Young, A. A.
11th Dragoons -	Palmer, R.		
92d Foot -	Parker, G. H.	During March 1853:	
90th " -	Pennington, Hon. G. F.	57th Foot - - -	Ashwin, J. C.
11th Dragoons -	Richmond, H. F.	85th " - - -	Beadon, E. M.
32d Foot -	Roberts, C. J.	89th " - - -	Beck, R. E.
85th " -	Scott, J.	9th " - - -	Belt, D.
78th " -	Sillery, C. J. C.	45th " - - -	Blair, R.
39th " -	Stewart, W.	89th " - - -	Breedon, A.
		77th " - - -	Butts, F. J.

REGIMENT.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	NAME.
During March 1853— <i>continued.</i>		During May 1853— <i>continued.</i>	
13th Light Dragoons -	Chamberlayne, D. T.	Rifle Brigade - -	Campbell, Hon. H. W.
8th " -	Clowes, G. G.	83d Foot - - -	Coote, T. G.
1st Dragoon Guards -	Cunningham, J.	1st Dragoons - -	Dawson, H. C.
1st Foot - - -	Cunningham, W. J. M.	91st Foot - - -	D'Eye, W. R.
96th " - - -	Deane, B. M.	13th " - - -	Dormer, Hon. J. C.
20th " - - -	Dowglas, G.	13th " - - -	Everett, J. F.
92d " - - -	Evans, J. T.	13th " - - -	FitzGerald, H. L.
Scots Fusilier Guards -	Farquharson, J. R.	18th " - - -	FitzMaurice, Hon. A. T.
6th Dragoon Guards -	Formby, M. L.	69th " - - -	Fletcher, Sir H., Bart.
36th Foot - - -	Fosbery, W. T. E.	Grenadier Guards -	Hamilton, R. W.
21st " - - -	Gaskell, C. B.	26th Foot - - -	Hale, M. H.
19th " - - -	Goren, A.	82d " - - -	Hand, J. S.
1st Dragoons - -	Hartopp, W. W.	31st " - - -	Hassard, F. B.
99th Foot - - -	Hornby, R. M.	59th " - - -	Hickie, J. F.
11th Light Dragoons -	Houghton, G. P.	95th " - - -	Hill, W.
46th Foot - - -	Knapp, G. H.	31st " - - -	Jeffcock, C. E.
85th " - - -	Mathen, W. H.	7th Dragoon Guards -	Jerningham, A. T. S.
Rifle Brigade - -	Morgan, T. C.	52d Foot - - -	Julian, T. A.
2d Dragoons - - -	Prendergast, L.	41st " - - -	Lockhart, J. A.
48th Foot - - -	Ring, J. T.	1st West India Regt. -	Luke, H. F.
43d " - - -	Twysden, H. T.	91st Foot - - -	Macpherson, R.
78th " - - -	Walsh, F. H.	77th " - - -	Massy, C. H.
82d " - - -	Wilkinson, H. C.	23d " - - -	Mostyn, S.
69th " - - -	Wood, H.	43d " - - -	Mitford, P.
During April 1853 :		92d " - - -	Newall, W. E.
1st West India Regt. -	Blacker, J. W.	87th " - - -	Northey, W. B.
95th Foot - - -	Braybrooke, W.	1st " - - -	O'Connell, M. J.
1st " - - -	Brown, J. M.	77th " - - -	Orpen, W. N. M.
33d " - - -	Carr, J. R.	55th " - - -	Richards, W. H.
44th " - - -	Carter, H. C.	12th Dragoons - -	Roe, R. E.
13th " - - -	Cobham, G. H.	1st " - - -	Robertson, G. M.
73d " - - -	Cooke, B. G. D.	59th Foot - - -	Rogers, J. T.
26th " - - -	Day, E.	3d West India Regt. -	Skinner, C. G. M.
59th " - - -	Evans, H. C.	1st Dragoon Guards -	Sydney, H. M.
92d " - - -	Farquharson, W.	6th Dragoons - - -	Tenison, H.
Ceylon Regiment -	Francis, G. E.	59th Foot - - -	Tolcher, C. J. H.
49th Foot - - -	Hopkins, J.	7th Dragoon Guards -	Walker, J. W. M.
63d " - - -	Hudson, J.	92d Foot - - -	Wallace, H. R.
98th " - - -	Lambton, F.	59th " - - -	Wardlaw, T. B.
11th Dragoons - -	Maddock, G. A.	Canadian - - -	Wolley, E.
6th Foot - - -	Parkinson, H.	63d Foot - - -	Wybergh, A.
91st " - - -	Poole, W. H.	2d Life Guards - -	Wynne, H. J. L.
95th " - - -	Smith, E. D.	During June 1853 :	
21st " - - -	Stephens, R.	37th Foot - - -	Barnes, E. R. B.
6th Dragoons - -	Stewart, J. M.	2d Dragoons - - -	Baring, H.
3d Dragoon Guards -	Still, J. C.	56th Foot - - -	Baxter, J. F.
23d Foot - - -	Thomas, E. G. B.	67th " - - -	Basset, G. L.
24th " - - -	Turner, C. A.	53d " - - -	Brooke, J. H. L.
46th " - - -	Waldy, W. T.	10th Dragoons - -	Buchanan, J. J. N.
1st " - - -	Ainslie, M.	82d Foot - - -	Campbell, A. C.
During May 1853 :		5th " - - -	Carlisle, J. R.
92d Foot - - -	Allen, J. E.	4th Dragoon Guards -	Fisher, E. R.
44th " - - -	Anson, Hon. A. H. A.	81st Foot - - -	Floyd, H. R.
95th " - - -	Bazalgette, E.	90th " - - -	Graham, G. W.
2d West India Regt. -	Benson, C. A.	Coldstream Guards -	Greville, C. H.
2d Foot - - -	Beresford, H. M.	1st Dragoon Guards -	Grews, R. A. L.
3d Dragoon Guards -	Berkeley, H. W.	2d Foot - - -	John, T.
73d Foot - - -	Blyth, M. S.	11th Dragoons - -	Kelly, W. D.
4th " - - -	Bower, H. J.	39th Foot - - -	Lynch, J. J.
4th Dragoon Guards -	Bragge, J. A.	8th Dragoons - - -	Mussenden, W.
Royal Horse Guards -	Bulkeley, R. M. L. W.	15th Foot - - -	Nunn, W. E.
14th Dragoons - -	Chadwick, R.	1st " - - -	Oakes, C. J. T.
		75th " - - -	Pym, C. M.
		6th Dragoons - - -	Rawlinson, W. S.

REGIMENT.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	NAME.
During June 1853— <i>continued</i> .		During September 1853— <i>continued</i> .	
1st Dragoons - - -	Sandeman, J. G.	26th Foot - - -	Northey, G. W.
39th Foot - - -	Stokes, E. J.	2d Dragoon Guards -	Powell, F. G.
Royal Horse Guards -	Sykes, F.	37th Foot - - -	Reece, B.
29th Foot - - -	Thackwell, W. de W. R.	73d " - - -	Simpson, J. M.
55th " - - -	Twysden, E. F.	Ceylon Regiment -	Tucker, A. H.
36th " - - -	Tyacke, T.	65th Foot - - -	Urquhart, C. J.
7th Dragoon Guards -	Usborne, T. S.	During October 1853 :	
15th Foot - - -	Winsloe, R. W. C.	2d West India Regt. -	Arbuckle, E. V.
52d " - - -	Wynniatt, J. J.	Ceylon Regiment -	Ball, F.
During July 1853 :		4th Dragoon Guards -	Bankes, H. E. G.
68th Foot - - -	Battiscombe, H. L.	11th Dragoons - - -	Davies, G. S.
1st West India Regt. -	Bishop, R. P.	16th " - - -	Dew, G. M.
Grenadier Guards -	Clayton, F. A. T.	99th Foot - - -	Elliot, J. M.
13th Foot - - -	Clayton, R. N.	50th " - - -	Fyler, A. E.
12th " - - -	Clutterbuck, J. H.	38th " - - -	Gaynor, C. S.
81st " - - -	Connor, D. J.	7th Dragoons - - -	Gore, A.
99th " - - -	Cooper, R. A.	Rifle Brigade - - -	Gower, Lord F. G. S. L.
62d " - - -	Cubitt, C. C.	14th Dragoons - - -	Haldane, E. O. V.
37th " - - -	Curguven, S. L.	2d " - - -	Handley, H. E.
2d Dragoons - - -	Fielden, W. L.	98th Foot - - -	Hewson, D. L.
16th " - - -	Lennard, W. J.	11th " - - -	Hill, T.
2d West India Regt. -	Marson, W. F.	28th " - - -	Kirkpatrick, T. S.
18th Foot - - -	Scott, A.	87th " - - -	Lampen, R.
2d West India Regt. -	Streatfield, R. C.	68th " - - -	Light, H. S.
85th Foot - - -	Taylor, R. K.	14th Dragoons - - -	Mackenzie, L.
6th " - - -	Tewart, J. E.	71st Foot - - -	Neave, W. M.
13th " - - -	Tyacke, T.	38th " - - -	Pocklington, F. S.
2d West India Regt. -	Vincent, T. M.	1st Dragoons - - -	Redmayne, L.
28th Foot - - -	Waldy, G.	78th Foot - - -	Swanson, J.
47th " - - -	White, A. H.	1st West India Regt. -	Sykes, H. R.
1st West India Regt. -	Wylie, H. R.	1st Foot - - -	Vize, N. O. M.
During August 1853 :		68th " - - -	Wilkinson, C. B.
71st Foot - - -	Browne, C. P. W.	12th " - - -	Williams, H. L.
50th " - - -	Dimond, J. W.	5th " - - -	Moore, R.
13th " - - -	Every, O. W.	17th " - - -	Grant, C. G.
10th Dragoons - - -	Gandell, A. W.	27th " - - -	Viscount Forth.
1st Life Guards - - -	Grosvenor, R. W.	44th " - - -	Hercy, F. J.
85th Foot - - -	Prevost, G. P.	46th " - - -	Hutton, G. M.
7th Dragoons - - -	Standish, W. S. C.	59th " - - -	Winter, S.
16th " - - -	Stewart, J.	62d " - - -	Templeman, R. D.
24th Foot - - -	Streatfield, R. C.	71st " - - -	Callen, J. C. H. P.
14th Dragoons - - -	Thesiger, C. W.	During November 1853 :	
96th Foot - - -	Thompson, G. S.	92d Foot - - -	Annesley, Hon. A.
12th " - - -	Warren, J.	Horse Guards - - -	Baker, J.
During September 1853 :		2d Life Guards - - -	Berkeley, E. S. F.
2d Dragoon Guards -	Allfrey, G. H.	50th Foot - - -	Bond, W. W.
50th Foot - - -	Boileau, C. A. P.	2d West India Regt. -	Bourne, R.
95th " - - -	Boothby, B. C.	45th Foot - - -	Close, G. C.
1st West India Regt. -	Carlisle, A.	46th " - - -	Coote, R.
Grenadier Guards -	Fullerton, G.	1st Dragoons - - -	Cutler, W. H.
14th Light Dragoons -	Gowan, L. St. P.	56th Foot - - -	De Carteret, H. J.
84th Foot - - -	Hassell, J. W.	67th " - - -	Disney, B. T.
1st West India Regt. -	Henderson, J. K. S.	13th " - - -	Hall, H. E.
60th Foot - - -	Hope, J. K. E.	63d " - - -	Lewis, J. D.
62d " - - -	Hughes, G. W. B.	41st " - - -	Lowry, A. G.
58th " - - -	Lillingston, G. W.	4th Dragoon Guards -	Muttlebury, G. A.
6th Dragoons - - -	Lovell, N. de J.	34th Foot - - -	Peel, F.
2d " - - -	M'Neill, D.	19th " - - -	Phipps, W. F. H.
71st Foot - - -	Mounsey, C. J.	69th " - - -	Roberts, O.
95th " - - -	Mylne, G.		

REGIMENT.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	NAME.
During November 1853— <i>continued.</i>		During January 1854— <i>continued.</i>	
17th Foot - - -	Scott, W.	29th Foot - - -	Taylor, W.
57th „ - - -	Vane, Lord Ernest.	Scots Fusilier Guards	Tottenham, C. G.
65th „ - - -	Whitbread, E. J.	10th Dragoons - -	Uniacke, C. H.
39th „ - - -	Young, E. H.	During February 1854 :	
During December 1853 :		67th Foot - - -	Barry, R. E.
72d Foot - - -	Beresford, M. de la P.	11th „ - - -	Birch, E.
70th „ - - -	Bingham, T. R. D.	91st „ - - -	Blackall, G. B.
16th Dragoons - -	Blair, R.	49th „ - - -	Chatfield, E. K.
40th Foot - - -	Brooke, C. F.	57th „ - - -	Coope, W. J.
82d „ - - -	Browne, C. E. G.	47th „ - - -	Crocker, E.
2d Dragoon Guards -	Carnegy, P. A. W.	1st Dragoons - -	Curtis, W. E.
Grenadier Guards -	Carrick, Earl of.	2d West India Regt. -	Davy, D. B.
44th Foot - - -	Cobham, A. W.	17th Foot - - -	Disbrowe, W. H. J.
Grenadier Guards -	Ferguson, G. A.	53d „ - - -	Ffrench, A. K.
58th Foot - - -	Fitzgerald, T.	54th „ - - -	Galbraith, W. A.
Ceylon Regiment -	Gould, T. T.	90th „ - - -	Graham, N.
14th Foot - - -	Hall, A. W.	91st Foot - - -	Gurney, W. P.
85th „ - - -	Haydock, H. J.	46th „ - - -	Helyar, E. H.
Coldstream Guards -	Heneage, M. W.	28th „ - - -	Ingham, C. D.
4th Foot - - -	Howley, J.	19th „ - - -	Kirke, J. H.
10th Dragoons - -	Hudson, J.	46th „ - - -	Lawson, H.
30th Foot - - -	Johnston, W. G.	44th „ - - -	Logan, J.
60th „ - - -	M'Gill, J. S. D.	Grenadier Guards -	Malet, H. C. E.
97th „ - - -	M'Gregor, D. A.	3d Dragoons - - -	Murphy, J. C.
19th „ - - -	Mitford, H.	71st Foot - - -	Peddie, G.
63d „ - - -	Morgan, T. K.	8th Dragoons - - -	Stormont, Viscount.
48th „ - - -	Nutting, G. S.	1st West India Regt. -	Tryon, J.
53d „ - - -	Prideaux, J. R.	59th Foot - - -	Versturme, A. H.
Grenadier Guards -	Poulett, Hon. A.	97th „ - - -	Warburton, R. S.
St. Helena Regiment -	Rainier, J. B. H.	35th „ - - -	Wilson, J. N.
62d Foot - - -	Ramsay, B.	During March 1854 :	
9th „ - - -	Sealy, J. B. S.	Coldstream Guards -	Amherst, Hon. W. A.
51st „ - - -	Sladen, W. D.	21st Foot - - -	Baumont, G. W.
46th „ - - -	Stockwell, G. D. T.	79th „ - - -	Bell, J.
40th „ - - -	Tod, E. M. H.	23d „ - - -	Butler, G. S.
64th „ - - -	Turner, H.	1st „ - - -	Currie, F. G.
During January 1854 :		1st „ - - -	Curtis, R. L. S.
44th Foot - - -	Acklom, G. E.	48th „ - - -	Day, J. G.
52d „ - - -	Atkinson, W.	13th Dragoons - -	Dearden, J.
40th „ - - -	Bryant, J. F.	10th „ - - -	De Bourbel, A. A.
35th „ - - -	Chaplin, C. W.	60th Foot - - -	Dundas, J. D.
76th „ - - -	Corrance, G. E.	90th „ - - -	Evans, R. H.
42d „ - - -	Dunbar, R. L.	91st „ - - -	Glass, H. E.
9th „ - - -	Elliot, W. C.	60th „ - - -	Hare, J.
43d „ - - -	Elliott, J. B. B.	5th Dragoon Guards -	Hay, H. H.
49th „ - - -	FitzGerald, C.	17th Foot - - -	Lees, E. J.
1st West India Regt. -	Forbes, Hon. C. M. H.	79th „ - - -	Leith, J. M.
13th Foot - - -	Gilbert, P. E. V.	35th „ - - -	Lloyd, T.
21st „ - - -	Haddock, E. I.	68th „ - - -	Marshall, J.
41st „ - - -	Hamilton, J. A.	68th „ - - -	Morgan, J.
46th „ - - -	Hammond, H. C. W.	Rifle Brigade - -	Norris, W.
30th „ - - -	Harcourt, J. S. C.	3d West India Regt. -	Onslow, A. G.
Ceylon Regiment -	Henderson, R. B.	97th Foot - - -	Quicke, N.
82d Foot - - -	Hensley, A. P.	Grenadier Guards -	Stanley, Hon. G. C.
41st „ - - -	Lambert, W. M.	2d Dragoon Guards -	Stewart, W. G.
70th „ - - -	Menteath, C. G. S.	82d Foot - - -	Thompson, E. P.
62d „ - - -	Palmer, H. A.	26th „ - - -	Trent, G. E. P.
20th „ - - -	Parr, F.	49th „ - - -	Young, W.
4th Dragoon Guards -	Ponsford, H.		
Royal Horse Guards -	Seymour, W. D.		
16th Dragoons - -	St. Clair, A. B.		

REGIMENT.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	NAME.
During April 1854 :		During July 1854—continued.	
66th Foot - - -	Duesbury, C. J. T.	9th Dragoons - - -	Goldie, J.
92d " - - -	Gooch, P. F.	97th Foot - - -	Goodenough, R. C.
Scots Fusilier Guards -	Hay, Hon. C. R.	3d Dragoon Guards -	Holdforth, S.
2d Foot - - -	Hiffernan, H. P.	35th Foot - - -	Hughes, G. S.
16th Light Dragoons -	Holford, J. P. W. G.	3d Dragoon Guards -	Norwood, R.
26th Foot - - -	King, L. S.	16th Light Dragoons -	Riddell, E. W. H.
41st " - - -	Kingscote, F.	6th Dragoon Guards -	Wight, H. A.
3d " - - -	Macreight, F. A.	During August 1854 :	
57th " - - -	Mitchell, G.	26th Foot - - -	Appleby, E. W.
79th " - - -	Monk, H. J.	14th " - - -	Armstrong, F. G.
27th " - - -	Stewart, C. E.	18th " - - -	Baker, T. D.
19th " - - -	Unett, A. F.	89th " - - -	Barstow, J. A.
73d " - - -	Ward, Hon. C. R.	65th " - - -	Bates, H. S.
During May 1854 :		31st " - - -	Bayley, G.
6th Dragoons - - -	Baillie, J. B.	26th " - - -	Beers, W.
2d West India Regt. -	Brinckman, F. J.	63d " - - -	Benyon, S. A. G.
7th Dragoons - - -	Bulkeley, R. S. W.	51st " - - -	Beresford, E. M.
91st Foot - - -	Burton, J. E.	37th " - - -	Birkett, E.
Newfoundland Com-	Cox, E. J. R.	99th " - - -	Black, G. R. S.
panies.		12th Dragoons -	Blunt, F. T.
55th Foot - - -	Echalaz, J. G.	14th Foot - - -	Bradley, J. D.
49th " - - -	Gibson, C. E.	51st " - - -	Brigstocke, A.
12th " - - -	Harward, C. M.	1st Life Guards -	Bruce, Lord C.
90th " - - -	Irby, L. H. L.	59th Foot - - -	Burge, B. H.
24th " - - -	Logan, W. B.	9th " - - -	Burland, W. H.
10th Dragoons - - -	Mayne, W.	56th " - - -	Butler, T. P.
67th Foot - - -	Nugent, M.	93d " - - -	Butter, A.
88th " - - -	Pearson, W. C.	3d " - - -	Caldecott, B. J.
97th " - - -	Preston, G. B.	1st " - - -	Caton, R. B.
98th " - - -	Temple, E. F.	72d " - - -	Champion, W. H.
68th " - - -	Vicars, E. R. F.	50th " - - -	Chetwynd, Hon. C. C.
Royal Horse Guards -	Williams, O. L. C.	60th " - - -	Collins, J. J.
During June 1854 :		77th " - - -	Colquhoun, H. M. L.
71st Foot - - -	Aldridge, R. B.	5th " - - -	Colt, O.
26th " - - -	Armstrong, J.	31st " - - -	Cowper, G. G.
43d " - - -	Berners, H. J.	79th " - - -	Craufurd, W. J. M.
84th " - - -	Bigge, T. S.	42d " - - -	Crompton, W. H.
Rifle Brigade -	Clinton, Lord E. W. P.	1st " - - -	Cumming, J. A.
3d West India Regt. -	Dunlop, A.	77th " - - -	Dowson, A. T.
31st Foot - - -	FitzMaurice, G. H. R.	47th " - - -	De Balinhard, W. C.
84th " - - -	Gibaut, A.	33d " - - -	De Montmorency, Hon. R. H.
6th " - - -	Hackett, T. B.	82d " - - -	Dickson, P. T.
54th " - - -	Herrick, A.	15th " - - -	Dickson, T. E.
75th " - - -	Hume, W.	7th " - - -	Disney, E. J.
23d " - - -	Jebb, F. W.	57th " - - -	Douglas, Sir R., Bart.
20th " - - -	Kekewich, L.	17th " - - -	Dyer, F. C. S.
20th " - - -	Maskelyne, W. V.	Rifle Brigade -	Dyke, P. H.
2d West India Regt. -	O'Shaughnessy, W. C.	82d Foot - - -	East, C. J.
Royal Horse Guards -	Peach, H. P. K.	22d " - - -	Ellis, R. C. D.
97th Foot - - -	Scoones, H. D.	68th " - - -	Ethelson, E. P.
57th " - - -	Shortt, W. A. J.	55th " - - -	Evans, C. H.
1st " - - -	Willis, S. V.	48th " - - -	Farquhar, J.
52d " - - -	Wroughton, H. A. C.	56th " - - -	Farrington, G. B.
During July 1854 :		1st " - - -	Fawcett, J. H.
11th Dragoons - - -	Annesley, A. L.	18th " - - -	Fearnley, F.
35th Foot - - -	Ansell, W. M.	42d " - - -	Ferguson, A.
21st " - - -	Bruce, T.	30th " - - -	Fleming, J.
9th Dragoons - - -	Burnell, H. D'A. P.	Scots Fusilier Guards -	Fotheringham, T. F. S.
47th Foot - - -	Garnier, B. N.	60th Foot - - -	George, J. D.
		13th " - - -	Gillett, H.
		Rifle Brigade -	Glyn, J. P. C.
		1st Life Guards -	Viscount Grey de Wilton.
		88th Foot - - -	Hall, F.
		Coldstream Guards -	Hall, J. H.
		11th Foot - - -	Harrison, L. H.
		13th " - - -	Haslett, W.
		47th " - - -	Hawkes, R. P.
		15th " - - -	Hawkins, W. G.
		1st " - - -	Heywood, J. J.
		10th " - - -	Hope, C. E.

REGIMENT.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	NAME.
During August 1854— <i>continued.</i>		During September 1854— <i>continued.</i>	
Coldstream Guards -	Ives, G. M.	43d Foot - - -	Glover, F. G. E.
34th Foot - - -	Jordan, E.	80th " - - -	Gower, H. B. B. L.
59th " - - -	Joy, G.	91st " - - -	Green, T.
18th " - - -	Kemp, W.	31st " - - -	Hamilton, G. J.
44th " - - -	Kendall, J. J.	14th " - - -	Harman, R.
63d " - - -	Knox, L. E.	16th " - - -	Hogge, S. G. C.
88th " - - -	Lambert, W.	58th " - - -	Horner, J.
Coldstream Guards -	Lambton, A.	12th Dragoons - -	Jones, F.
77th Foot - - -	Leggett, G. E.	82d Foot - - -	Marsh, H. D.
20th " - - -	Little, J.	56th " - - -	Massy, A. W.
26th " - - -	Lowndes, J.	41st " - - -	Maude, R. E.
48th " - - -	Maguire, T. C.	3d West India Regt. -	Morrah, J. A.
80th " - - -	Maxwell, R. G.	3d " " " -	Mulliner, W. R.
School of Musketry -	M'Ray, J.	39th Foot - - -	Murray, J. H.
79th Foot - - -	M'Nair, J. M.	66th " - - -	Oliver, C. V.
46th " - - -	Messenger, J. H.	76th " - - -	Palliser, J. A.
13th Light Dragoons -	Munn, H. O.	88th " - - -	Perceval, E. A.
90th Foot - - -	Nunn, J. J.	90th " - - -	Raitt, C. H. S.
97th " - - -	Oates, W. H. C.	66th " - - -	Ready, J. T.
54th " - - -	Parker, F. G. S.	3d West India Regt. -	Rowland, H.
54th " - - -	Parr, T.	80th Foot - - -	Trevor, W. G.
80th " - - -	Pattisson, H. G.	55th " - - -	Turner, A. W.
34th " - - -	Ramsay, N.	10th Dragoons - -	Vyse, S.
16th " - - -	Rooke, L. S.	12th " - - -	White, C.
38th " - - -	Rooper, F. J.	43d Foot - - -	White, F. S.
Coldstream Guards -	Rose, G. E.	2d Life Guards - -	Woodgate, F.
49th Foot - - -	Savary, H. D. T.	During October 1854 :	
57th " - - -	Schomberg, F. S.	95th Foot - - -	Crealock, J. N.
68th " - - -	Seymour, J. H. C.	46th " - - -	Dumaresq, E. J.
66th " - - -	Shortt, J. B.	30th " - - -	Erskine, H. D.
11th " - - -	Shortt, S. J.	15th " - - -	FitzRoy, F. S. L.
39th " - - -	Smyth, J. G.	5th " - - -	FitzRoy, P.
68th " - - -	Sparke, J. F.	81st " - - -	Franklyn, W. N.
68th " - - -	Spearman, H. C.	18th " - - -	Frederick, A. T.
54th " - - -	Stevenson, J.	92d " - - -	Gordon, T.
80th " - - -	St. Leger, H. H.	1st West India Regt. -	Gould, H. C.
74th " - - -	Straghan, A.	36th Foot - - -	Harris, F. W.
51st " - - -	Swaffield, S. H.	3d " - - -	Henry, W.
41st " - - -	Thynne, A. W.	97th " - - -	Little, R. K.
65th " - - -	Toker, A. B.	58th " - - -	Owen, W.
60th " - - -	Traherne, L. E.	67th " - - -	Robertson, A. F.
69th " - - -	Turner, H. S.	45th " - - -	Saul, W. J.
3d " - - -	Tyler, C. J. R.	50th " - - -	Somerville, R. H.
15th " - - -	Tyler, W. R.	98th " - - -	Tabuteau, A. O.
17th " - - -	Utterson, A. H.	29th " - - -	Thompson, C. H.
88th " - - -	Vernor, R.	60th " - - -	Watts Russell, D. G. N.
9th " - - -	Vibart, H. C.	During November 1854 :	
1st " - - -	Watson, H. S. B.	66th Foot - - -	Bagge, R. S.
45th " - - -	Webber, F. W. S.	42d " - - -	Baird, W.
Coldstream Guards -	Whitshed, St. V. B. H.	26th " - - -	Barton, H. A.
Coldstream Guards -	Wigram, G. J.	91st " - - -	Blagg, J.
97th Foot - - -	Wilkie, H.	63d " - - -	Bruce, S. H.
13th " - - -	Williams, W.	22d " - - -	Campbell, H. G. L.
4th " - - -	Williamson, F. H.	Rifle Brigade - -	Cary, L. S. T. M.
57th " - - -	Wilmot, J. R.	11th Dragoons - -	Cockburn, E. C.
57th " - - -	Windham, S. S.	49th Foot - - -	Davies, H. J.
During September 1854 :		62d " - - -	Duff, T. A. F.
32d Foot - - -	Bally, W.	1st Life Guards - -	Duncombe, Hon. C.
3d Dragoons - - -	Bell, W. M.	Coldstream Guards -	Edwards, Hon. W.
69th Foot - - -	Beresford, H. C. de la P.	23d Foot - - -	Fiennes, Hon. N.
3d Dragoons - - -	Bond, W.	62d " - - -	FitzClarence, Hon. E.
82d Foot - - -	Brett, H. A.		
72d " - - -	Brownlow, F.		
17th Dragoons - -	Burnand, A.		
1st West India Regt. -	Cave, S.		
6th Dragoons - - -	Dawson, E. F.		
45th Foot - - -	Douglas, R. D.		
82d " - - -	Dowker, W. H.		

REGIMENT.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	NAME.
During November 1854— <i>continued.</i>		During January 1855— <i>continued.</i>	
Coldstream Guards -	Forbes, Sir W., Bart.	30th Foot -	Clarkson, C. J. P.
5th Dragoons -	Hall, T.	21st " -	Clay, R. O.
8th Foot -	Hopton, E.	18th " -	Cottee, A.
7th " -	Hudson, J.	89th " -	Drage, W.
1st " -	Johnson, W. J.	62d " -	Dundas, L. G.
16th " -	Kempson, E.	94th " -	Elliot, F. H.
11th " -	Kinahan, R. W.	9th " -	Elmhirst, W. A.
Cape Corps -	Kingsley, J. C.	7th " -	Elwes, J. E.
8th Foot -	Lennard, C. E. B.	28th " -	Emerson, A. L.
1st " -	Lewin, M. B.	6th Dragoons -	Evans, J.
3d " -	Macpherson, E. H. D.	4th Foot -	Fetherston Haugh, J. W.
1st " -	McGrigor, R. L. G.	97th " -	Fitzgerald, M. G. B.
19th " -	Monzell, T. B.	19th " -	Forbes, G.
3d " -	Nightingale, F. A. C.	73d " -	Fraser, H.
15th " -	Perry, A.	79th " -	Gawne, E.
90th " -	Pigott, Sir C., Bart.	9th " -	Germon, R. C. H.
35th " -	Pohle, M. M.	50th " -	Goff, R. C.
11th Dragoons -	Potts, G. E. B.	21st " -	Green, T. H.
4th Light Dragoons -	Puxley, E. L.	42d " -	Green, W.
17th Foot -	Robinson, W.	23d " -	Griffith, B. T.
Scots Fusilier Guards -	Stewart, R. F. S.	71st " -	Hamilton, F. H. A.
47th Foot -	Straton, J. M.	21st " -	Hazlerigg, A. G.
18th Foot -	Theobald, J. S.	34th " -	Holroyd, T. S.
15th Dragoons -	Walker, E.	7th " -	Hope, W.
81st Foot -	Weir, D.	21st " -	Hulton, T. B.
6th Dragoons -	Wetherall, J. T.	89th " -	Johnston, R.
90th Foot -	Wynne, C. B.	71st " -	Lewis, R.
During December 1854 :		7th " -	McAdam, J. K.
14th Dragoons -	Beamish, W. H. S.	Canadian Rifles -	Marson, W. F.
72d Foot -	Brown, H. E.	20th Foot -	Mason, H. W.
7th Dragoon Guards -	Cleland, J. V.	49th " -	Michell, C.
40th Foot -	Cook, A.	17th Dragoons -	Nolan, W. R.
48th " -	Cumming, W.	39th Foot -	Palmer, W. H.
2d Life Guards -	Cunninghame, J. W. H.	17th " -	Parker, W. H.
6th Dragoon Guards -	Curtis, F. G. S.	44th " -	Pigott, E. C. P.
65th Foot -	Dickin, T. A. M.	Rifle Brigade -	Playne, F. C.
60th " -	Gore, A. W. K.	88th Foot -	Robertson, C.
73d " -	Henley, J. F.	93d " -	Rollo, A. F. C.
Royal Horse Guards -	Hill, Hon. G. R. C.	94th " -	Rolls, J. R.
54th Foot -	Hughes, J. W.	57th " -	Russell, H. R.
39th " -	Hyslop, M. W.	88th " -	Scott, L. C.
15th " -	Kemmis, J. O.	30th " -	Smith, S. H.
78th " -	Kirby, M. A.	41st " -	Smith, S. R. R.
1st Life Guards -	Powercourt, Viscount	6th Dragoons -	Thompson, A.
72d Foot -	Richardson, J. S.	33d Foot -	Twining, R. R.
31st " -	Rycroft, T.	Rifle Brigade -	Vandeleur, H. S.
6th " -	Sheil, R.	14th Foot -	Vernede, H. F.
3d " -	Suttie, G. G.	68th " -	Villiers-Stuart, H. J. R.
16th " -	Winstanley, W.	20th " -	Waterfall, J. H.
During January 1855 :		68th " -	Watson, F. G. D.
97th Foot -	Alderson, E. M.	20th " -	Young, W.
77th " -	Alderson, W. M. D.	During February 1855 :	
93d " -	Alexander, W. G.	13th Foot -	Adair, A. S.
94th " -	Aytoun, J. M.	13th " -	Bond, J.
95th " -	Bacon, J. J.	23d " -	Butler, R. J.
6th Dragoons -	Baumgarten, E. P.	Rifle Brigade -	Bunbury, C.
55th Foot -	Bellamy, P. L.	Coldstream Guards -	Burnell, E. S. P.
66th " -	Bent, S. W.	Cape Corps -	Cartwright, J. T.
98th " -	Blackett, W.	51st Foot -	Chaplin, P.
71st " -	Blair, A. K.	66th " -	Cox, W. T. H.
4th " -	Boyce, J. C.	54th " -	Cronyn, G.
11th Dragoons -	Brooke, R. A.	Newfoundland Com- panies.	Daly, D. E.
89th Foot -	Browning, M. C.	20th Foot -	Eldridge, F. L.
40th " -	Burgess, C. J.	Rifle Brigade -	Eyre, H.
		Ditto -	Lascelles, W. R.
		Coldstream Guards -	Legge, Hon. E. H.

REGIMENT.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	NAME.
During February 1855— <i>continued.</i>		To 16th March 1855, inclusive.	
3d Light Dragoons -	Montagu, H.	5th Dragoon Guards -	Hibbert, F. D.
15th " -	Parker, R. L.	6th " -	Haymes, A. C.
91st Foot -	Perkins, A. F.	9th Light Dragoons -	Hallifax, G. T.
5th Dragoon Guards -	Richardson, L. A.	Grenadier Guards -	Pennant, A. C. H. D.
2d Life Guards -	Smith, J. G.	32d Foot -	Harmar, E.
1st West India Regt. -	Staines, J. A.	85th " -	Ward, L. H.
7th Dragoon Guards -	Stewart, J. L.	89th " -	Helme, B.
2d West India Regt. -	Thomson, J. R.	90th " -	Knight, Wm.
Scots Fusilier Guards -	Trefusis, Hon. W. R.		
16th Dragoons -	Webster, P. C. G.		
90th Foot -	Wilmer, H. F.		

LIST of COMMISSIONS SOLD on account of the Government, between the 1st January 1853 and the 16th January 1855, showing the Sum paid in each case, and the Total Amount realized.

REGIMENT.	N A M E.	DATE.	SUM PAID.
			£. s. d.
11th Light Dragoons -	Palmer, R., Cornet -	7 February 1853	840 - -
96th Foot -	Deane, B. M., Ensign -	11 March "	450 - -
6th Dragoons -	Stewart, J. M., Cornet -	22 April "	840 - -
11th " -	Maddock, G. A. " -	22 " "	840 - -
Coldstream Guards -	Whitehead, Ensign and Lieutenant -	4 August 1854	1,200 - -
" " -	Hall " " -	4 " "	1,200 - -
" " -	Wigram, G. J. " -	4 " "	1,200 - -
" " -	Lambton " -	4 " "	1,200 - -
Scots Fusilier Guards -	Fotheringham " -	4 " "	1,200 - -
" " " -	Moncrieff " (from 1st Foot, difference between Guards and Line).	4 " "	750 - -
1st Foot -	Fawcett, Ensign -	4 " "	450 - -
Rifle Brigade -	Glyn " -	25 " "	450 - -
Coldstream Guards -	Rose, Ensign and Lieutenant -	25 " "	1,200 - -
1st " " -	Ives " Ensign " -	25 " "	1,200 - -
1st " -	Cumming " -	25 " "	450 - -
3d " -	Caton " -	25 " "	450 - -
5th " -	Caldecott " -	25 " "	450 - -
7th " -	Colt " -	25 " "	450 - -
9th " -	Disney " -	25 " "	450 - -
11th " -	Burland " -	25 " "	450 - -
13th " -	Shortt " -	25 " "	450 - -
13th " -	Williams " -	25 " "	450 - -
14th " -	Gillett " -	25 " "	450 - -
14th " -	Bradley " -	25 " "	450 - -
15th " -	Hawkins " -	25 " "	450 - -
15th " -	Dickson " -	25 " "	450 - -
17th " -	Dyer " -	25 " "	450 - -
17th " -	Utterson " -	25 " "	450 - -
18th " -	Kemp " -	25 " "	450 - -
18th " -	Fearnley " -	25 " "	450 - -
20th " -	Little " -	25 " "	450 - -
26th " -	Beers " -	25 " "	450 - -
26th " -	Loundes " -	25 " "	450 - -
31st " -	Bayley " -	25 " "	450 - -
34th " -	Ramsay " -	25 " "	450 - -
34th " -	Jordan " -	25 " "	450 - -
39th " -	Smyth " -	25 " "	450 - -
46th " -	Messenger " -	25 " "	450 - -
47th " -	De Balinhard, " -	25 " "	450 - -
47th " -	Hawkes " -	25 " "	450 - -
48th " -	Maguire " -	25 " "	450 - -
48th " -	Farquhar " -	25 " "	450 - -
51st " -	Swaffield " -	25 " "	450 - -
51st " -	Brigstocke " -	25 " "	450 - -
54th " -	Parr " -	25 " "	450 - -
54th " -	Stevenson " -	25 " "	450 - -
56th " -	Butler " -	25 " "	450 - -
57th " -	Windham " -	25 " "	450 - -
59th " -	Joy " -	25 " "	450 - -
60th " -	Traherne " -	25 " "	450 - -
60th " -	Collins " -	25 " "	450 - -
63d " -	Knox " -	25 " "	450 - -
63d " -	Benyon " -	25 " "	450 - -
65th " -	Toker " -	25 " "	450 - -

REGIMENT.	NAME.	DATE.	SUM PAID.		
			£.	s.	d.
86th Foot	Spearman - Ensign	25 August 1854	450	-	-
86th "	Shortt - "	25 " "	450	-	-
88th "	Seymour - "	25 " "	450	-	-
68th "	Ethelston - "	25 " "	450	-	-
69th "	Turner - "	25 " "	450	-	-
77th "	Leggett - "	25 " "	450	-	-
14th "	Harman - "	1 September "	450	-	-
76th "	Palliser - "	1 " "	450	-	-
80th "	Trevor - "	1 " "	450	-	-
31st "	Hamilton - "	22 " "	450	-	-
58th "	Owen - "	13 October "	450	-	-
26th "	Kempson - "	27 " "	450	-	-
7th "	Hope - "	29 December "	450	-	-
Rifle Brigade	Craig, C. W. - "	3 March 1855	450	-	-
15th Foot	Starke - "	3 " "	450	-	-
82d "	Douglas - "	23 " "	450	-	-
16th "	Lockwood - "	30 " "	450	-	-
21st "	Reade - "	29 " "	450	-	-
49th "	Dolmage - "	30 " "	450	-	-
95th "	Fisher - "	28 " "	450	-	-
20th "	Haynes - "	25 May "	450	-	-
4th "	Fetherston-Haugh - "	11 January "	450	-	-
4th "	Boyce - "	12 " "	450	-	-
7th "	M'Adam - "	11 " "	450	-	-
7th "	Elwes - "	11 " "	450	-	-
9th "	Germon - "	11 " "	450	-	-
9th "	Elmhirst - "	11 " "	450	-	-
4th "	Vernede - "	11 " "	450	-	-
17th "	Parker - "	11 " "	450	-	-
18th "	Cottee - "	11 " "	450	-	-
19th "	Forbes - "	11 " "	450	-	-
20th "	Mason - "	11 " "	450	-	-
20th "	Young - "	11 " "	450	-	-
21st "	Green - "	11 " "	450	-	-
21st "	Hutton - "	11 " "	450	-	-
21st "	Hazellrigg - "	11 " "	450	-	-
23d "	Griffith - "	11 " "	450	-	-
28th "	Emerson - "	11 " "	450	-	-
30th "	Clarkson - "	11 " "	450	-	-
34th "	Holroyd - "	11 " "	450	-	-
39th "	Palmer - "	11 " "	450	-	-
41st "	Smith, S. R. R. - "	11 " "	450	-	-
42d "	Green, W. - "	11 " "	450	-	-
44th "	Pigott - "	11 " "	450	-	-
46th "	Burgess - "	11 " "	450	-	-
49th "	Michell - "	11 " "	450	-	-
50th "	Goff - "	11 " "	450	-	-
55th "	Bellamy - "	11 " "	450	-	-
57th "	Russell - "	11 " "	450	-	-
62d "	Dundas - "	11 " "	450	-	-
68th "	Watson - "	11 " "	450	-	-
68th "	Villiers Stuart - "	11 " "	450	-	-
71st "	Lewis - "	11 " "	450	-	-
71st "	Hamilton - "	11 " "	450	-	-
77th "	Alderson - "	11 " "	450	-	-
79th "	Gawne - "	11 " "	450	-	-
88th "	Scott - "	11 " "	450	-	-
88th "	Robertson - "	11 " "	450	-	-
89th "	Browning - "	11 " "	450	-	-
89th "	Drage - "	11 " "	450	-	-
89th "	Johnston - "	11 " "	450	-	-
93d "	Vidler - "	11 " "	450	-	-
93d "	Alexander - "	11 " "	450	-	-
95th "	Bacon - "	11 " "	450	-	-
95th "	Crealock - "	11 " "	450	-	-
97th "	Alderson - "	11 " "	450	-	-
97th "	Fitzgerald - "	11 " "	450	-	-
Rifle Brigade	Playne - "	11 " "	450	-	-
" "	Vandeleur - "	11 " "	450	-	-
" "	Bunbury - "	11 " "	450	-	-
" "	Eyre - "	11 " "	450	-	-
TOTAL Amount Realized - - - £.			62,970	-	-

GENTLEMEN CADETS from the ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE appointed to ENSIGNCIES WITHOUT PURCHASE, after passing a Public Examination.

REGIMENT.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	NAME.
51st Foot - - -	Farrington, M. C.	62d Foot - - -	Davenport, W. B.
42d " - - -	Moseley, H. H.	55th " - - -	Harris, Hon. A. E.
5th " - - -	Mylius, F. J.	2d " - - -	Phillipps, H. P.
58th " - - -	Townley, D.	19th " - - -	Baldwin, G.
19th " - - -	Cardew, A. M.	93d " - - -	Ball, E. A.
37th " - - -	Gubbins, G. S.	95th " - - -	Benison, J.
91st " - - -	Hall, T. E. A.	47th " - - -	Bloomfield, J. A.
2d " - - -	Laurie, J. W.	28th " - - -	Brodigan, F.
69th " - - -	Anderson, J. W. H.	88th " - - -	Day, H. H.
56th " - - -	Hill, F. C.	50th " - - -	Doran, R. H. P.
56th " - - -	Browne, A. S. M.	38th " - - -	Elles, W. K.
56th " - - -	Curwen, H. F.	41st " - - -	FitzRoy, C. V.
56th " - - -	Daunt, J.	76th " - - -	Gascoigne, C.
95th " - - -	Probart, F. G. C.	30th " - - -	Gubbins, L.
27th " - - -	White, G. S.	33d " - - -	Heyland, L. R.
56th " - - -	Campbell, J. H.	23d " - - -	Horsford, F.
97th " - - -	Aylmer, F. J.	77th " - - -	Knight, C. E.
76th " - - -	Best, G. H.	4th " - - -	Massey, Hon. H. N. G.
50th " - - -	Barwell, F. L.	49th " - - -	M'Donald, D.
30th " - - -	Hill, E. N.	1st " - - -	Moncrieff, G. H.
91st " - - -	Wade, W. O.	79th " - - -	Scovell, J. T.
93d " - - -	Welch, E.	44th " - - -	Walters, F. D.
16th " - - -	Carter, W. H.	42d " - - -	Whigham, R.

GENTLEMEN appointed to COMMISSIONS in the ARMY WITHOUT PURCHASE.

REGIMENT.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	NAME.
From January 1853 and May 1854 (both inclusive):		From January 1853 and May 1854—continued.	
6th Dragoons - - -	Murray, Arthur.	Gold Coast Corps - - -	Clarke, G.
2d Foot - - -	Hobson, A. P.	" " - - -	Pasco, G.
15th " - - -	Oldfield, A.	23d Foot - - -	Aston, J.
38th " - - -	Boyle, J. F. C.	99th " - - -	Browne, W.
46th " - - -	Perry, J. E.	86th " - - -	Hammond, H.
48th " - - -	Wilford, E. C.	8th Dragoons - - -	Lane, H. F.
41st " - - -	Humfrey, C. A.	Cape Corps - - -	Lynar, E. A.
69th " - - -	Hill, C. W.	2d Dragoons - - -	Mills, N.
69th " - - -	Hutchison, R. C.	45th Foot - - -	Grey, R.
3d West India Regt. - - -	Bruce, Rob.	Ambulance Corps - - -	Henry, W.
Cape Corps - - -	Maunsell, C. S.	Canadian Rifles - - -	Williams, C. R. R.
St. Helena Regiment - - -	Campbell, A. W.	42d Foot - - -	Wood, W.
Gold Coast Corps - - -	Deane, J. E.		
77th Foot - - -	Dickson, M. W.	During June 1854:	
96th " - - -	Pike, F.	34th Foot - - -	Alt, H. D.
5th " - - -	Tritton, E. S.	3d " - - -	Anley, H. T.
83d " - - -	Wakefield, J.	46th " - - -	Atkins, T. G. B.
18th " - - -	Wilton, E. H.	30th " - - -	Austin, A. J.
70th " - - -	Backhouse, T. D.	63d " - - -	Beamish, G. P.
71st " - - -	Campbell, W.	67th " - - -	Blyth, J. H. F.
97th " - - -	Campbell, J. P.	63d " - - -	Brooke, H. F.
55th " - - -	Harkness, J. G.	72d " - - -	Burges, S. D.
36th " - - -	Hill, F. J. P.	40th " - - -	Burke, W. B.
1st " - - -	Manners, R. A.	21st " - - -	Cairnes, Wm.
1st " - - -	Oakley, G. J. A.	6th " - - -	Cleok, J.
29th " - - -	Smith, W. F. D.	23d " - - -	Creagh, J.
56th " - - -	Thackeray, G.	68th " - - -	Deshon, E.
44th " - - -	Wood, W. A.	19th " - - -	Evans, E. W.
Canadian Regiment - - -	Macdonald, R. G.	59th " - - -	Finney, S. L. H.
St. Helena Regiment - - -	Fox, J. J. P.	15th " - - -	Fry, R. H.
Cape Corps - - -	Minto, J. C.	39th " - - -	Geddes, A. D.
2d West India Regt. - - -	Maunsell, J. K.	26th " - - -	Givins, J.
6th Dragoons - - -	Sleigh, W. S.	55th " - - -	Green, Sergeant O.
3d West India Regt. - - -	Watson, J.	41st " - - -	Hill, H. S.
Gold Coast Corps - - -	Craig, A. S.	42d " - - -	Hill, M.
2d West India Regt. - - -	Harger, J.	62d " - - -	Kelly, W. C.
3d " " - - -	Richardson, A. A.	16th " - - -	Kelsall, H.
3d " " - - -	Higman, C. B.	88th " - - -	Kenny, C. W. A. T.
2d " " - - -	Holt, C. F.		

REGIMENT.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	NAME.
During June 1854— <i>continued.</i>		During August 1854— <i>continued.</i>	
3d Foot - - -	Kirby, F. K.	97th Foot - - -	Browne, C. H.
50th " - - -	Lee, T. D.	55th " - - -	Burke, H.
1st West India Regt. -	Lees, C. C.	49th " - - -	Cahill, P.
77th Foot - - -	Long, E. M.	97th " - - -	Cant, D.
39th " - - -	Lloyd, M. H. T.	77th " - - -	Carden, G.
28th " - - -	Magenis, F. A.	Rifle Brigade - - -	Clive, E. H.
5th " - - -	Massy, G. E.	21st Foot - - -	Coakley, T.
14th " - - -	Maule, H. B.	1st " - - -	Deacon, J.
49th " - - -	Maule, J. R.	60th " - - -	Deedes, H. G.
14th " - - -	Macrea, F. B.	90th " - - -	Deverill, P. J.
23d " - - -	Millett, S. C.	33d " - - -	Ellis, A. E. A.
13th " - - -	Millen, J. P.	49th " - - -	Eustace, T. F.
73d " - - -	Milligan, W. J. L.	38th " - - -	Ewen, A. J. A.
73d " - - -	M'Kie, J. M.	38th " - - -	Eyre, P. H.
47th " - - -	Muller, J. F. W.	44th " - - -	Fleming, A. de M.
71st " - - -	O'Malley, W.	30th " - - -	Forbes, J.
20th " - - -	O'Neil, J. J. S.	1st " - - -	Freeborn, W.
36th " - - -	Orange, F. D. E. C.	14th " - - -	Gordon, A.
45th " - - -	Preston, J. I.	94th " - - -	Grimston, H. V. S.
31st " - - -	Pepper, G. W.	Rifle Brigade - - -	Heywood, A.
99th " - - -	Quin, C. W.	21st Foot - - -	Holloway, T. B.
11th " - - -	Raynes, F. V. M.	90th " - - -	Jackson, D.
37th " - - -	Reyne, J. F.	50th " - - -	Johnson, C. R.
56th " - - -	Sims, G.	1st West India Regt. -	Johnston, W. W. W.
66th " - - -	Shortt, C. A.	88th Foot - - -	Little, W.
44th " - - -	Smith, M. S.	41st " - - -	Lowry, E. L. B.
38th " - - -	Snell, G. W. F.	57th " - - -	Macartney, J. N. G.
48th " - - -	Speedy, T. C. S.	79th " - - -	Macquesy, W. H.
44th " - - -	Staveley, W. A.	93d " - - -	M'Bean, W.
28th " - - -	Steward, W. A.	44th " - - -	M'Innis, P.
69th " - - -	Stirke, R. F.	26th " - - -	Meldrum, G.
45th " - - -	Stubbs, J. A.	20th " - - -	Mitchell, W.
58th " - - -	Taylor, W. E.	77th " - - -	Morgan, E. B.
9th " - - -	Thompson, H. M.	41st " - - -	Nowlan, H. J.
17th " - - -	Travers, J. O.	33d " - - -	Owens, J.
55th " - - -	Trevor, J. W.	88th " - - -	Preston, H. B.
97th " - - -	Ware, G. H. H.	51st " - - -	Reed, F. J. B.
54th " - - -	Whyte, G. L.	9th " - - -	Renant, T.
2d " - - -	Wilkie, A. A.	73d " - - -	Rennie, W.
18th " - - -	Wolseley, J. R.	7th " - - -	Robinson, N. D.
34th " - - -	Wyse, J. F.	7th " - - -	Scott, J. M.
During July 1854:		30th " - - -	Singleton, H. C.
37th Foot - - -	Bagenall, G.	95th " - - -	Stockwell, J. W. J.
1st West India Regt. -	Beamish, C. F.	55th " - - -	Stone, R. J. T.
6th Foot - - -	Bolton, R.	Gold Coast Corps -	Taylor, J.
9th " - - -	Borton, C. J.	19th Foot - - -	Thompson, T.
3d " - - -	Breedon, H. A. A.	50th " - - -	Turner, J.
1st " - - -	Brook, D. C.	7th " - - -	Waller, G. H.
5th " - - -	Burnaby, E. B.	95th " - - -	Wird, R.
4th Light Dragoons -	Clark, J.	56th " - - -	Williams, H.
34th Foot - - -	Cochrane, R.	33d " - - -	Willis, C. W.
18th " - - -	Coote, C. J.	42d " - - -	Wilson, J.
1st " - - -	Creagh, J.	During September 1854:	
15th " - - -	Cuthbert, R. T. P.	40th Foot - - -	Armstrong, J.
Rifle Brigade - - -	Dashwood, C. B.	85th " - - -	Bell, W. R.
3d West India Regt. -	Duncan, J. J. L.	68th " - - -	Blood, J.
2d Foot - - -	Flood, H.	4th " - - -	Breton, C. E. B.
Rifle Brigade - - -	Fremantle, F.	Rifle Brigade - - -	Brett, J.
3d Foot - - -	Hyndman, R. B.	46th Foot - - -	Brookes, R. E.
7th " - - -	Jones, L. J. F.	Mounted Staff Corps -	Budgen, E.
46th " - - -	Jones, P. M.	15th Foot - - -	Coape, R.
1st Life Guards - - -	Limbert, J.	4th " - - -	Connell, W.
30th Foot - - -	Moorsom, C.	50th " - - -	Creagh, C. A. F.
Rifle Brigade - - -	Musgrave, C. E.	97th " - - -	Derman, W.
" - - -	Saunders, G. R.	18th " - - -	Dillon, E. L.
49th Foot - - -	Scoones, H. D.	63d " - - -	Dumaresq, A. M.
4th " - - -	Stokes, C. P.	80th " - - -	Goddard, F. F.
66th " - - -	Trigge, A.	73d " - - -	Gordon, W.
2d " - - -	Watson, A.	85th " - - -	Grant, J. M.
During August 1854:		94th " - - -	Harness, W. E.
28th Foot - - -	Berry, H. A.	36th " - - -	Hodgson, C.
57th " - - -	Bird, H.	Mounted Staff Corps -	Hunton, R. W. S. R.
42d " - - -	Black, W.	40th Foot - - -	Lloyd, L. N.
		62d " - - -	Machell, R. S.
		62d " - - -	Milsom, T.

REGIMENT.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	NAME.
During September 1854— <i>continued.</i>		During November 1854— <i>continued.</i>	
73d Foot - - -	Mitford, W.	Rifle Brigade - - -	Moore, J. C.
29th " - - -	Newport, H. B.	76th Foot - - -	O'Connor, L. E.
58th " - - -	O'Dell, R. W.	62d " - - -	Rowan, J. J.
58th " - - -	Ridgway, P.	58th " - - -	Russell, A. H.
57th " - - -	Slade, A. F. A.	Rifle Brigade - - -	Ryder, H. S.
93d " - - -	Stirling, H. C.	55th Foot - - -	Sharpe, J. H.
5th " - - -	Walpole, H.	30th " - - -	Smyth, E. St. Geo.
40th " - - -	Whalley, P.	72d " - - -	St. John, R.
		72d " - - -	Stockwell, C. M.
		7th " - - -	Wright, W. L. L. G.
		79th " - - -	Young J.
During October 1854 :		During December 1854 :	
6th Foot - - -	Angelo, A.	Gold Coast Corps - -	Andrews, J. T. W.
80th " - - -	Christie, W. B. B.	28th Foot - - -	Angelo, E. F.
79th " - - -	Cleather, W. B. G.	26th " - - -	Bindon, H. H.
4th " - - -	Connell, W.	17th Light Dragoons -	Boynton, H. L.
5th " - - -	Coulson, G. B.	77th Foot - - -	Browne, H. F. L.
67th " - - -	Coxen, E.	Scots Fusilier Guards	Brownlow, Hon. E.
77th " - - -	Dodd, J. F. B. P.	Grenadier Guards -	Buck, W. L. S.
88th " - - -	Evans, J.	11th Light Dragoons -	Bull, G.
Coldstream Guards -	Fox, C. P. L.	69th Foot - - -	Bustard, W.
13th Light Dragoons -	Gardner, G.	41st " - - -	Byam, H. E.
65th Foot - - -	Grinlinton, J. J.	2d West India Regt. -	Carvell, H.
89th " - - -	Harvest, H. L.	46th Foot - - -	Churchill, J. S.
Ceylon Rifles - - -	Hervey, T. G.	68th " - - -	Clarkson, T. R., from Wilts
26th Foot - - -	Hogarth, G.		Militia.
18th " - - -	Hotham, C.	21st " - - -	Coffin, I. T.
60th " - - -	Kelly, E. C.	77th " - - -	Croker, A. C.
2d Dragoons - - -	Moodie, D.	18th " - - -	Cunningham, M. J.
95th Foot - - -	Parkinson, C. F.	57th " - - -	Curwen, D. A.
55th " - - -	Pritchard, S. C. de M.	Grenadier Guards -	Davies, H. F.
23d " - - -	Radeliffe, H. D.	99th Foot - - -	Day, H. J.
8th Dragoons - - -	Reilly, J.	84th " - - -	Donelan, H.
59th Foot - - -	Shephard, J.	18th " - - -	Fairecloth, H. J.
82d " - - -	Spencer, C.	50th " - - -	Falkner, F.
30th " - - -	Thompson, J.	17th Light Dragoons -	Gibson, J.
55th " - - -	Williams, F.	Rifle Brigade - - -	Grey, G. H.
65th " - - -	Wrixon, W. P.	41st Foot - - -	Hall, A. H.
		8th Dragoons - - -	Harding, R.
		14th Foot - - -	Heaton, H. W., from Militia.
		55th " - - -	Hobbs, F. F. T.
		5th Dragoon Guards -	Hutchinson, Sir E. S.
		37th Foot - - -	Jarvis, J. G.
		19th " - - -	Kindersley, E. N.
		41st " - - -	King, I., from Militia.
		20th " - - -	Kirkby, J. T. V.
		6th " - - -	Lawrell, H. J.
		23d " - - -	Lawrence, J., from Militia.
		77th " - - -	Le Feuvre, W. S., from Militia.
		17th Dragoons - - -	Lowe, W. D. N.
		2d " - - -	Maconochie, F. B.
		49th Foot - - -	Madan, W.
		30th " - - -	Massey, N. W.
		50th " - - -	Miller, E. J.
		88th " - - -	Mitchell, B.
		63d " - - -	Moore, S.
		Grenadier Guards -	Murray, P. K.
		47th Foot - - -	Mylius, W. C. R.
		12th " - - -	Nesbitt, H.
		68th " - - -	Nicholletts, G. A.
		Grenadier Guards -	Parnell, W. H.
		21st Foot - - -	Pester, I. C.
		7th " - - -	Plummer, H.
		49th " - - -	Powell, F.
		63d " - - -	Pye, C. C., from Militia.
		26th " - - -	Robinson, M.
		49th " - - -	Rogers, H. G.
		Rifle Brigade - - -	Rooper, W. T.
		" - - -	Ruthven, W. J. H.
		30th Foot - - -	Saunders, G. H., from Militia.
During November 1854 :			
33d Foot - - -	Ball, F. A.		
54th " - - -	Bayly, V. T.		
38th " - - -	Bayly, W. D.		
7th " - - -	Beauchamp, F. G.		
23d " - - -	Blane, C. G.		
77th " - - -	Blissett, H.		
19th " - - -	Browne, H. J.		
95th " - - -	Budgen, J.		
77th " - - -	Campbell, F. F.		
3d West India Regt. -	Cody, W.		
19th Foot - - -	Dalton, J. R.		
79th " - - -	Daly, J. M.		
47th " - - -	De Lancy, O. G.		
33d " - - -	Donovan, H.		
77th " - - -	Ennis, W.		
30th " - - -	Field, M. B.		
17th Light Dragoons -	Ffennell, C. J.		
1st Dragoons - - -	Gratrex, T. P.		
58th Foot - - -	Griffiths, E. St. J.		
77th " - - -	Harvey, F. P.		
1st Dragoon Guards -	Hayes, J.		
23d Foot - - -	Holden, E. S.		
Grenadier Guards -	Hood, Viscount.		
28th Foot - - -	Irwin, F. C.		
33d " - - -	Johnstone, J. D.		
23d " - - -	Knollys, F.		
50th " - - -	Leach, E.		
1st " - - -	Leggatt, J.		
4th " - - -	Leith, T. A. F.		
7th " - - -	Malan, C. H.		
1st West India Regt. -	Malone, P.		
19th Foot - - -	Massy, W. G. D.		
95th " - - -	Maurice, R. M. B.		
79th " - - -	M'Murdo, C. E.		
19th " - - -	Molesworth, R.		
Grenadier Guards -	Molyneux, Viscount.		
23d Foot - - -	Monsell, C.		

REGIMENT.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	NAME.
During December 1854—continued.		During January 1855—continued.	
5th Foot - - -	Scott, J.	19th Foot - - -	Martin, R. C.
Scots Fusilier Guards	Sharpe, H. J.	1st " - - -	Maxwell, J. H.
57th Foot - - -	Shute, H. D. M.	28th " - - -	M'Cormack, J. W.
90th " - - -	Swift, A. D., from Militia.	14th " - - -	Molony, A.
7th " - - -	Thurston, H. N. C., from Militia.	30th " - - -	Neville, R. H.
Rifle Brigade - -	Tottenham, A. L.	39th " - - -	Nicholls, H. L.
Grenadier Guards -	Tracy, S. C. G. S.	20th " - - -	Patrickson, E. A.
23d Foot - - -	Tupper, J. de V.	49th " - - -	Platt, A. F.
41st " - - -	Wavell, A. H.	1st " - - -	Plunkett, Hon. T. O. W.
33d " - - -	Worthington, G. T.	63d " - - -	Ramsbottom, J. R.
During January 1855:		Coldstream Guards -	Seymour, W. F. E.
Coldstream Guards -	Adair, A. W.	3d West India Regt. -	Shearman, F.
28th Foot - - -	Adams, T. E.	77th Foot - - -	Skene, J. E.
18th " - - -	Adamson, R. I.	Grenadier Guards	Smith, P.
63d " - - -	Archer, R. H.	49th Foot - - -	Spratt, R. H.
Rifle Brigade - -	Baillie, H. D.	38th " - - -	Stansfeld, R. J.
79th Foot - - -	Bedford, R. B. R.	28th " - - -	Thackwray, H.
4th " - - -	Blake, H. A.	62d " - - -	Tharp, W. M.
Rifle Brigade - -	Borough, R.	68th " - - -	Thornton, G. H.
" " - - -	Harrington, R. E. S.	7th " - - -	Traherne, L. P.
" " - - -	Henley, J. F.	60th " - - -	Vereker, Hon. R. P.
" " - - -	Lane, G. C.	89th " - - -	Waters, M. A.
" " - - -	Nicholl, C. R. H.	17th " - - -	Webber, G. D.
" " - - -	Seriven, H. A.	23d " - - -	Williamson, J.
" " - - -	Sotheby, F. E.	4th " - - -	Wilson, C. T.
" " - - -	Tryon, R.	9th " - - -	Worthington, A.
" " - - -	Woodford, E. S. G.	55th " - - -	Young, A. S.
49th Foot - - -	Burrowes, R. F.	50th " - - -	Young, C. F.
2d Dragoon Guards	Calvert, S.	During February 1855:	
39th Foot - - -	Chambers, F. H.	30th Foot - - -	Allardice, J. M.
57th " - - -	Chanter, H. H.	79th " - - -	Alleyne, D.
63d " - - -	Clutterbuck, G. W.	97th " - - -	Armstrong, J. F.
47th " - - -	Conway-Gordon, C. V. R.	49th " - - -	Astley, E. D.
49th " - - -	Cook, J. T.	20th " - - -	Aylett, J.
41st " - - -	Cornwall, W. H. G.	73d " - - -	Bayley, W.
9th " - - -	Cumming, J. H.	57th " - - -	Bayntun, C.
23d " - - -	Dare, F. M. H.	23d " - - -	Beck, C. H.
19th " - - -	Davis, F.	9th " - - -	Bedford, C. J. R.
1st " - - -	Deane, G.	38th " - - -	Belfield, A. H.
30th " - - -	Deane, R. G.	21st " - - -	Bennett, J.
11th Dragoons - -	Dimsdale, H. F.	33d " - - -	Benwell, F. W.
2d " - - -	Dunbar, J. B.	90th " - - -	Bingham, H.
34th Foot - - -	Dunbar, W. M.	44th " - - -	Birch, A. S.
30th " - - -	Elwyn, T.	41st " - - -	Boddington, T. F.
42d " - - -	Farquharson, F. E. H.	71st " - - -	Bulnois, S.
38d " - - -	Forbes, L. R.	44th " - - -	Bower, G. C.
71st " - - -	Fortescue, W. M. M.	Land Transport Corps	Brennan, R.
13th Dragoons - -	Foster, C. M.	" " - - -	Downie, T.
21st Foot - - -	Fox, S. G. S.	" " - - -	Dowse, F. W.
41st " - - -	Furlonge, C. L.	" " - - -	Godber, R.
47th " - - -	Gem, H.	" " - - -	Hudson, C.
4th " - - -	George, E. C.	" " - - -	Miller, H.
92d " - - -	George, J.	" " - - -	Monckton, M.
39th " - - -	Gosselin, T. R.	" " - - -	Ogilvy, D. S.
63d " - - -	Grey, A.	" " - - -	O'Reilly, B. H.
9th " - - -	Grubbe, H. G. H.	" " - - -	Poitier, E.
17th " - - -	Hartwell, F.	" " - - -	Sewell, J.
13th " - - -	Hoban, T.	" " - - -	Soady, T.
71st " - - -	Howard, C. J. H.	" " - - -	Trotter, J. C.
44th " - - -	Howorth, T. O.	" " - - -	Vokes, T.
7th " - - -	Kerr, H.	" " - - -	Watson, A.
62d " - - -	Kerr, J. M.	14th Foot - - -	Bright, G. M.
30th " - - -	Kerr, W.	68th " - - -	Brocas, R.
28th " - - -	Kingsley, J. W.	4th " - - -	Bromhead, E.
95th " - - -	Knatchbull, N.	1st " - - -	Brown, W. G.
Scots Fusilier Guards	Knox, G. W.	79th " - - -	Campbell, N.
34th Foot - - -	Lampen, H.	30th " - - -	Campbell, R. O.
Coldstream Guards -	Lane, H. J. B.	90th " - - -	Carleton, W. H. L.
1st West India Regt.	Lawlor, J. R. O.	50th " - - -	Chichester, H. B.
17th Foot - - -	Lee, J.	21st " - - -	Chichester, E. P.
14th " - - -	Le Mesurier, A. A.	42d " - - -	Cockburn, G. W.
23d " - - -	Lewis, T. F.	14th " - - -	Costin, C.
Coldstream Guards -	Mainwaring, S. T.	Rifle Brigade - -	Davenport, S. S.
		18th Foot - - -	Dawson, R. W. E.

REGIMENT.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	NAME.
During February 1855—continued.		During February 1855—continued.	
71st Foot - - -	Denne, E. W.	90th Foot - - -	Synge, R. D.
41st " - - -	Dixon, A.	1st " - - -	Thompson, G. W.
77th " - - -	Dooley, J.	23d " - - -	Tobin, A. L.
68th " - - -	Duesbury, W. H. T.	5th Dragoon Guards -	Travers, A. W.
89th " - - -	Dunn, J.	68th Foot - - -	Turnor, G.
Rifle Brigade - -	Eccles, W. J.	33d " - - -	Vaughan, G. A.
" " - - -	Fortescue, E.	63d " - - -	Veith, F. H. D.
" " - - -	Luttrell, H. A. F.	38th " - - -	Walker, A.
" " - - -	Slade, C. J.	14th " - - -	Wall, F. F.
" " - - -	Stott, W.	57th " - - -	Waugh, G. R.
" " - - -	Thomas, F. F.	11th Dragoons - -	Wilkin, H. J.
50th Foot - - -	Eden, T. M. B.	93d Foot - - -	Wood, E. S.
49th " - - -	Field, S.	9th " - - -	Wood, S. E.
44th " - - -	Ford, C.	19th " - - -	Young, W. W.
46th " - - -	Foster, W. J.		
38th " - - -	Franks, R. C.	March 1855—to 16th inclusive :	
14th " - - -	Furneaux, R. A. L.	Scots Fusilier Guards -	Stephenson, S. V.
62d " - - -	Gamble, J.	4th Foot - - -	Dickinson, J. D.
7th Dragoon Guards -	Gillam, G.	7th " - - -	Browne, W. P.
9th Foot - - -	Gipps, H.	7th " - - -	Sparks, R. W.
39th " - - -	Gould, A. R. N.	14th " - - -	Mansergh, E. R. F.
33d " - - -	Graham, B. G.	17th " - - -	Maycock, F., from Militia.
34th " - - -	Greaves, S. L.	17th " - - -	Seagrim, L. J.
23d " - - -	Gregorie, C. F.	17th " - - -	Little, H. J.
46th " - - -	Grieve, F.	18th " - - -	Motherwell, J., from Militia.
63d " - - -	Griffiths, A. G. F.	18th " - - -	Darvell, S.
28th " - - -	Guard, M.	18th " - - -	Fry, C. N.
28th " - - -	Hall, Hall S.	19th " - - -	Blake, H.
4th Dragoon Guards -	Harran, E.	19th " - - -	Moffatt, W. H.
34th Foot - - -	Harris, N. A.	20th " - - -	Rochfort, C. G.
90th " - - -	Herford, J. S. A.	20th " - - -	Barrow, J. G.
19th " - - -	Hifferman, C. V.	21st " - - -	Delamere, P. H., from Militia.
97th " - - -	Hill, J. E. D.	23d " - - -	Law, A. M.
46th " - - -	Hitchcock, H. J.	23d " - - -	Knight, P. H.
29th " - - -	Holmes, F. G.	24th " - - -	Birch, A. J. C.
17th " - - -	Houghton, J. G. K.	28th " - - -	Collum, Wm.
62d " - - -	Hume, H.	28th " - - -	Page, A. M. A.
50th " - - -	Isdell, C. W.	33d " - - -	Badcock, Ensign, from Militia.
62d " - - -	Johnstone, H. R.	33d " - - -	Bayliff, R. L.
44th " - - -	Kay, J.	33d " - - -	Roberts, R. H.
77th " - - -	Knowles, C. B.	33d " - - -	Elliott, G. A.
34th " - - -	Laurie, J. D.	33d " - - -	Thistlewayte, A. R. W.
2d " - - -	Seggie, S.	34th " - - -	Leeson, R.
92d " - - -	Lockhart, L. W. M.	38th " - - -	Caldecott, J. A.
47th " - - -	Mallet, J. P.	38th " - - -	Grieve, G.
4th " - - -	Martin, J. J.	38th " - - -	FitzGerald, L.
68th " - - -	Milligan, H.	38th " - - -	Carroll, J. T.
57th " - - -	Mills, E.	39th " - - -	Vigors, H. R.
42d " - - -	M'Leod, M.	39th " - - -	Hore, F. S.
46th " - - -	Marland, G.	39th " - - -	Grey, Rob.
90th " - - -	Moultrie, A. A.	41st " - - -	Palmer, J. Q., from Militia.
9th " - - -	M'Queen, J.	41st " - - -	Donelan, E. J. B.
50th " - - -	Murphy, T. T.	42d " - - -	Stewart, Hon. R. H.
4th " - - -	Nash, W. A.	42d " - - -	Hesketh, W. P., from Militia.
47th " - - -	Newman, E. P.	42d " - - -	Bramley, A. J.
20th " - - -	Nunn, W. D.	42d " - - -	Bayly, R. K.
23d " - - -	O'Connor, J. L.	44th " - - -	Mellish, G. L.
17th Light Dragoons -	O'Hara, D.	44th " - - -	Hodgson, E. E.
41st Foot - - -	Onslow, G. M.	46th " - - -	Kelson, T. M.
41st " - - -	Park, R.	46th " - - -	Fishbourne, F. R.
55th " - - -	Parke, G. F.	47th " - - -	Cattley, A. C.
97th " - - -	Parks, J. C. H.	47th " - - -	Davern, G. W.
55th " - - -	Pennefather, R.	47th " - - -	King, G. F. G.
17th " - - -	Presgrave, W.	47th " - - -	O'Connor, R.
39th " - - -	Prichard, C.	47th " - - -	Dawson, G. D.
44th " - - -	Raymond, E. A.	48th " - - -	Benbow, Lieut., from Militia.
5th Dragoon Guards -	Richards, W. F.	49th " - - -	Cresswell, E. J.
4th " " - - -	Richardson, H. T.	49th " - - -	Scott, J. B.
71st Foot " " -	Roberts, C. T. C.	50th " - - -	Pasley, R. S. S. S.
44th " " - - -	Rogers, R. M.	50th " - - -	Hudson, C.
77th " " - - -	Saunders, C. B.	50th " - - -	Morgan, P. S.
77th " " - - -	Smith, S.	55th " - - -	Cotton, E. D.
39th " " - - -	Smith, W. O.		
34th " " - - -	Stack, J. L.		
1st " " - - -	Steuart, G. G.		
Coldstream Guards -	Stirling, W.		

REGIMENT.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	NAME.
March 1855—to 16th inclusive— <i>continued.</i>		March 1855—to 16th inclusive— <i>continued.</i>	
55th Foot - - -	French, W. F. Le P.	88th Foot - - -	Watson, G. S., from Militia.
55th " - - -	Russell, W. R.	88th " - - -	Austen, E. E.
57th " - - -	Hasted, E. G.	88th " - - -	Birch, W.
57th " - - -	Powell, S. H.	88th " - - -	Burke, T.
57th " - - -	Brutton, Edw.	88th " - - -	Dew, F. N.
57th " - - -	Thompson, W. A. R.	89th " - - -	Bowness, J. J.
63d " - - -	Scott, W. L. R.	89th " - - -	Manners, W. N.
63d " - - -	Walsh, A. F.	93d " - - -	Losack, C. A.
63d " - - -	Chippindale, J. A.	93d " - - -	Burgoyne, R. D. G. H.
63d " - - -	Grant, G. F.	93d " - - -	M'Pherson, F.
63d " - - -	Lacy, G. de L.	93d " - - -	Greig, G.
63d " - - -	Brown, C. B.	95th " - - -	Vallance, T. W.
63d " - - -	Graves, W. G.	95th " - - -	Tolcher, J.
68th " - - -	Cave, B. W.	95th " - - -	Rawlins, Lieut., from Militia.
71st " - - -	Swainson, E. S.	95th " - - -	Johnson, J. G.
71st " - - -	Cowburn, W. B.	97th " - - -	Smyth, P. C.
77th " - - -	Butts, Thos.	97th " - - -	Dawes, W.
77th " - - -	Dauncey, P. S.	Rifle Brigade - - -	Riley, F. A.
79th " - - -	Howkins, T. R.	" " - - -	Booth, Lieut., from Militia.
79th " - - -	Everett, E.	" " - - -	Buckley, C. E.
79th " - - -	Adcock, H. B.	1st West India Regt. -	East, F.
79th " - - -	Walker, A.	Cape Corps - - -	Woodrooffe, E.
79th " - - -	Robertson, W. B.	Land Transport Corps.	Maclean, J. H.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS appointed to COMMISSIONS WITHOUT PURCHASE.

REGIMENT.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	NAME.
From 1 Jan. 1853 to 16 Mar. 1855 :		From 1 Jan. 1853 to 16 Mar. 1855— <i>continued.</i>	
3d Dragoon Guards -	Vials, O., Sergeant Major.	Gold Coast Corps -	Hunter, F., Sergeant Major.
5th " - - -	Bewley, G. W., ditto.	55th Foot - - -	Johnson, W. B., ditto.
11th Light Dragoons -	Kauntze, H. - ditto.	Cape Corps - - -	Marshall, C. B., ditto.
14th Foot - - -	O'Connor, J., Quartermaster Sergeant.	33d Foot - - -	Vyse, E., Quartermaster Sergeant.
63d " - - -	Ingram, H., Quartermaster Sergeant.	Land Transport Corps	M'Gorriery, H., Sergeant, Royal Artillery.
64th " - - -	D'Acosta, Louis, Schoolmaster Sergeant.	4th Dragoon Guards -	Price, George, Sergeant Major.
72d " - - -	Macdonald, John, Quartermaster Sergeant.	5th " " - - -	FitzGerald, H. E., ditto.
83d " - - -	Hayes, P., Quartermaster Sergeant.	1st Dragoons - - -	Lee, John - ditto.
88th " - - -	Moore, T., Quartermaster Sergeant.	2d " - - -	Gibson, David - ditto.
98th " - - -	Gillespie, J., Sergeant Major.	4th " - - -	Jennings, Hy. - ditto.
80th " - - -	Browne, W., Colour Sergeant.	6th " - - -	Hall, W., Troop Sergeant Major.
2d West India Regt. -	Kavanagh, J., Sergeant Major.	8th " - - -	Harrison, H. - ditto.
3d Dragoon Guards -	Vials, O. - ditto.	11th Light Dragoons -	Silver, T. R. - ditto.
17th Foot - - -	Campbell, J. - ditto.	13th " " - - -	Michael, F. L., Sergeant Major.
58th " - - -	Harrison, J. H. R., Pay Sergeant.	17th " " - - -	Duncan, Jas. - ditto.
39th " - - -	Powell, James, Sergeant Major.	1st Foot - - -	Brown, T. C., Quartermaster Sergeant.
1st West India Regt. -	Thomson, W. - ditto.	4th " - - -	Burridge, T., Quartermaster Sergeant.
Gold Coast Corps -	Duke, C. F., Sergeant.	7th " - - -	Bennett, A., Colour Sergeant.
Scots Fusilier Guards -	Allen, G., Sergeant Major.	17th " - - -	Lee, John, Sergeant Major.
5th Dragoon Guards -	Bewley, E. W., ditto.	19th " - - -	Arthur, Fred., Sergeant.
Coldstream Guards -	Falconer, A. - ditto.	20th " - - -	Geraghty, P., Colour Sergeant.
15th Foot - - -	Stratford, B., Quartermaster Sergeant.	21st " - - -	Vauxden, T., Sergeant Major.
St. Helena Regiment -	Wright, J. H., Sergeant.	28th " - - -	Twaites, J. - ditto.
37th Foot - - -	Crutehley, W., Quartermaster Sergeant.	30th " - - -	Moon, J. - ditto.
3d Dragoon Guards -	Blenkinsop, W., Sergeant Major.	33d " - - -	Thompson, J., Quartermaster Sergeant.
7th " " - - -	Scotland, D. - ditto.	34th " - - -	Reay, Robert, Quartermaster Sergeant.
35th Foot - - -	M'Laughlin, M. - ditto.	38th " - - -	Evans, John, Sergeant Major.
Gold Coast Corps -	Carr, R., Colour Sergeant.	41st " - - -	Baird, James, Sergeant.
1st Life Guards - - -	Hanly, H., Corporal Major.	42d " - - -	Lawson, W., Sergeant Major.
12th Foot - - -	Laver, R., Sergeant Major.	46th " - - -	Whitton, Andrew, ditto.
19th " - - -	Palmer, T., Quartermaster Sergeant.	47th " - - -	Young, Thos. - ditto.
4th Dragoon Guards -	Drake, J. G., Sergeant Major.	49th " - - -	Mackay, Edw. - ditto.
55th Foot - - -	Green, O., Sergeant.	50th " - - -	Lamb, Jas. - ditto.
		55th " - - -	Scott, Jas., Quartermaster Sergeant.
		57th " - - -	Grace, Thos., Colour Sergeant.
		62d " - - -	Dring, W. M., Quartermaster Sergeant.

REGIMENT.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	NAME.
From 1 Jan. 1853 to 16 Mar. 1855-- <i>continued.</i>		From 1 Jan. 1853 to 16 Mar. 1855-- <i>continued.</i>	
63d Foot - - -	Marson, W. S., Sergeant Major.	13th Light Dragoons -	Cresdee, W., Sergeant Major.
68th " - - -	Thompson, J. - ditto.	Grenadier Guards -	Collins, E. - ditto.
77th " - - -	Minister, W., Colour Sergeant.	14th Foot - - -	Glancy, John - ditto.
79th " - - -	M'Gill, W., Quartermaster Sergeant.	46th " - - -	Cross, William, Sergeant.
88th " - - -	Grier, John F., Quartermaster Sergeant.	58th " - - -	Stapp, Charles, Colour Sergeant.
93d " - - -	Gordon, J., Colour Sergeant.	90th " - - -	Barr, James, Quartermaster Sergeant.
95th " - - -	Sexton, John - ditto.	Rifle Brigade - -	Knox, J. S., Sergeant.
97th " - - -	Harmond, Isaac, Quartermaster Sergeant.	" " - - -	Ashton, J. - ditto.
Rifle Brigade - -	Singer, James, Sergeant Major.	Land Transport Corps	Caldwell, G. R. ditto.
2d Life Guards - -	Reid, John, Corporal.	" " - - -	Jones, John - ditto.
1st Dragoons - -	Cruse, Geo, Sergeant Major.	" " - - -	M'Lean, A., Corporal.
7th Light Dragoons -	Haynes, Geo. - ditto.	" " - - -	Hutton, C., Corporal Major.
		" " - - -	Hilliker, H., Sergeant Major.
		" " - - -	Corbett, W. - ditto.

By Order of the General Commanding in Chief.

C. Yorke,
Mil. Secy.

Horse Guards, 21 June 1855.

ARMY COMMISSIONS.

RETURN of the NAMES of all GENTLEMEN who have been appointed to COMMISSIONS in the ARMY, by PURCHASE, from January 1853 to the present Date; and, of the NAMES of all GENTLEMEN appointed to COMMISSIONS in the ARMY during the same Period, without PURCHASE, specifying those Promoted from the Inferior Ranks of the Army.

(Colonel Dunne.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
29 June 1855.

352.

Under 3 oz.

REGIMENTAL COMMISSIONS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 5 March 1855;—for,

RETURN “of the Amount of the VALUE of all REGIMENTAL COMMISSIONS in the CAVALRY and INFANTRY,
specifying the Number of Regimental Commissions of each Rank, and the Gross Value of the Same.”

REGIMENTAL RANK.	SERVICE.	Number of Commissions.	TOTAL Number of Commissions in each Rank.	Value of each Commission.	Total Value.	GROSS TOTAL of the Value of each Rank.
				£.	£.	£.
Lieutenant-Colonels	Household Cavalry -	3	- -	7,250	21,750	1,028,925
	Cavalry of the Line -	21	- -	6,175	129,675	
	Foot Guards - -	3	- -	9,000	27,000	
	Infantry - - -	189	- -	4,500	850,500	
			216			
Majors - - -	Household Cavalry -	3	- -	5,350	16,050	917,225
	Cavalry of the Line -	29	- -	4,575	132,675	
	Foot Guards - -	7	- -	8,300	58,100	
	Infantry - - -	222	- -	3,200	710,400	
			261			
Captains - - -	Household Cavalry -	24	- -	3,500	84,000	3,669,300
	Cavalry of the Line -	172	- -	3,225	554,700	
	Foot Guards - -	70	- -	4,800	336,000	
	Infantry - - -	1,497	- -	1,800	2,694,600	
			1,763			
Lieutenants - - -	Life Guards - -	17	- -	1,785	30,345	1,891,995
	Royal Horse Guards	9	- -	1,600	14,400	
	Cavalry of the Line -	220	- -	1,190	261,800	
	Foot Guards - -	99	- -	2,050	202,950	
	Infantry - - -	1,975	- -	700	1,382,500	
			2,320			
Cornets and Sub-Lieutenants	Life Guards - -	17	- -	1,260	21,420	
Cornets - - -	Royal Horse Guards	8	- -	1,200	9,600	
	Cavalry of the Line -	123	- -	840	103,320	
Ensigns and Lieutenants -	Foot Guards - -	62	- -	1,200	74,400	561,090
Ensigns - - -	Infantry - - -	783	- -	450	352,350	
			993			
TOTAL Number of Full Pay Commissions }			5,553	TOTAL Value of Full Pay Commissions } £.		8,068,535

By direction of the General Commanding in Chief,

Horse Guards, }
16 March 1855. }

C. Yorke,
Military Secretary.

REGIMENTAL COMMISSIONS.

RETURN of the Amount of the Value of all
REGIMENTAL COMMISSIONS in the CAVALRY
and INFANTRY, specifying the Number of
Regimental Commissions of each Rank, and
the Gross Value of the Same.

(*Mr. Peacocke.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
26 March 1855.

ARMY COMMISSIONS.

291

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 3 May 1855;—for,

A “RETURN of the full Amount that would be required to pay the REGULATION PRICE for the COMMISSION of every OFFICER who has Died in Active Service during the present War.”

War Department, }
July 1855. }

FREDERICK PEEL.

RETURN showing the full Amount that would be required to pay the REGULATION PRICE for the COMMISSION of every OFFICER who has Died in Active Service during the present War.

SERVICE.	Number of Deceased Officers.	Value of each Commission.	TOTAL.	TOTAL for each Service.
		£.	£.	£.
Cavalry - - -	1 Lieutenant-Colonel - - -	6,175	6,175	36,380
	7 Captains - - - -	3,225	22,575	
	5 Lieutenants - - - -	1,190	5,950	
	2 Cornets - - - -	840	1,680	
Foot Guards - - -	10 Captains and Lieutenant-Colonels	4,800	48,000	71,350
	9 Lieutenants and Captains - -	2,050	18,450	
	4 Ensigns and Lieutenants - -	1,200	4,800	
Line - - - -	14 Lieutenant-Colonels - - -	4, 00	63,000	269,500
	21 Majors - - - -	3,200	67,200	
	50 Captains - - - -	1,800	90,000	
	64 Lieutenants - - - -	700	44,800	
	10 Ensigns - - - -	450	4,500	
TOTAL AMOUNT - - - £.				377,230

By order of the Genl. Com.-in-Chief,

Horse Guards, }
24 July 1855. }

C. Yorke,
Military Secretary.

Note.—The preceding casualties include all that have been reported in the Army under the late Field Marshal Lord Raglan.

ARMY COMMISSIONS.

RETURN of the full Amount that would be required to pay the REGULATION PRICE for the COMMISSION of every OFFICER who has Died in Active Service during the present War.

(*Mr. Headlam.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
26 July 1855.

A R M Y.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 20 February 1855;—for,

- “ RETURNS of the REGULATION PRICE for the Purchase of a COMMISSION in the LINE and in a CAVALRY REGIMENT :”
- “ Of the REGULATION PRICE for the Purchase of each subsequent Step in the Service :”
- “ Of the ANNUAL PAY of REGIMENTAL OFFICERS of all Grades :”
- “ Whether any, and, if any, what portion of the MONEY paid by an Officer on the Purchase of his COMMISSION and subsequent Steps is returned to his Representatives in the event of his Death, either in Action, or under other circumstances :”
- “ Whether the whole of the MONEY paid by an Officer for his COMMISSION and subsequent Steps is sacrificed by him when he attains the Rank of Major-General :”
- “ And, of the ANNUAL PAY of a MAJOR-GENERAL, and of other Officers of higher Grade.”

War Department, }
6 March 1855. }

FREDERICK PEEL.

Sir,

War Department, 26 February 1855.

I AM directed by Lord Panmure to transmit to you, for the information of the General Commanding-in-Chief, the accompanying copy of an Address to Her Majesty from the House of Commons, for Returns showing the regulation price of commissions of the various grades of regimental officers, and other information on the same subject; and I am to request that you will move Viscount Hardinge to furnish Lord Panmure with the information required, in order that it may be laid before the House of Commons.

Major-General Yorke.

I am, &c.
(signed) F. Peel.

Sir,

Horse Guards, 28 February 1855.

I do myself the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, and beg now to forward the Return called for by the House of Commons respecting the regulation price of commissions in the various grades of regimental officers.

F. Peel, Esq., M. P.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. Yorke.

THE REGULATION PRICE for the Purchase of a COMMISSION in the LINE, and in a CAVALRY REGIMENT; also, the REGULATION PRICE of each subsequent Step in the Service.

R A N K.							Full Price of Commissions.	Difference in Value between the several Commissions in Succession.
							£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Life Guards:								
Lieutenant-colonel	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,250 - -	1,900 - -
Major	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,350 - -	1,850 - -
Captain	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500 - -	1,715 - -
Lieutenant	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,785 - -	525 - -
Cornet	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,260 - -	- - -
Royal Regiment of Horse Guards:								
Lieutenant-colonel	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,250 - -	1,900 - -
Major	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,350 - -	1,850 - -
Captain	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500 - -	1,900 - -
Lieutenant	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,600 - -	400 - -
Cornet	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200 - -	- - -
Dragoon Guards and Dragoons:								
Lieutenant-colonel	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,175 - -	1,600 - -
Major	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,575 - -	1,350 - -
Captain	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,225 - -	2,035 - -
Lieutenant	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,190 - -	350 - -
Cornet	-	-	-	-	-	-	840 - -	- - -
Foot Guards:								
Lieutenant-colonel	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,000 - -	700 - -
Major, with rank of Colonel	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,300 - -	3,500 - -
Captain „ Lieutenant-colonel	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,800 - -	2,750 - -
Lieutenant „ Captain	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,050 - -	850 - -
Ensign „ Lieutenant	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200 - -	- - -
Regiments of the Line:								
Lieutenant-colonel	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,500 - -	1,300 - -
Major	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,200 - -	1,400 - -
Captain	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800 - -	1,100 - -
Lieutenant	-	-	-	-	-	-	700 - -	250 - -
Ensign	-	-	-	-	-	-	450 - -	- - -

The ANNUAL PAY of REGIMENTAL OFFICERS of all Grades.

	Cavalry of the Line per Diem.			Infantry of the Line per Diem.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Lieutenant-colonel	-	-	-	-	17	-
Major	-	19	3	-	16	-
Captain	-	14	7	-	11	7
Ditto, having higher rank by brevet	-	-	-	-	13	7
Lieutenant	-	9	-	-	6	6
Ditto after seven years' service as a Lieutenant	-	-	-	-	7	6
Cornet	-	8	-	-	-	-
Ensign	-	-	-	-	5	3
Paymaster	-	12	6	-	12	6
Ditto, after five years' service on full-pay	-	15	-	-	15	-
Ditto, after 15 years	-	17	6	-	17	6
Ditto, after 20 years, or after 25 years' service on full-pay as a commissioned officer, including not less than 15 years as a Paymaster	1	-	-	1	-	-
Ditto, after 25 years, &c. &c.	1	2	6	1	2	6
Adjutant, in addition to the pay of subaltern	-	2	6	-	3	6

	Cavalry of the Line per Diem.	Infantry of the Line per Diem.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Surgeon - - - - -	- 13 -	- 13 -
Ditto, after 10 years' service on full-pay in the army, in any capacity as a medical officer - - - -	- 15 -	- 15 -
Ditto, after 20 years - - - - -	- 19 -	- 19 -
Ditto, after 25 years - - - - -	1 2 -	1 2 -
Assistant Surgeon - - - - -	- 8 6	- 7 6
Ditto, after 10 years' service on full-pay in any capacity as a medical officer - - - - -	- 11 -	- 10 -
Veterinary Surgeon - - - - -	- 8 -	- - -
Ditto, after three years' service in any capacity as a medical officer on full-pay - - - - -	- 10 -	- - -
Ditto, after 10 ditto ditto - - - - -	- 12 -	- - -
Ditto, after 20 ditto ditto - - - - -	- 15 -	- - -
Quartermaster - - - - -	- 8 6	- 6 6
Ditto, after 10 years' service on full-pay - - -	- 10 6	- 8 6
Ditto, after 15 ditto ditto - - - - -	- 12 -	- 10 -

WHETHER any, and, if any, what Portion of the MONEY paid by an Officer on the Purchase of his COMMISSION and subsequent Steps is returned to his Representatives in the event of his Death, either in Action or under other Circumstances.

ON the decease of an officer, whether in the field or under any other circumstances, his commission lapses, and cannot be sold for the benefit of his representatives.

If the officer dies on full-pay, the promotion in succession is ordinarily given in the regiment to the seniors of each rank, without purchase.

This is the invariable rule, and has never been departed from.

WHETHER the whole of the MONEY paid by an Officer for his COMMISSION and subsequent Steps is sacrificed by him when he attains the Rank of Major-General.

OFFICERS of either, of the rank of General, have been allowed to sell an unattached Lieutenant-Colonelcy on their expressing their wish to do so, provided they were under 65 years of age, and in receipt of unattached pay as general officers.*

Those upon half-pay as regimental officers, although having the brevet of general officers, are subject to the same rules and regulations as other regimental officers.

THE

* The applications in these cases are decided by the General Commanding-in-Chief, in concurrence with the Secretary-at-War.

THE ANNUAL PAY of a MAJOR-GENERAL and of other Officers of higher Grade.

IF promoted to be Major-General from the Cavalry, 1*l.* 3*s.* per diem (419*l.* 15*s.*), until elected into the prescribed list of 100 receiving 1*l.* 5*s.* per diem (456*l.* 5*s.*)

IF from the Infantry of the Line, 400 *l.* per annum until placed upon the 1*l.* 5*s.* list.

IF from the Guards, according to the rank promoted from :

From Lieutenant-Colonel	-	-	-	-	-	£. 600 per annum.
„ Major	-	-	-	-	-	550 „
„ Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel	-	-	-	-	-	400 „

The pay of a general officer does not increase as he obtains promotion, beyond what is above stated, until he obtains the colonelcy of a regiment, when his emoluments become as follows :

IF appointed previous to 1 June 1854 :

Receives as pay	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 500
In lieu of off-reckonings	-	-	-	-	-	-	600
							£. 1,100

IF appointed since 1 June 1854 :

Pay	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 500
In lieu of off-reckonings	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
							£. 1,000

C. Yorke.

A R M Y.

RETURN of the REGULATION PRICE for the PURCHASE of a COMMISSION in the LINE and in a CAVALRY REGIMENT, and of each subsequent Step in the SERVICE; and of the ANNUAL PAY of REGIMENTAL OFFICERS of all Grades; &c.

(Mr. Headlam.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 March 1855.

116.

Under 1 oz.

CHELSEA ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 12 June 1855;—for,

A "RETURN of the Number of Rooms in the ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM at *Chelsea*; stating how they are now occupied; distinguishing the Dormitories from the Halls of Study and Dining Rooms; and the Names, Professions, and Occupations of all Persons occupying any Rooms in the Establishment."

NUMBER of ROOMS in each Portion of the Building.												Dining Halls.	School Rooms.	Reading Rooms.	Dormitories.	Baths.	Cleaning Rooms.	Refractory.	Workshops.	Kitchens.	Store Rooms.	Sitting Rooms.	Bed Rooms.	Hospital Wards.	Offices, Board Room.	Laundries.
North Wing of Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	1	-	-	-	3	-	9	17	-	-	-
Buildings in North Play Ground	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	1	3	6	-	-	-
Centre of Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	1	2	-	1	-	-	2	1	3	7	-	3	-
South Wing of Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	2	1	-	-	4	-	14	18	-	-	-
Hospital Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	8	-	-
Laundry Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
TOTAL Number of Rooms in Buildings												4	7	2	28	3	4	1	2	12	2	29	53	8	3	2
NAME, &c. of PERSONS occupying Rooms.		OCCUPATION of PERSONS occupying Rooms.																								
Colonel John Clark	-	Commandant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4	-	-	-
Major E. Adams	-	Adjutant and Secretary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	-
William Cousins	-	Quarter Master	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-
T. G. Balfour, M.D.	-	Surgeon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4	-	-	-
James Magee	-	Quarter Master Serjeant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
John Leatherby	-	Serjeant Major of Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
John Crilman	-	Serjeant Major N. School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Serjeant James Milligan	-	Master Tailor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Serjeant George Marlow	-	Master Shoemaker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
J. Pescott	-	Company Serjeants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
J. Farquhar	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Cornelius Harrington	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
J. Brock	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
John Collins	-	Drum Major	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cath. Harding	-	Housemaid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eleanor Moore	-	Laundress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eliza Perry	-	Assistant ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ellen M. Carthy	-	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elizabeth Munro	-	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theresa Price	-	Hospital Nurse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisa M'Lear	-	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Margaret Lowman	-	Cook	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J. M'Kenna	-	Assistant ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	-	-	-	-
Mary Griffiths	-	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Martha Healy	-	Company Nurse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sarah Greaves	-	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ann Hall	-	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mary Gibbs	-	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J. Blackburn	-	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Esther Young	-	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elenor Godfrey	-	Assistant ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	22	3	2	1	2	3	2	-	-	4	3	2
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	22	3	2	1	2	7	2	15	48	4	3	2
Rev. W. S. O. Du Sautoy	-	Chaplain and Head Master	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	3	-	-	-
Mr. W. J. Reynolds	-	Assistant Master, N. School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-
G. R. Renwick	-	Second Master, ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
W. M'Leod	-	Upper Master, M. School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4	-	-	-
Thos. Baker	-	First Master, ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
J. Diggins	-	Second Master, ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Thos. E. Dexter	-	Infant Schoolmaster	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-
John Buttery	-	Pioneer Corporal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
		Students and Monitors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	6	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	2	28	3	4	1	2	12	2	29	53	8	3	2

Examined,
W. Cousins,
Quarter Master.

J. Clark, Col.
Commandant.

War Department,
3 July 1855.

FREDERICK PEEL.

CHELSEA ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM.

RETURN of the Number of Rooms in the ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM at *Chelsea*; stating how they are now occupied; distinguishing the Dormitories from the Halls of Study and Dining Rooms; and the Names, Professions, and Occupations of all Persons occupying any Rooms in the Establishment.

(*Mr. Oliveira.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
9 July 1855.

COMMISSARIAT.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 23 February 1855;—for,

COPY “ of TREASURY MINUTE, dated the 22d day of December 1854,
directing the Arrangements for the TRANSFER of the COMMISSARIAT to the
WAR DEPARTMENT.”

TREASURY MINUTE, dated 22 December 1854.

MY LORDS having fully considered the important subject of the intended transfer of the Commissariat business to the War Department, proceed to describe the arrangements required to give effect to that decision.

The Commissariat had its origin in the commissaries who were appointed from time to time to conduct, on behalf of the Treasury, the extraordinary expenditure caused by the army taking the field. In 1809, the department was placed under a Commissary-in-chief acting under the directions of the Treasury, and received the organization which it still retains. In 1816, the immediate superintendence was resumed by the Treasury under the existing arrangement, in order to combine the advantages resulting from a distinct and separate establishment with those of greater facility of despatch in the execution of the business. Since that time the Commissariat regulations have been twice revised; the Commissariat accounts have been simplified; regulations have been introduced to bring under control the extraordinary expenditure arising out of a state of war or insurrection; and other improvements have been made, on the principle of so arranging the system that a transition from a state of peace to a state of war should be attended with the smallest practicable amount of disturbance.

In making the transfer to the War Department, the first matter to be attended to is, the annual grant of Parliament to defray the expense of the Commissariat Department.

The pay of the establishment, and the ordinary expense of the supplies furnished to the army by the Commissariat, are provided for by this grant; and the Minister for War, by whom, or on whose behalf, the estimate will hereafter be laid before Parliament, will stand in this respect in the same relation to the Treasury, or Financial Department, as the other departments by the agency of which the public expenditure is conducted; that is to say, the annual estimate will receive the sanction of the Treasury previously to its being laid before Parliament; and if it be desired to alter the proportions assigned to any of the separate services comprised in the grant, or to make any change in the established pay and allowances, or in any of the general rules under which the expenditure is conducted, the concurrence of the Financial Department must first be obtained.

My Lords will submit to Her Majesty a warrant directing the Paymaster-General to issue the amount of the grant for Commissariat services at such

See proceedings of the Treasury with respect to offices which were referred to the consideration of Mr. Ryder, Lord Binning, and Mr. Sturges Bourne, by Minute of April 15, 1816, Parliamentary Paper, No. 28, Sess. 1817.

Annual grant of Parliament for Commissariat services.

periods and in such proportions as may from time to time be directed by the Secretary of State for War, or by one of the Under-Secretaries acting on his behalf, subject to the usual condition that no greater sum be issued on account of the said services than is authorised by Parliament in each particular case, without being first sanctioned by the Treasury.

The annual account of the receipt and expenditure for Commissariat services will henceforward be prepared under the directions of the Minister for War, and will be transmitted to the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, to be examined and certified by them in accordance with the provisions of the Act 9 & 10 Vict., c. 92.

The officers of the Commissariat attached to each station throughout the world render direct to the Audit Office, at the close of each month, accounts of the whole of their cash and store transactions; which are examined in detail by the Commissioners of Audit, and are finally passed by declaration before this Board. It is not intended to make any substantial alteration in this course of proceeding; but as the Commissariat grant will for the future be disbursed under the directions of the Minister for War, his authority must be received for the details of the expenditure, instead of that of this Board, as heretofore, and the statement of the accounts for the warrant of this Board previously to their final declaration before the Chancellor of the Exchequer, should be transmitted through him. My Lords will hereafter make, in communication with the Commissioners of Audit and the Minister for War, the subsidiary arrangements required to give effect to this decision.

Financial duties.

My Lords now proceed to the financial duties performed by the officers of the Commissariat.

Formerly the sub-accountants of the different departments abroad raised the funds which they required by drawing separately on the principal officers of each department at home; but this duty has now been concentrated, by regulations which have been framed step by step, as experience dictated, in the Commissariat, which draws only upon the Treasury, and acts as banker to all the other departments. The foundation of this system is a fund called the Commissariat Chest Fund, which is constantly circulating between the Paymaster-general's account at the Bank of England, and the Commissariat chests abroad. It is chiefly composed of the savings of former grants of Parliament, and of the premium upon Treasury bills, and its amount has of late years been ascertained to be upwards of 1,300,000*l.* It has also been brought under better defined regulations, by making it the subject of a Royal Warrant, dated 16th June 1849, prescribing that the fund should be used only for banking purposes, that no final payment should be made out of it, and that an annual account of the purposes on account of which the moneys had been advanced, and of its outstanding assets and liabilities, should be rendered to Parliament by the Commissioners of Audit. The advances made to the different public departments abroad by the Commissariat are recovered in this country from the respective grants of Parliament, through the agency of the Commissioners of Audit; and a great variety of other transactions between this country and its foreign dependencies, including Ceylon and India, are settled by a transfer in account, without any remittance. Numerous payments into the Commissariat chests abroad, to be repaid in this country, or deposits made with the Paymaster-general for repayment out of the Commissariat chests abroad, are settled by orders given by the Treasury, which are put up as vouchers to the accounts rendered to the Commissioners of Audit. The sum accounted for under the directions of the Commissariat department of the Treasury in the year 1852-53 (the last year for which the Commissariat Chest Account has been made up), was 9,840,246*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, of which upwards of 6,000,000*l.* was accounted for by the officers of the Commissariat, and the remainder by the Paymaster-general and by the Deputy Paymaster-general at Ceylon; and this will probably be swelled by the war in Turkey by several millions.

The functions which the Commissariat officers have to perform in reference to this system are very important.

In order to keep the balances of public money as low as possible, they have to determine, on a general view of the probable requirements of the whole public service

service at their respective stations, and of the actual and probable state of the local money market, what is the smallest sum which it would be safe to retain in the chest. They have to raise, in the manner most advantageous to the public interest, the funds required to maintain the balance at that amount. At one time it may be advisable to draw bills on the Treasury; at another, it may be expedient to send out specie from England; sometimes remittances are procured from other stations; and in other cases the object is attained by advances from the East India Company, which are repaid in this country, or by loans from the colonial governments, which are repaid on the spot, as soon as the exchange becomes favourable, or a remittance is received. These arrangements obviously call for much discretion on the part of the Commissariat officers, and for a vigilant and intelligent supervision on that of the superintending authority; and, in order to preserve the regularity and integrity of the different transactions (for instance, to secure the fullest competition in furnishing money, and the acceptance of the most favourable offer that can be obtained thereby, and to prevent any tampering with the bills drawn on the Treasury), they are recorded in a prescribed form in minute detail, any deviation from which leads to an immediate demand for explanation.

The custody of large sums of public money has always been found to be full of temptation, and in this case the danger is enhanced by the remoteness of the scene and the emergent circumstances under which the service often has to be conducted. No money security is taken from Commissariat officers, because it has been considered that no amount that could be required would cover their pecuniary responsibility. Nevertheless, many years have elapsed since a trained officer of the department has been guilty of malversation, and the whole body of officers is animated by a spirit of fidelity and economy, which is of the greatest public value. This result has been attained by a well-arranged system of checks, which has been gradually adapted to all the contingencies of the case; by a careful selection of tried men for the more responsible situations; and by making every Commissariat officer feel that his prospects in reference to the annual promotion, and to his appointment to the charge of the department at the different stations, depend entirely on his vigilance and activity in the discharge of his trust.

Lastly, the Commissariat officers have to dole out at short intervals, under fixed regulations, to Regimental Paymasters, Ordnance Storekeepers, Agents for Victualling, Paymasters of Her Majesty's ships, and other accountants, the sums required for carrying on the detailed payments with which they are respectively charged.

As the Commissariat Chests will be under the charge of officers appointed by and acting under the directions of the Minister for War, the arrangements for providing, holding, and disbursing the funds required for all branches of the public service abroad, and the various remittances and transfers connected therewith, will hereafter be conducted on the responsibility of the War Department. My Lords do not doubt that this duty will receive the attention which its great importance demands. The existing regulations have been proved by experience to be sufficient to secure correctness in all the transactions connected with the Commissariat Chests, provided they are strictly enforced; and a careful observation of the conduct of the clerks and junior officers, and a system of promotion based upon merit, have formed a body of officers of approved integrity, from whom fit persons may be selected for every situation of trust.

The transactions connected with the Commissariat Chest Fund in this country will continue to be conducted by the Paymaster-general, under the immediate directions of this Board, and the annual account of the fund will be prepared, as heretofore, by the Commissioners of Audit, for presentation to Parliament.

The Commissariat Chests are provided with funds for carrying on the public service abroad, chiefly by bills drawn upon the Treasury by the Commissariat officers, and by remittances of specie made by the Treasury to those officers. The Treasury bills have amounted on the average of the last 10 years to 2,200,000 *l.* a year. The remittances of specie vary in amount according to the state of the exchange and the exigencies of the service, and in time of war they bear a larger proportion than usual to the sums raised abroad by bills. The

sums required for the supply of the army in the East, and its two principal depôts at Constantinople and Malta, since the beginning of this year, have been provided as follows :

Remittances in specie	-	-	-	-	£. 1,000,383
Raised on the spot by bills	-	-	-	-	451,547

It has on former occasions been proposed that the examination and acceptance of Treasury bills should be transferred from the Treasury to the Paymaster-general's Office, which may be considered to be an executive branch of the Treasury, but the constant reference which has to be made in the performance of this delicate and responsible duty to the reports and correspondence of the officers who draw the bills, suggested the expediency of maintaining a close proximity with the branch of the Treasury which was charged with the superintendence of the Commissariat. As the Commissariat is now to be removed to the War Department, this reason for retaining the examination and acceptance of the bills at the Treasury no longer exists; and my Lords are pleased to determine that these duties shall in future be performed under the directions of the Paymaster-general, in communication both with this department and with that of the Minister for War; the bills continuing, however, to be drawn as heretofore upon the Treasury. It will be the duty of the officers of the Paymaster-general to ascertain the authenticity and correctness of the Treasury bills, but the amount drawn for, and the regularity of the transactions connected with the drawing, will form part of the responsibility of the War Department.

In like manner, my Lords will give directions to the Master of the Mint to deliver to an officer of the War Department, for shipment, such sums in specie as the Minister for War may certify to them from time to time to be required for the public service abroad; and will instruct the Paymaster-general to repay the amount to the Master of the Mint.

Miscellaneous
duties.

My Lords now proceed to the miscellaneous duties which are performed by officers of the Commissariat for various departments of the public service abroad.

Acting on behalf of the Secretary-at-War and the Paymaster-General, they pay the Chelsea and Greenwich pensions and other non-effective allowances in the colonies which are included in the Army, Navy, Ordnance, Commissariat, and Miscellaneous Estimates, and they perform the same service for the pensioners of the East India Company who are settled at the Cape of Good Hope and in the Australian and other colonies.

They make, under the same rules as are applicable to the Commissariat supplies, all the contracts for Ordnance works and stores abroad, and at some of the smaller stations they also act as Ordnance storekeepers and barrack-masters.

They act as storekeepers and agent victuallers for the navy at the stations at which there is not a naval agent.

They conduct, on behalf of the Treasury, the large expenditure for convict services at Gibraltar, Bermuda, Western Australia, and Van Diemen's Land.

And they act in a similar capacity for the liberated African, North American Indian, lighthouse, and other minor services provided for in the Miscellaneous Estimates.

This principle of consolidation is productive of much public advantage, in the saving, as well as in the increased efficiency of establishments, and in the substitution of one large contract, applicable to every branch of the service, for several smaller contracts, in the formation of which the different public departments would enter the market as competitors against each other; and in order that it might be carried to the utmost practicable extent consistent with efficiency, a Committee was appointed in February 1850, composed of experienced officers of the Army, Navy, Ordnance, and Commissariat, for the purpose of inquiring into the naval and military establishments and expenditure in the colonies. The sittings of this Committee, of which Commissary-general Filder was chairman, and the late Major-general Sir George Cathcart, Colonel Mundy, and Sir Charles

Charles Hotham were members, were prolonged to April 1852, and their reports, with the Treasury minutes and correspondence relating to them, were subsequently laid before Parliament by command of Her Majesty.

No. [1,515] of
Session 1852.

This part of the Commissariat system will be conducted as heretofore, with this difference, that the officers will act under the superintendence of the Minister for War instead of that of the Treasury, and the Minister for War will communicate with the Treasury and the other departments concerned on every necessary point. The Commissariat officers will also continue to render separate accounts of these services to the Commissioners of Audit, the Admiralty, and the Ordnance, as the case may be.

The last point to which it is necessary to call attention relates to the duties performed by the Commissariat under the directions of the Treasury in reference to the control of extraordinary expenditure.

Control of
extraordinary
expenditure.

This is one of the most essential of the functions of the Financial Department. At home it is discharged in direct communication with the heads of the respective Executive Departments. Abroad the Commissariat officers act as the agents of the Treasury in the following manner :

The Commissariat Chest is under the guardianship of the officer commanding ; and except for Commissariat services, or services in respect to which special instructions have been given by the Treasury, no issue can be made from the Chest which is not directed by a warrant under his hand. If, however, the officer commanding should direct any payment to be made which is not authorised by any established regulation, it is the duty of the Commissariat officer to make a representation on the subject to him ; and if, notwithstanding this, the officer commanding maintains his decision, the Commissariat officer obeys the order, and reports all the circumstances for the information of the Treasury. This is not a complete check, but it is the best of which the nature of the case admits, and it has sufficed to put a stop to practices which formerly prevailed, whereby the funds of the Commissariat Chests were made available to a great extent for various colonial purposes, and for carrying on unauthorised Ordnance works.

In time of war this subject immediately assumes greatly increased public importance. Parliament places at the disposal of the Treasury a grant of the nature of a vote of credit for defraying the extraordinary expenses of the war. All the expenditure connected with every department of an army in the field, except that which is provided for in the ordinary Estimates, comes under this head, and the whole of that portion of it which has to be carried on abroad is at present conducted by the officers of the Commissariat on behalf of the Treasury. The stern exigencies of war do not allow of much discretion as to the objects of this expenditure ; but there is greater freedom of action as to the mode in which it is carried on. The public have every practicable guarantee in the fact, that the agency employed is that of trained officers acting under a Commissary-general, who is responsible to the authorities at home for the regularity and economy, as he is to the military officer commanding for the efficiency, of his arrangements. It is the duty of the Government to see that the Commissary-general has all the assistance which he requires for this double object. The accounts of the extraordinary expenditure connected with the last Kaffir war were sent home at the end of every month, and were examined and passed at the Audit Office with the same regularity as in a time of peace. At the commencement of the present war arrangements were made to obtain the same results in reference to the extraordinary expenditure in Turkey, and to avoid the accumulated and confused state of the accounts which characterised the end of the last great European war. An establishment has been formed at Constantinople for the purpose of collecting and revising the accounts previously to their being forwarded to the Commissioners of Audit ; a statement of the past, and an estimate of the future expenditure is furnished every month by the officer at the head of that establishment, for the information of the Chancellor of the Exchequer ; and the Audit Office has been strengthened so as to allow of the appropriation of a sufficient number of experienced officers to the prompt examination of the War accounts.

After the transfer of the Commissariat to the War Department, the reports made by Commissariat officers of extraordinary disbursements ordered by the

officers commanding in the colonies will be forwarded to the Treasury, with the observations of the Minister for War upon them, for the information and sanction of my Lords; but the entire responsibility of superintending war expenditure, and of seeing that it is properly accounted for, will hereafter rest with the Minister for War; and my Lords do not doubt that the subject will receive from him the careful attention which its great importance demands. The monthly statement and estimate of the progress of the expenditure at the seat of war already adverted to, should, however, be transmitted to the Treasury from the War Department, as it is required by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for general financial purposes, and was never intended to be used for purposes connected with the control of the expenditure, or the regulation of the accounts.

Transmit a copy of this Minute for the information of—

The Secretary of State for the Home Department ;
 The Secretary of State for the Foreign Department ;
 The Secretary of State for the Colonial Department ;
 The Secretary at War ;
 The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty ;
 The Board of Ordnance ;
 The Paymaster-General ;
 The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland ;
 The East India Company ;
 The Commissioners of Customs ;
 The Commissioners of Inland Revenue ;
 The Postmaster-General ;
 The Master of the Mint ; and
 The Comptroller of the Stationery Office.

Also, transmit a copy to each of the Commissariat Officers in charge of the department abroad, and state that it has been determined by Her Majesty's Government that the direction of the Commissariat shall be transferred to the Secretary of State for War, and their correspondence will therefore in future be addressed to the Under-Secretary of State for that Department, and they will receive their instructions from the Secretary of State through the Under-Secretary acting in this behalf.

Also observe, that my Lords consider it due to the officers of the Commissariat to express their approbation of the manner in which its duties have been conducted; and their Lordships feel assured, that in the discharge of those duties in future, the officers of the department will maintain that high character for fidelity and strict regard for the interests of the public which they have earned for themselves while serving under the Treasury.

Transmit a copy of this Minute to the Commissioners of Audit, and request that they will assist their Lordships with their advice as to the arrangements required to give effect to the course of proceeding proposed to be adopted in reference to the examination of the Commissariat accounts.

Transmit a copy of this Minute to Mr. Roberts, for the information of the Duke of Newcastle.

COMMISSARIAT.

COPY of TREASURY MINUTE, dated the 22d day of December 1854, directing the Arrangements for the TRANSFER of the COMMISSARIAT to the WAR DEPARTMENT.

(*Mr. Wilson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
23 February 1855.

Under 2 oz.

ARMY CLOTHING (CRIMEA).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 23 February 1855;—for,

A "RETURN showing the Number and Description of Articles of CLOTHING supplied from this Country by the Government since the 1st day of October 1854, for the TROOPS serving in the *Crimea*; by what Department Contracted for; the Price of each Article; how supplied, by Public Tender, or otherwise; the Names of the Parties Supplying the same; whether Completed within the given Time or not; if not, whether the usual Fine for Non-performance or Delay has been levied or not."

War Department, }
10 July 1855. }

FREDERICK PEEL.

2D AND 4TH DRAGOONS, AND 93D HIGHLANDERS.

STATEMENT of the Number and Description of Articles of CLOTHING supplied since 1 October 1854.

		Price of each Article.	How Supplied.	By whom.	Remarks.
2d DRAGOONS:					
300	Pairs of blue overalls - - - - -	23/6	-- By tradesmen appointed by Col ^l .	Dolan & Co. -	No time named, and no fine le- vied.
195	Pea jackets - - - - -	34/	- - ditto - -	- ditto -	- ditto.
4th LIGHT DRAGOONS:					
300	Pairs of blue overalls - - - - -	23/6	- - ditto -	Pearse & Co. -	- ditto.
482	Pea jackets - - - - -	25/3	- - ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto.
93d HIGHLANDERS:					
200	Woollen jerseys - - - - -	4/6	- - ditto -	Gilpin & Co. -	- ditto.
200	Pairs ditto drawers - - - - -	4/9	- - ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto.
200	Pairs ditto gloves - - - - -	10	- - ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto.
200	Pairs ditto socks - - - - -	1/2	- - ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto.
100	Fur caps - - - - -	7/3	- - ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto.
100	Great coat linings - - - - -	3/10	- - ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto.
478	Pairs of tartan trousers - - - - -	7/9	- - ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto.
3	Staff-serjeants' coats, in materials - - -	90/	- - ditto -	- ditto -	Supplied before the 1st April.
3	Ditto - - vests, - ditto - - -	21/	- - ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto.
4	Serjeants' coats - - ditto - - -	39/6	- - ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto.
42	Ditto of flank companies ditto, made up complete.	33/9	- - ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto.
8	Colour serjeants' - ditto - ditto - -	43/5	- - ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto.
4	Serjeants' vests, in materials - - -	13/6	- - ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto.
50	Ditto, cloth vests - - - - -	14/10	- - ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto.
20	Drummers' or buglers' coats, complete	39/	- - ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto.
30	Rank and file coats, in materials - -	17/9	- - ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto.
950	Ditto - - ditto, made up complete	21/9	- - ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto.
108	Corporals' chevrons - - - - -	6	- - ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto.
30	Rank and file vests, in materials - -	6/2	- - ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto.
970	Ditto - - ditto - - - - -	6/11	- - ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto.
1	Bandmaster's coat, in materials - - -	58/	- - ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto.
1	Ditto - - vest - ditto - - -	21/	- - ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto.
1	Sealed pattern band coat - - - - -	33/6	- - ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto.
19	Musicians' coats, in materials - - -	29/	- - ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto.
20	Ditto - vests - - - - -	13/6	- - ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto.
1,058	Pairs of shoes - - - - -	7/9	- - ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto.

London, 24 April 1855.

Charles Hopkinson.

GRENADIER GUARDS, AND RIFLE BRIGADE.

RETURN of Clothing supplied since 1 October 1854, for Regiments serving in the *Crimea*, in the Agency of Sir *John Kirkland*.

REGIMENT.	By whose Orders supplied.	ARTICLES FURNISHED.	Price of each Article.	Names of Parties who furnished Supplies.
			£. s. d.	
Grenadier Guards	Officer commanding.	907 woollen jerseys - - -	- 6 6	Messrs. Charles Prater & Co., Charing Cross.
		907 woollen drawers - - -	- 5 6	
		907 pairs woollen stockings - -	- 2 6	
		907 woollen comforters - - -	- 2 -	
		907 woollen caps - - -	- 1 -	
		408 yards of lining for great coats, at per yard -	- 5 6	
Rifle Brigade, 1st battalion.	The Regimental Agent.	306 woollen jerseys - - -	- 4 6	Messrs. Isaac Campbell & Co., St. James's-street.
		306 pairs woollen drawers - -	- 4 9	
		306 pairs woollen socks - - -	- 1 2	
		306 pairs woollen mitts - - -	- 1 2	
		205 fur caps - - -	- 7 6	
		156 yards of lining for great coats, at per yard -	- 1 4½	
Rifle Brigade, 1st battalion.	The Regimental Agent.	204 woollen jerseys - - -	- 4 3	Messrs J. & B. Pearse & Co., Craig's-court.
		204 pairs woollen drawers - -	- 4 6	
		204 pairs woollen socks - - -	- 1 1	
		204 pairs woollen mitts - - -	- - 10½	
		166 yards of lining for great coats, at per yard -	- 1 4	
Rifle Brigade, 1st battalion.	The Regimental Agent.	4 staff serjeants' coats - -	4 11 -	Messrs. J. & B. Pearse & Co., Craig's-court.
		4 staff serjeants' trousers - -	1 4 -	
		6 serjeants' coats - - -	1 1 6	
		40 serjeants' coats - - -	1 5 -	
		8 colour serjeants' coats - -	2 4 -	
		54 serjeants' cloth trousers - -	- 14 9	
		20 buglers' cloth trousers - -	- 13 11	
		20 buglers' coats : 1 complete - - -	1 6 2	
		19 in materials - - -	1 4 -	
		50 rank and file coats - - -	- 12 5	
		700 rank and file coats - - -	- 14 9	
		100 corporals' chevrons - - -	- - 5	
		100 lance corporals' chevrons - -	- - 3	
		769 rank and file cloth trousers -	- 8 9	
		1 sealed pattern band coat -	1 12 -	
		19 musicians' coats - - -	1 10 6	
		20 musicians' trousers - - -	- 13 11	
Rifle Brigade, 1st battalion.	The Regimental Agent.	901 pairs of boots - - -	- 8 3	Messrs. Moore & Co., St. James's-street.
		1 bandmaster's cap - - -	1 14 -	
		20 band caps - - -	- 10 9	
		3 staff caps - - -	1 14 -	
		52 serjeants' caps - - -	- 10 9	
		19 buglers' caps - - -	- 7 11	
		750 rank and file caps - - -	- 7 11	

GRENADIER GUARDS, AND RIFLE BRIGADE—*continued.*

REGIMENT.	By whose Orders supplied.	ARTICLES FURNISHED.	Price of each Article.	Names of Parties who furnished Supplies.
Rifle Brigade, 2d battalion.	The Regimental Agent.	206 fur caps - - - -	£. s. d. - 7 6	Messrs. Isaac Campbell & Co., St. James's-street.
Rifle Brigade, 2d battalion.	The Regimental Agent.	514 woollen jerseys - - -	- 4 3	Messrs. J. & B. Pearse & Co., Craig's-court.
		514 pairs woollen drawers - -	- 4 6	
		514 pairs woollen socks - -	- 1 1	
		514 pairs woollen mitts - -	- 10 ½	
		273 yards of lining for great coats, at per yard - - -	- 1 4	
Rifle Brigade, 2d battalion.	The Regimental Agent.	4 staff serjeants' coats - -	4 11 -	Messrs. J. & B. Pearse & Co., Craig's-court.
		4 staff serjeants' trousers - -	1 4 -	
		6 serjeants' coats - - -	1 1 6	
		34 serjeants' coats - - -	1 5 -	
		10 colour serjeants' coats - -	2 4 -	
		50 serjeants' cloth trousers - -	- 14 9	
		16 buglers' trousers - - -	- 14 9	
		16 buglers' coats :		
		1 complete - - -	1 4 -	
		15 in materials - - -	1 6 2	
		50 rank and file coats - - -	- 12 5	
		894 rank and file coats - - -	- 14 9	
		100 corporals' chevrons - - -	- - 5	
		100 lance corporals' chevrons - -	- - 3	
		944 rank and file cloth trousers - -	- 8 9	
		1 bandmaster's coat - - -	2 6 -	
		1 bandmaster's trousers - - -	1 4 -	
		1 sealed pattern band coat - -	1 12 -	
		19 musicians' coats - - -	1 7 6	
		20 musicians' trousers - - -	- 14 9	
		1096 pairs of boots - - -	- 8 3	
Rifle Brigade, 2d battalion.	The Regimental Agent.	1 bandmaster's cap - - -	1 14 -	Messrs. Moore & Co., St. James's street.
		20 band caps - - -	- 10 9	
		3 staff caps - - -	1 14 -	
		54 serjeants' caps - - -	- 10 9	
		16 buglers' caps - - -	- 7 11	
		944 rank and file caps - - -	- 7 11	

The foregoing articles were not supplied by public tender nor by special contract, but in accordance with the accustomed directions from Colonels of Regiments to their respective clothiers; and, except the warm clothing which accompanied the troops and about 40 suits of clothing for rank and file, and a portion of the caps for the 2d battalion Rifle Brigade (which latter were delayed by authority), still at the warehouses of the public packers, were shipped at intervals, and are believed to have arrived in time for completely equipping the effective, the clothing having been supplied for the service of the year commencing 1st April 1855.

John Kirkland.

ABSTRACT of CLOTHING supplied by *J. & B. Pearse & Co.* to the 1st Battalion 1st Regiment of Foot, for 1855.

J. & B. Pearse & Co.'s Bill for Clothing supplied to the 1st Battalion 1st Regiment of Foot, for the Year 1855, as per annexed Abstract, under the Directions of the late General Sir James Kempt.

We certify that the articles charged in the above bill have been packed and forwarded by us to the 1st battalion
1st Regiment.

Hayter & Howell, Packers.

4TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

ABSTRACT of CLOTHING supplied by Messrs. *Gilpin & Co.* to the 4th Regiment of Foot, for 1855.

Table with columns: DATE, WHERE SENT, All Ranks, BAND (Musicians, Master), RANK AND FILE (Trousers, Coats), SERJEANTS (Trousers, Coats), and Staff Serjeants. Includes a summary row for Dec. 1854 and a TOTAL row.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Bell, K.C.B., to Messrs. Gilpin & Co., for Clothing supplied to the 4th Regiment, for 1855, as per annexed Abstract.

Table with 3 columns: Item description, Quantity, and Price (£ s. d.). Lists various clothing items like coats, trousers, boots, and socks with their respective quantities and prices.

We certify that the articles charged in the above bill have been packed and forwarded by us to the 4th Regiment.

London, 9 April 1855. Hayter & Howell, Packers.

ABSTRACT of CLOTHING supplied by *J. & B. Pearse & Co.* to the 7th Regiment of Foot, for 1855.

J. & B. Pearse & Co.'s Bill for Clothing supplied to the 7th Regiment of Foot for the Year 1855, as per annexed Abstract, under the directions of General Sir E. Blakeney.

We certify that the Articles charged in the above bill have been packed and forwarded by us to the 7th Regiment.

Hayter & Howell, Packers.

14th REGIMENT OF FOOT.

3, Streatham-street, Bloomsbury, London, 11 April 1855.

General Sir *James Watson*, K. C. B., &c. &c. &c., to *William Shaw*, for the following CLOTHING supplied for the 14th Regiment of Foot, for the Year commencing 1st April 1855; and sent to the Crimea.

			£.	s.
3	Staff serjeants' coats, in materials, with silver epaulettes	- - - - -	129/	19 7
3	Pairs ditto trousers, in materials	- - - - -	23/6	3 10
10	Flank serjeants' coats, complete	- - - - -	28/	14 -
40	Battalion - ditto - ditto	- - - - -	28/	56 -
8	Colour badges	- - - - -	9/6	3 16
16	Drummers' coats	- - - - -	39/	31 4
100	Grenadier privates' coats	- - - - -	16/9	83 15
100	Light infantry, ditto	- - - - -	16/9	83 15
627	Battalion - ditto	- - - - -	15/6	485 18
50	Corporals' badges	- - - - -	/6	1 5
50	Lance - ditto	- - - - -	/3	- 12
50	Pairs serjeants' trousers	- - - - -	13/8	34 3
846	„ privates' - ditto	- - - - -	9/	380 14
1	Bandmaster's coat, in materials	- - - - -	103/	5 3
1	Pair bandmaster's trousers, in materials	- - - - -	23/6	1 3
1	Sealed pattern band coat	- - - - -	32/	1 12
19	Band coats, in materials	- - - - -	26/	24 14
20	Pairs band trousers, made up	- - - - -	13/8	13 13
974	„ boots	- - - - -	8/5	409 17 10
			£.	1,654 4 0

We hereby certify that the whole of the articles charged in this bill have been received and forwarded by us.

London, 14 April 1855.

Hayter & Howell, Packers

17th REGIMENT OF FOOT.

3, Streatham-street, Bloomsbury, London, 5 April 1855.

Representatives of the late General Sir *P. Maitland*, G. C. B., &c. &c. &c., to *W. Shaw*, for CLOTHING supplied for the 17th Regiment of Foot, for the Year commencing 1st April 1855, and sent to the Crimea.

			£.	s.
3	Staff-serjeants' coats, in materials, with silver epaulettes	- - - - -	129/	19 7
3	Pairs ditto trousers, in materials	- - - - -	23/6	3 10
10	Flank serjeants' coats, complete	- - - - -	28/	14 -
40	Battalion - ditto - ditto	- - - - -	28/	56 -
8	Colour badges	- - - - -	9/6	3 16
16	Drummers' coats	- - - - -	39/	31 4
100	Grenadier privates' coats	- - - - -	16/9	83 15
100	Light infantry, ditto	- - - - -	16/9	83 15
630	Battalion - ditto	- - - - -	15/6	488 5
50	Corporals' badges	- - - - -	/6	1 5
50	Lance - ditto	- - - - -	/3	- 12
50	Serjeants' pairs trousers	- - - - -	13/8	34 3
846	Privates' - - ditto	- - - - -	9/	380 14
1	Bandmaster's coat, in materials	- - - - -	103/	5 3
1	Pair bandmaster's trousers, in materials	- - - - -	23/6	1 3
1	Sealed pattern band coat, made up	- - - - -	32/	1 12
19	Band coats, in materials	- - - - -	26/	24 14
20	Pairs band trousers, made up	- - - - -	13/8	13 13
974	„ boots	- - - - -	8/5	409 17 10
			£.	1,656 11 -

We hereby certify that the whole of the articles charged in this bill have been received and forwarded by us.

London, 7 April 1855.

Hayter & Howell, Packers

19TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

ABSTRACT of CLOTHING supplied by Messrs. *Gilpin & Co.* to the 19th Regiment of Foot, for 1855.

DATE.	WHERE SENT.	All Ranks.		BAND.				RANK AND FILE.										SERJEANTS.						Staff Serjeants.		
		Socks.	Boots.	Musicians.		Master.		Trousers.		Corporals' Chevrons.	Coats.				Drummers' Coats.	Trousers.		Coats.				Trousers, in Material.	Coats, in Material.			
				Trousers.	Coats, in Materials.	Sealed Pattern Coat.	Trousers, in Materials.	Coats, in Materials.	Cloth.		—	Battalion.	Light Infantry.	Grenadier.		In Materials.	Cloth.	—	Colour Serjeants of Battalion Companies.	Battalion Companies.	Colour Serjeants of Flank Companies.			Flank Companies.	In Materials.	
October 1854	Turkey	-	-	1,039	20	20	-	1	1	903	-	64	602	119	119	50	14	53	-	6	28		12	6	3	3
TOTAL	- - -	-	-	1,039	20	20	-	1	1	903	-	64	602	119	119	50	14	53	-	6	28	2	12	6	3	3

Lieutenant-General *Turner* to Messrs. *Gilpin & Co.*, for Clothing supplied to the 19th Regiment of Foot, for 1855,
as per annexed Abstract.

[illegible]

We certify that the articles charged in the above bill have been packed and forwarded by us to the 19th Regiment.

London, 9 April 1855.

Hayter & Howell, Packers.

19TH REGIMENT OF FOOT—*continued.*

Representatives of the late General *Turner* bought of *James Oliphant* the undermentioned CAPS for the Service of the Years 1855 and 1856.

Number of Order.	Date of Delivery.	Serjeants.				Drummers.			Rank and File.			Band.		Where sent to.
		Staff.	Grenadiers.	Light Infantry.	Battalion.	Grenadier.	Light Infantry.	Battalion.	Grenadiers.	Light Infantry.	Battalion.	Master.	Musicians.	
3,081	15 Nov. 1854	3	3	3	13	1	1	5	58	47	328	1	20	Turkey.
3,094	15 - -	-	1	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	Ditto.
		3	4	4	21	1	1	5	58	47	338	1	20	-

														£. s. d.
3	Staff serjeants' caps, complete (old regulation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31/6		4 14 6
4	Grenadier ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/3		2 1 -
4	Light infantry ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/3		2 1 -
21	Battalion - ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/3		10 15 3
1	Grenadier drummer's cap, complete	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/3		- 7 3
1	Light infantry ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/3		- 7 3
5	Battalion - ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/3		1 16 3
58	Grenadier privates' caps - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/3		21 - 6
47	Light infantry ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/3		17 - 9
338	Battalion - ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/3		122 10 6
1	Bandmaster's cap - - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 11 6
20	Band caps - - - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11/		11 - -
7	Drum ornaments - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/6		- 3 6
1	Steaming kettle - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 5 -
4	Tin cases for staff caps - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/6		- 10 -
													£.	196 4 3

We hereby certify that the whole of the caps charged in this bill have been received and forwarded by us.

London, 12 April 1855.

Hayter & Howell, Packers.

20TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

ABSTRACT of CLOTHING supplied by *Dolan & Company* to the 20th Regiment of Foot, for 1855.

DATE.	WHERE SENT.	All Ranks.		BAND.				RANK AND FILE.								SERJEANTS.							Staff Serjeants.			
		Pairs Socks.	Pairs Boots.	Musicians.			Master.		Trousers.		Corporals' Chevrons.	Coats.				Drummers' Coats.	Trousers.		Coats.					Trousers, Made.	Coats, Made.	
				Trousers.	Coats, Made.	Sealed Pattern Coat.	Trousers, Made.	Coat, Made.	Cloth.	Serge.		Battalion.	Light Infantry.	Grenadier.	In Materials.		Cloth.	Serge.	Colour Serjeants of Battalion Companies.	Battalion Companies.	Colour Serjeants of Flank Companies.	Flank Companies.	In Materials.			
1854 : 6 and 15 Nov.	Crimea	-	-	1,005	20	19	1	1	1	892	-	53	655	111	112	-	14	43	-	6	27	2	8	-	3	3
TOTAL	- - -	-	-	1,005	20	19	1	1	1	892	-	53	655	111	112	-	14	43	-	6	27	2	8	-	3	3

Lieutenant-General *N. Thorn*, c. b., к. н., to *Dolan & Co.*, for Clothing supplied to the 20th Regiment of Foot, for 1855, as per annexed Abstract.

										£.	s.	d.
3	Staff sergeants' coats, made	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129/	19	7 -
3	Ditto trousers - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25/6	3	16 6
	Sergeants' coats - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—
8	Sergeants of flank companies' coats, made up complete	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28/	11	4 -
2	Colour sergeants of ditto - ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37/8	3	15 4
27	Sergeants of battalion companies' coats ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27/6	37	2 6
6	Colour sergeants of ditto - ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37/2	11	3 -
	Sergeants' serge trousers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—
43	Ditto cloth trousers -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14/	30	2 -
14	Drummers' or buglers' coats, complete	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30/	21	- -
	Rank and file coats, in materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—
112	Ditto grenadier coats, made up, complete	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16/	89	12 -
111	Ditto light infantry coats, ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16/	88	16 -
655	Ditto battalion coats - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15/	491	5 -
53	Corporals' chevrons -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/6	1	6 6
	Rank and file serge trousers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—
892	Ditto cloth trousers -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/	401	8 -
1	Bandmaster's coat, made	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1 6
1	Ditto trousers - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5 6
1	Sealed pattern band coat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12 -
19	Musicians' coats, made	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32/	30	8 -
20	Ditto trousers -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14/	14	- -
1,005	Pairs boots	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8/6	427	2 6
	Pairs socks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—
										£.	1,689	7 4

We certify that the articles charged in the above bill have been packed and forwarded by us to the 20th Regiment.

London, 3 April 1855.

Hayter & Howell, Packers.

Lieutenant-General *Thorn*, bought of *Garden & Son*, Army Accoutrement Makers, Saddlers, &c., 200, Piccadilly, London.

1855:		£.	s.	d.
19 January	1 Light infantry serjeant's cap and tuft, complete	-	-	10 3
	11 battalion serjeants' - - - ditto	-	-	5 12 9
	2 battalion drummers' - - - ditto	-	-	14 6
	2 drum ornaments - - - - -	-	-	7
	17 Grenadier privates' caps and tufts, complete	-	-	6 1 10
	15 Light infantry privates' - - - ditto	-	-	5 8 9
	180 battalion privates' - - - - ditto	-	-	65 5 -
		£.	83	13 8

Delivered to Messrs. Hayter & Howell, per order Messrs. Cox & Co.

We hereby certify that the whole of the articles charged in this bill have been received and forwarded by us.

London, 10 April 1855.

Hayter & Howell, Packers.

21ST REGIMENT OF FOOT.

ABSTRACT of CLOTHING supplied by *J. & B. Pearse & Co.* to the 21st Regiment of Foot, for 1855.

DATE.	WHERE SENT.	All Ranks.		BAND.			RANK AND FILE.								SERJEANTS.						Staff Serjeants.						
		Socks.	Boots.	Musicians.		Master.	Trousers.		Corporals' Chevrons.	Coats.			In Materials.	Drummers' Coats.	Trousers.		Coats.				Trousers, in Materials.	Coats, in Materials.					
				Trousers.	Coats, in Materials.		Sealed Pattern Coat.	Trousers, in Materials.		Coat, in Materials.	Cloth.	Ferge.			Battalion.	Light Infantry.	Grenadier.	Cloth.	Serge.	Colour Serjeants of Battalion Companies.			Battalion Companies.	Colour Serjeants of Flank Companies.	Flank Companies.	In Materials.	
6 Nov. 1854	The Crimea	-	-	-	-	-	-	870	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 " "	- ditto	-	1,002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	30	-	-	-	-	-	8	39	4	-	-	-	-	-
2 Feb. 1855	- ditto	-	-	20	19	1	1	1	-	{ 104 Lance. 104 }	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
30 Dec. 1854	- ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		-	1,002	20	19	1	1	1	870	- { 104 104 }	-	-	822	30	18	52	-	-	-	8	40	4	3	3	-	-	-

J. & B. Pearse & Co.'s Bill for Clothing supplied to the 21st Regiment of Foot, for the Year 1855, as per annexed Abstract, under the Directions of General Sir De Lacy Evans.

			£.	s.	d.
3	Staff serjeants' coats, in materials	- - - - -	140/	21	- -
3	Ditto trousers	- - - ditto - - -	22/	3	6 -
4	Serjeants' coats	- - - ditto - - -	25/	5	- -
40	Ditto of flank companies' coats, made up complete	- - - - -	28/	56	- -
8	Colour serjeants of ditto	- ditto - ditto - - -	37/6	15	- -
	Serjeants of battalion companies' coats, ditto	- - - - -	—	—	
	Colour serjeants of ditto	- ditto - ditto - - -	—	—	
	Serjeants' serge trousers	- - - - -	—	—	
52	Ditto cloth trousers	- - - - -	14/	86	8 -
18	Drummers' or buglers' coats, complete	- - - - -	39/	85	2 -
30	Rank and file coats, in materials	- - - - -	13/5	20	2 6
822	Ditto grenadier coats, made up complete	- - - - -	15/9	647	6 6
	Ditto light infantry coats, ditto	- - - - -	—	—	
	Ditto battalion coats	- ditto - - - - -	—	—	
104 }	Corporals' chevrons	{ 104 lance - - - - -	/3	1	6 -
104 }		{ 104 - - - - -	/5	2	3 4
	Rank and file serge trousers	- - - - -	—	—	
870	Ditto cloth trousers	- - - - -	8/9	380	12 6
1	Bandmaster's coat, in materials	- - - - -	100/	5	- -
1	Ditto trousers	- - - ditto - - -	22/	1	2 -
1	Sealed pattern band coat	- - - - -	32/	1	12 -
19	Musicians' coats, in materials	- - - - -	28/6	27	1 6
20	Ditto trousers	- - - - -	14/	14	- -
1,002	Boots	- - - - -	8/3	418	6 6
	Socks	- - - - -	—	—	
				£.	1,685 8 10

We certify that the articles charged in the above bill have been packed and forwarded by us to the 21st Regiment.

London, 7 April 1855.

Hayter & Howell, Packers.

23^D REGIMENT OF FOOT.

ABSTRACT of CLOTHING supplied by *J. & B. Pearse & Co.* to the 23d Regiment of Foot, for 1855.

DATE.	WHERE SENT.	All Ranks.		B A N D.				RANK AND FILE.										SERJEANTS.						'Staff' Sergeants.			
		Socks.	Boots.	Musicians.			Master.		Trousers.		Corporals' Chevrons.	Coats.				Drummers' Coats.	Trousers.		Coats.				In Materials.	Trousers, in Materials.	Coats, in Materials.		
				Trousers.	Coats, in Materials.	Sealed Pattern Coat.	Trousers, in Materials.	Coat, in Materials.	Cloth.	Serge.		Battalion.	Light Infantry.	Grenadier.	In Materials.		Cloth.	Serge.	Colour Sergeants of Battalion Companies.	Battalion Companies.	Colour Sergeants of Flank Companies.	Flank Companies.					
ov. 1854	The Crimea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	- ditto	-	1,135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ec. -	- ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	- ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	- ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. 1855	- ditto	-	-	20	19	1	1	1	-	{	100 Lance. 100	}	-	-	30	50	20	-	-	-	8	40	6	3	3	3	3
TOTAL - - -		-	1,135	20	19	1	1	1	1,000	- {	100 100	} -	-	-	930	50	20	54	-	-	-	8	40	6	3	3	3

§ B. Pearse & Co.'s Bill for Clothing supplied to the 23d Regiment of Foot, for the Year 1855, as per annexed Abstract, under the Directions of General Sir George D'Aguilar.

			£.	s.	d.
3	Staff serjeants' coats, in materials	- - - - -	140/	21	- -
3	Ditto trousers	- - - ditto	22/	3	6 -
6	Serjeants' coats	- - - ditto	25/	7	10 -
40	Serjeants of flank companies' coats, made up complete	- - - - -	28/	56	- -
8	Colour serjeants of ditto	- ditto - ditto	37/6	15	- -
	Serjeants of battalion companies' coats	- ditto	—	—	—
	Colour serjeants of ditto	- ditto - ditto	—	—	—
	Serjeants' serge trousers	- - - - -	—	—	—
54	Ditto cloth trousers	- - - - -	14/	37	16 -
20	Drummers' or buglers' coats, complete	- - - - -	43/8	43	13 4
50	Rank and file coats, in materials	- - - - -	13/5	33	10 10
930	Ditto grenadier coats, made up complete	- - - - -	15/9	732	7 6
	Ditto light infantry coats, ditto	- - - - -	—	—	—
	Ditto battalion coats	- ditto	—	—	—
100 }	Corporals' chevrons	- { 100 lance	/3	1	5 -
100 }		- { 100	/5	2	1 8
	Rank and file serge trousers	- - - - -	—	—	—
1,000	Ditto cloth trousers	- - - - -	8/9	437	10 -
1	Bandmaster's coat, in materials	- - - - -	100/	5	- -
1	Ditto trousers	- - - ditto	22/	1	2 -
1	Sealed pattern band coat	- - - - -	32/	1	12 -
19	Musicians' coats, in materials	- - - - -	28/6	27	1 6
20	Ditto trousers	- - - - -	14/	14	- -
1,135	Boots	- - - - -	8/3	468	3 9
	Socks	- - - - -	—	—	—
			£.	1,907	19 7

We certify that the articles charged in the above bill have been packed and forwarded by us to the 23d Regiment.

London, 5 April 1855.

Hayter & Howell, Packers.

30TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

ABSTRACT of CLOTHING supplied by Messrs. *Hebbert & Co.* to the 30th Regiment, for 1855.

WHEN SUPPLIED.	WHERE SENT.	DATE and No. of ORDER.	All Ranks.		B A N D.				RANK AND FILE.						SERJEANTS.						Staff Serjeants.					
			Pairs Boots and Laces.	Coatee, Sealed Pattern.	Musicians.		Master.		Pairs Trousers.	Coatees.				Drummers' Coatees.	Pairs Trousers.	Coatees.				Trousers, in Materials.	Coatees for Schoolmaster.	Coatees, in Materials.				
					Trousers, in Materials.	Coatees, in Materials.	Trousers, in Materials.	Coatee, in Materials.		Corporals' Chevrons.	Battalion.	Light Infantry.	Grenadiers.			In Materials.	Colour Serjeants, Battalion Companies.	Battalion Companies.	Colour Serjeants, Flank Companies.				Flank Companies.	In Materials.		
14 Nov. 1854	Crimea	- 15 Sept. 1854 8,110.	-	919	1	20	19	1	1	827	49	592	84	84	50	18	41	8	20	2	6	6	3	-	3	Lace, buttons, &c. for alterations.
TOTAL - - -			-	919	1	20	19	1	1	827	49	592	84	84	50	18	41	8	20	2	6	6	3	-	3	

General the Marquis of *Tweeddale*, K.T., to Messrs. *Hebbert & Co.*, Pall Mall East, for Clothing supplied to the 30th Regiment of Foot, for 1855, as per annexed Abstract.

			£.	s.	d.
3	Staff serjeants' coatees, in materials	- - - - -	128/11	19	6 9
3	Ditto trousers	- - - ditto - - -	21/	3	3 -
6	Serjeants' coatees	- - ditto - - -	24/	7	4 -
6	Serjeants of flank companies' coatees, made up complete	- - - - -	28/	8	8 -
2	Colour serjeants of ditto	- - ditto - ditto - - -	36/4	3	12 8
20	Serjeants of battalion companies' ditto	- ditto - - - - -	27/4	27	6 8
8	Colour serjeants of ditto	- - ditto - ditto - - -	35/9	14	6 -
41	Serjeants' trousers	- - - - -	13/10	28	7 2
18	Drummers' coatees, made up complete	- - - - -	36/	32	8 -
50	Rank and file coatees, in materials	- - - - -	12/6	31	5 -
84	Ditto grenadier coatees, made up complete	- - - - -	15/9	66	3 -
84	Ditto light infantry coatees	- ditto - - - - -	15/9	66	3 -
592	Ditto battalion coatees	- - ditto - - - - -	14/10	439	1 4
49	Corporals' chevrons	- - - - -	/5	1	- 5
827	Rank and file trousers	- - - - -	9/	372	3 -
1	Bandmaster's coatee, in materials	- - - - -	106/	5	6 -
1	Ditto trousers	- - - ditto - - -	21/	1	1 -
19	Musicians' coatees	- - ditto - - -	27/	25	13 -
20	Ditto trousers	- - - ditto - - -	13/	13	- -
1	Ditto coatee, sealed pattern	- - - - -	31/6	1	11 6
919	Pair boots and laces	- - - - -	8/4	382	18 4
	Lace, buttons, &c. for alterations	- - - - -	- -	3	3 -
	Packing in 14 bales, double canvas and tarpaulin, 11 wood cases (three lined oiled wrapper)	- - - - -	- -	21	2 -
			£.	1,573	12 10

We certify that the above-mentioned 14 bales and 11 cases have been forwarded by us to the 30th Regiment.

London, 9 April 1855.

Hayter & Howell, Packers.

33^D REGIMENT OF FOOT.

ABSTRACT of CLOTHING supplied by *J. & B. Pearse & Co.* to the 33d Regiment of Foot, for 1855.

DATE.	WHERE SENT.	All Ranks.		BAND.				RANK AND FILE.										SERJEANTS.						Staff Serjeants.					
		Socks.	Boots.	Musicians.		Master.	Trousers.		Corporals' Cherrons.	Coats.				Drummers' Coats.	Trousers.		Coats.				Trousers, in Materials.	Coats, in Materials.							
				Trousers.	Coats, in Materials.	Sealed Pattern Coat.	Trousers, in Materials.	Coat, in Materials.		Cloth.	Serge.	Battalion.	Light Infantry.		Grenadier.	In Materials.	Cloth.	Serge.	Colour Serjeants of Battalion Companies.	Battalion Companies.			Colour Serjeants of Flank Companies.	Flank Companies.	In Materials.				
6 Nov. 1854	The Crimea -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 - -	- ditto -	-	1,136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29 - -	- ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 Dec. -	- ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	125	125	50	-	54	-	6	31	9	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Feb. 1855	- ditto -	-	-	20	19	1	1	1	-	-	{ 64 Lance. 64 }	30	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
16 - -	- ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -		-	1,186	20	19	1	1	1	1,000	-	{ 64 } { 64 }	680	125	125	50	20	54	-	6	32	2	8	6	-	-	-	3	-	-

J. & B. Pearse & Co.'s Bill for Clothing supplied to the 33d Regiment of Foot, for the Year 1855, as per annexed Abstract, under the Directions of General D'Oyley.

											£.	s.	d.
3	Staff serjeants' coats, in materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131/	19	13	-
3	Ditto trousers - - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22/	3	6	-
6	Serjeants' coats - - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24/6	7	7	-
8	Serjeants of flank companies' coats, made up complete	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28/	11	4	-
2	Colour serjeants of ditto - ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37/6	3	15	-
32	Serjeants of battalion companies' coats - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27/6	44	-	-
6	Colour serjeants of ditto - ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37/	11	2	-
	Serjeants' serge trousers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—
54	Ditto cloth trousers - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14/	37	16	-
20	Drummers' or buglers' coats, complete	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38/8	38	13	4
50	Rank and file coats, in materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12/5	31	-	10
125	Ditto grenadier coats, made up complete	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15/9	98	8	2
125	Ditto light infantry coats, ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15/9	98	8	1
680	Ditto battalion coats - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14/9	501	10	-
64	} Corporals' chevrons	{ 64 lance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/3	-	16	-
64		{ 64 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/5	1	6	8
	Rank and file serge trousers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—
1,000	Ditto cloth trousers - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8/9	437	10	-
1	Bandmaster's coat, in materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95/	4	15	-
1	Ditto trousers - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22/	1	2	-
1	Sealed pattern band coat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30/	1	10	-
19	Musicians' coats, in materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26/6	25	3	6
20	Ditto trousers - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14/	14	-	-
1,136	Boots - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8/3	468	12	-
	Socks - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—
											£.	1,860	19 10

We certify that the articles charged in the above bill have been packed and forwarded by us to the 33d Regiment.

London, 5 April 1855.

Hayter & Howell, Packers.

33D REGIMENT OF FOOT—continued.

General D'Oyly, bought of James Oliphant.

The undermentioned CAPS, although appropriated for the Service of the Years 1855 and 1856, were supplied for the Years 1854 and 1855, and were paid for accordingly.

Number of Order.	Date of Delivery.	Serjeants.				Drummers.			Rank and File.			Band.		Grenadiers.	Where sent to.
		Staff.	Grenadiers.	Light Infantry.	Battalion.	Grenadier.	Light Infantry.	Battalion.	Grenadier.	Light Infantry.	Battalion.	Master.	Musicians.		
2,316	February 1854	3	4	4	32	2	2	8	74	78	565	1	20	-	Turkey.
		3	4	4	32	2	2	8	74	78	565	1	20	-	

															£.	s.	d.	
3	Staff serjeants' caps, complete (old regulation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31/6	4	14	6	
4	Grenadier ditto - ditto - - - - -	-	-	-	-	„	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/3	2	1	-	
4	Light infantry ditto - ditto - - - - -	-	-	-	-	„	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/3	2	1	-	
32	Battalion ditto - ditto - - - - -	-	-	-	-	„	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/3	16	8	-	
2	Grenadier drummers' caps, complete „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/3	-	14	6	
2	Light infantry ditto - - ditto „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/3	-	14	6	
8	Battalion - ditto - - ditto „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/3	2	18	-	
74	Grenadier privates' caps - ditto „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/3	26	16	6	
78	Light infantry ditto - - ditto „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/3	28	5	6	
565	Battalion - ditto - - ditto „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/3	204	16	3	
1	Bandmaster's cap - - - ditto „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31/6	1	11	6	
20	Band caps - - - - - ditto „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11/	11	-	-	
12	Brass, drums - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/6	-	6	-	
1	Steaming kettle - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	
1	Deal case for balls - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	
4	Tin cases for staff caps - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/6	-	10	-	
															£.	303	15	3

We hereby certify that the whole of the caps charged in this bill have been received and forwarded by us.

London, 12 April 1855.

Hayter & Howell, Packers.

39TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

ABSTRACT of CLOTHING supplied by Messrs. *Gilpin & Co.* to the 39th Regiment of Foot, for 1855.

DATE.	WHERE SENT.						All Ranks.		B A N D.				R A N K A N D F I L E.								S E R J E A N T S.							Staff Serjeants.	
		Schoolmaster's Boots.	Schoolmaster's Trousers.	Schoolmaster's Coat.	Socks.	Boots.	Trousers.	Coats, in Materials.	Sealed Pattern Coat.	Trousers, in Materials.	Coats, in Materials.	Cloth.	—	Corporals' Chevrons.	Battalion.	Light Infantry.	Grenadier.	In Materials.	Drummers' Coats.	Cloth.	—	Colour Serjeants of Battalion Companies.	Battalion Companies.	Colour Serjeants of Flank Companies.	Flank Companies.	In Materials.	Trousers, in Materials.	Coats, in Materials.	
30 Oct. 1854 -	Crimea -	1	1	1	-	910	20	19	1	1	1	796	-	50	540	100	100	40	16	43	-	6	27	2	8	-	2	2	
TOTAL - - -		1	1	1	-	910	20	19	1	1	1	796	-	50	540	100	100	40	16	43	-	6	27	2	8	-	2	2	

Lieutenant-General *Lhuellyn*, c. b., to Messrs. *Gilpin & Co.* for Clothing supplied to the 39th Regiment of Foot, for 1855, as per annexed Abstract.

		£.	s.	d.
2	Staff sergeants' coats, in materials - - - - -	140/-	14	-
2	Ditto trousers - - - ditto - - - - -	22/3	2	4
	Serjeants' coats - - - ditto - - - - -	—	—	6
8	Ditto of flank companies' coats, made up complete - - - - -	28/-	11	4
2	Colour serjeants ditto - ditto - - ditto - - - - -	37/8	3	15
27	Serjeants of battalion companies' coats, ditto - - - - -	27/6	37	2
6	Colour serjeants ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - - - -	37/2	11	3
	Serjeants' trousers - - - - -	—	—	—
43	Ditto cloth trousers, new pattern - - - - -	14/3	30	12
16	Drummers' or buglers' coats, complete - - - - -	37/6	30	-
40	Rank and file coats, in materials - - - - -	12/7	25	3
100	Ditto grenadier coats, made up complete - - - - -	15/9	78	15
100	Ditto light infantry coats, ditto - - - - -	15/9	78	15
540	Ditto battalion coats - ditto - - - - -	14/9	398	5
50	Corporals' chevrons - - - - -	1/6	1	5
	Rank and file trousers - - - - -	—	—	—
796	Ditto - - - - - new pattern - - - - -	9/6	378	2
1	Bandmaster's coat, in materials - - - - -	96/-	4	16
1	Ditto trousers - - - ditto - - - - -	22/3	1	2
1	Sealed pattern band coat - - - - -	31/6	1	11
19	Musicians' coats, in materials - - - - -	27/6	26	2
20	Ditto trousers, new pattern - - - - -	14/3	14	5
910	Boots - - - - -	8/4	379	3
	Socks - - - - -	—	—	4
1	Schoolmaster's coat, in materials - - - - -	54/2	2	14
1	Ditto trousers - - - ditto - - - - -	22/3	1	2
1	Ditto boots - - - - -	13/9	-	13
		£.	1,531	18 2

We certify that the articles charged in the above bill have been packed and forwarded by us to the 39th Regiment.

London, 9 April 1855.

Hayter & Howell, Packers.

39TH REGIMENT OF FOOT—continued.

Major-General *Lluellyn*, bought of *James Oliphant* the undermentioned CAPS, for the Service of the Years 1855 and 1856.

Number of Order.	Date of Delivery.	Serjeants.				Drummers.			Rank and File.			Band.		Where sent to.	
		Staff.	Grenadiers.	Light Infantry.	Battalion.	Grenadier.	Light Infantry.	Battalion.	Grenadier.	Light Infantry.	Battalion.	Master.	Musicians.		
3,072	1 Feb. 1855 -	-	-	-	12	1	1	3	54	44	215	-	-	-	Scutari.
		-	-	-	12	1	1	3	54	44	215	-	-	-	

12	Battalion serjeants' new regulation caps, complete	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/6	£. s. d. 6 6 -
1	Grenadier drummer's - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/6	- 7 6
1	Light infantry drummer's ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/6	- 7 6
3	Battalion ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/6	1 2 6
54	Grenadier privates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/6	20 5 -
44	Light infantry ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/6	16 10 -
215	Battalion ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/6	80 12 6
1	Steaming kettle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 5 -
5	Drum ornaments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/6	- 2 6
												£.	125 18 6

We hereby certify that the whole of the above caps have been received and forwarded by us.

London, 12 April 1855.

Hayter & Howell, Packers.

41ST REGIMENT OF FOOT.

ABSTRACT of CLOTHING supplied by Messrs. *Hebbert & Co.* to the 41st Regiment of Foot, for 1855.

WHEN SUPPLIED.	WHERE SENT.	DATE and No. of ORDER.	All Ranks.		B A N D.					RANK AND FILE.										SERJEANTS.								Staff Serjeants.		
			Pairs Boots and Laces.	Coatee, Sealed Pattern.	Musicians.			Master.	Pairs Trousers.	Coatees.					Drummers' Coatees.	Pairs Trousers.	Coatees.						Trousers, in Materials.	Coatee for Schoolmaster.	Coatees, in Materials.					
					Trousers, in Materials.	Coatees, in Materials.	Trousers, in Materials.			Coatee, in Materials.	Corporals' Chevrons.	Battalion.	Light Infantry.	Grenadiers.			In Materials.	Colour Sergeants, Battalion Companies.	Battalion Companies.	Colour Sergeants, Flank Companies.	Flank Companies.	In Materials.								
27 Oct. 1854	Scutari	16 Aug. 1854 3,051.	-	1,102	1	20	10	1	1	953	49	647	124	124	30	20	51	8	23	2	10	8	3	1	3	Lace buttons, &c. for				
TOTAL - - -			-	1,102	1	20	10	1	1	958	49	647	124	124	30	20	51	8	23	2	10	8	3	-	3					

General C. A. A'Court, К. Н., to MESSRS. *Hebbert & Co.*, Pall Mall East, for Clothing supplied to the 41st Regiment of Foot, for 1855, as per annexed Abstract.

			£.	s.	d.
3	Staff sergeants' coatees, in materials	- - - - -	128/11	19	6 9
3	Ditto trousers	- - - ditto	21/	3	3 -
8	Serjeants' coatees	- - ditto	24/	9	12 -
10	Serjeants of flank companies' coatees, made up complete	- - - - -	28/	14	- -
2	Colour serjeants of ditto	- ditto - ditto	36/4	3	12 8
23	Serjeants of battalion companies' coatees	- ditto	27/4	31	8 8
8	Colour serjeants of ditto	- ditto - ditto	35/9	14	6 -
51	Serjeants' trousers	- - - - -	13/10	35	5 6
20	Drummers' coatees, made up complete	- - - - -	38/	38	- -
30	Rank and file coatees, in materials	- - - - -	12/6	18	15 -
124	Ditto gremadier coatees, made up complete	- - - - -	15/9	97	13 -
124	Ditto light infantry coatees, ditto	- - - - -	15/9	97	13 -
647	Ditto battalion coatees	- ditto	14/10	479	17 2
49	Corporals' chevrons	- - - - -	/5	1	- 5
958	Rank and file trousers	- - - - -	9/	431	2 -
1	Bandmaster's coatee, in materials	- - - - -	106/	5	6 -
1	Ditto trousers	- - ditto	21/	1	1 -
19	Musicians' coatees	- ditto	27/	25	13 -
20	Ditto trousers	- - - ditto	13/	13	- -
1	Ditto coatee, sealed pattern	- - - - -	31/6	1	11 6
1,102	Pairs boots and laces	- - - - -	8/4	459	3 4
	Lace, buttons, &c. for alterations	- - - - -	-	3	3 -
	Packing in 17 bales double canvas and tarpaulin, 12 cases (three lined wrapper), cartage, lighterage and shipping	- - - - -	-	26	10 -
			£.	1,830	3 -

We certify that the articles charged in the above account have been packed and forwarded by us to the 41st Regiment

London, 9 April 1855.

Hebbert & Co.

41ST REGIMENT OF FOOT—continued.

General A'Court, bought of James Oliphant the undermentioned CAPS, for the Service of the Years 1855 and 1856.

Number of Order.	Date of Delivery.	Serjeants.				Drummers.			Rank and File.			Band.		Where sent to.
		Staff.	Grenadiers.	Light Infantry.	Battalion.	Grenadier.	Light Infantry.	Battalion.	Grenadier.	Light Infantry.	Battalion.	Master.	Musicians.	
3,051	26 Oct. 1854 -	4	6	6	39	2	2	15	124	124	686	1	20	- Turkey.
		4	6	6	39	2	2	15	124	124	686	1	20	-

														£. s. d.
1	Bandmaster's cap, complete (old regulation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 11 6
20	Band caps - - - ditto	-	„	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11/	11 - -
4	Staff serjeants' caps - ditto	-	„	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31/6	6 6 -
6	Grenadier ditto - ditto	-	„	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/3	3 1 6
6	Light infantry ditto - ditto	-	„	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/3	3 1 6
39	Battalion - ditto - ditto	-	„	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/3	19 19 9
2	Grenadier drummers' caps, complete „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/3	- 14 6
2	Light infantry ditto - - - ditto	„	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/3	- 14 6
15	Battalion - ditto - - - ditto	„	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/3	5 8 9
124	Grenadier privates' caps - ditto	„	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/3	44 19 -
124	Light infantry ditto - - - ditto	„	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/3	44 19 -
686	Battalion - ditto - - - ditto	„	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/3	248 13 6
10	Battalion plates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/6	- 5 -
19	Brass drum ornaments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/6	- 9 6
5	Tin cases for staff caps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/6	- 12 6
1	Deal case for balls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 13 -
1	Steaming kettle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 5 -
													£.	392 14 6

We hereby certify that the whole of the caps charged in this bill have been received and forwarded by us.

London, 12 April 1855.

Hayter & Howell, Packers.

42D REGIMENT OF FOOT.

ABSTRACT of CLOTHING supplied by *J. & B. Pearse & Co.* to the 42d Regiment of Foot, for 1855.

DATE.	WHERE SENT.	All Ranks.		B A N D.						RANK AND FILE.										SERJEANTS.								Staff Serjeants.	
		Socks.	Shoes.	Musicians.			Master.			Waistcoats.	Trousers.		Corporals' Chevrons.	Coats.				Drummers' Coats.	Trousers.		Coats.						Waistcoats, in Materials.	Coats, in Materials.	
				Waistcoats.	Coats, in Materials.	Pattern Band Coats.	Waistcoat, in Materials.	Coat, in Materials.	Cloth.		Serge.	Battalion.		Light Infantry.	Grenadier.	In Materials.	Cloth.		Serge.	Colour Serjeants of Battalion Companies.	Battalion Companies.	Colour Serjeants of Plank Companies.	Plank Companies.	In Materials.					
15 Nov. 1854	The Crimea -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	875	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29 - -	- ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Dec. -	- ditto -	-	-	942	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Feb. .1855	- ditto -	-	-	20	-	20	1	1	1	-	-	{ 84 Lance. 84	-	-	1	-	14	42	-	-	-	-	10	32	-	4	4	-	-
Mar. -	- ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	14	42	-	-	-	-	10	32	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -		-	942	20	-	20	1	1	876	-	-	{ 84 84	-	-	856	-	14	42	-	-	-	-	10	32	-	4	4	-	-

J. & B. Pearse & Co.'s Bill for Clothing supplied to the 42d Regiment of Foot, for the Year 1855, as per annexed Abstract, under the Directions of General Sir James Douglas.

										£.	s.	d.
4	Staff serjeants' coats, in materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134/6	26	18 -
4	Ditto waistcoats - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21/6	4	6 -
	Serjeants' coats - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—
32	Serjeants of flank companies' coats, made up complete	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28/	44	16 -
10	Colour serjeants of ditto ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37/6	18	15 -
	Serjeants of battalion companies' coats, ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—
	Colour serjeants of ditto - ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—
	Serjeants' serge trousers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—
42	Ditto cloth waistcoats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14/9	30	19 6
14	Drummers' or buglers' coats, complete	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40/8	28	9 4
	Rank and file coats, in materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—
856	Ditto grenadier coats, made up complete	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15/9	674	2 -
	Ditto light infantry coats, ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—
	Ditto battalion coats - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—
84 }	Corporals' chevrons { 84 lance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/3	1	1 -
84 }	{ 84 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/5	1	15 -
	Rank and file serge trousers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—
876	Ditto cloth waistcoats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6/6	284	14 -
1	Bandmaster's coat, in materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109/	5	9 -
1	Ditto waistcoat - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21/6	1	1 6
20	Pattern band coats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32/	32	- -
	Musicians' coats, in materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—
20	Ditto waistcoats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14/9	14	15 -
942	Shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/3	341	9 6
	Socks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—
										£.	1,510	10 10

We certify that the articles charged in the above bill have been packed and forwarded by us to the 42d Regiment.

London, 5 April 1855.

Hayter & Howell, Packers.

44TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

ABSTRACT of CLOTHING supplied by Messrs. *Hebbert & Co.* to the 44th Regiment of Foot, for 1855.

WHEN SUPPLIED.	WHERE SENT.	DATE and No. of ORDER.	All Ranks.		BAND.					RANK AND FILE.							SERJEANTS.							Staff Serjeants.		
			Pairs Boots and Laces.	Coatee, Sealed Pattern.	Musicians.			Master.	Pairs Trousers.	Corporals' Chevrons.	Battalion.	Coatees.				Drummers' Coatees.	Pairs Trousers.	Coatees.					Trousers, in Materials.	Coatees for Schoolmaster.	Coatees, in Materials.	
					Trousers, in Materials.	Coatees, in Materials.	Trousers, in Materials.					Coatee, in Materials.	Light Infantry.	Grenadiers.	In Materials.			Colour Serjeants, Battalion Companies.	Battalion Companies.	Colour Serjeants, Flank Companies.	Flank Companies.	In Materials.				
7 Oct. 1854 -	Scutari -	16 Aug. 1854 No. 3,050.	-	1,095	1	20	19	1	1	950	49	630	125	125	50	20	54	8	26	2	12	6	3	-	3	Lace, buttons, &c. for alterations.
TOTAL - - -			-	1,095	1	20	19	1	1	950	49	630	125	125	50	20	54	8	26	2	12	6	3	-	3	

General the Honourable Sir *Patrick Stuart*, G. C. M. G., to Messrs. *Hebbert & Co.*, Pall Mall East, for Clothing supplied to the 44th Regiment of Foot, for 1855, as per annexed Abstract.

			£.	s.	d.
3	Staff serjeants' coatees, in materials	128/11	19	6	9
3	Ditto trousers	21/	3	3	—
6	Serjeants' coatees	24/	7	4	—
12	Serjeants of flank companies' coatees, made up complete	28/	16	16	—
2	Colour serjeants of ditto	36/4	3	12	8
26	Serjeants of battalion companies' coatees, made up complete	27/4	35	10	8
8	Colour serjeants of ditto	35/9	14	6	—
54	Serjeants' trousers	13/10	37	7	—
20	Drummers' coatees, made up complete	32/9	32	15	—
50	Rank and file coatees, in materials	12/6	31	5	—
125	Ditto grenadier coatees, made up complete	15/9	98	8	9
125	Ditto light infantry coatees, ditto	15/9	98	8	9
630	Ditto battalion	14/10	467	5	—
49	Corporals' chevrons	/5	1	—	5
950	Rank and file trousers	9/	427	10	—
1	Band master's coatee, in materials	106/	5	6	—
1	Ditto trousers	21/	1	1	—
19	Musicians' coatees	27/	25	13	—
20	Ditto trousers	13/	13	—	—
1	Ditto coatee, sealed pattern	31/6	1	11	6
1,095	Pair boots and laces	8/4	456	5	—
	Lace, buttons, &c., for alterations	—	3	3	—
	Packing in 17 bales, double canvas and tarpaulin, 12 cases (three lined wrapper), cartage, lighterage, and shipping	—	26	10	—
		£.	1,826	8	6

We certify that the articles charged in the above account have been packed and forwarded by us to the 44th Regiment.

London, 9 April 1855.

Hebbert & Co.

44th REGIMENT OF FOOT—continued.

ABSTRACT of CAPS supplied by Messrs. *Hebbert & Co.*, to the 44th Regiment of Foot, for 1855 and 1856.

When Supplied.	Where Sent.	Date and Number of Order.	Drum Ornaments.	Tin Steamer.	Japanned Cases.	Musicians.	Bandmaster.	Rank and File.			Drummers.			Serjeants.		
								Light Infantry.	Grenadier.	Battalion.	Light Infantry.	Grenadier.	Battalion.	Light Infantry.	Grenadier.	Battalion.
1854: 27 Oct. -	Scutari -	1854: 16 Aug. - 3,050	20	1	4	20	1	100	100	580	3	3	14	7	7	40
TOTAL - - -			20	1	4	20	1	100	100	580	3	3	14	7	7	40

General the Honourable Sir *Patrick Stuart*, G. C. M. G., to Messrs. *Hebbert & Co.*, Pall Mall East, for CAPS supplied to the 44th Regiment of Foot, for the Years 1855 and 1856, as per annexed Abstract.

																	£. s. d.
3	Staff serjeants' caps and ball tufts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34/						5 2 -
40	Battalion serjeants' - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/6						21 - -
7	Grenadier ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/6						3 13 6
7	Light infantry ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/9						3 15 3
14	Battalion drummers' - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/						4 18 -
3	Grenadier - ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 1/2						1 1 -
3	Light infantry ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/3						1 1 9
580	Battalion rank and file	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/						203 - -
100	Grenadier - ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/						35 - -
100	Light infantry ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/3						36 5 -
1	Bandmaster's - - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34/						1 14 -
20	Musicians' - - - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/9						10 15 -
4	Japanned cases - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/						- 16 -
1	Tin steamer - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/6						- 4 6
20	Drum ornaments - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/4						- 6 8
	Packing in 12 iron-bound cases, cartage, lighterage, and shipping	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						10 19 -
																£.	339 11 8

We certify that the articles charged in the above account have been packed and forwarded by us to the 44th Regiment.

London, 12 April 1855.

Hebbert & Co.

46TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

ABSTRACT of CLOTHING supplied by Messrs. *Hebbert & Co.* to the 46th Regiment of Foot, for 1855.

WHEN SUPPLIED.	WHERE SENT.	DATE and No. of ORDER.	All Ranks.		B A N D.				RANK AND FILE.						SERJEANTS.						Staff Serjeants.						
			I	Pairs Boots and Laces.	Musicians.			Master.	Pairs Trousers.	Corporals' Chevrons.	Coates.				Drummers' Coates.	Pairs Trousers.	Coates.				Trousers, in Materials.	Coats and Schoolmaster.	Coates, in Materials.	I			
					Coates, Sealed Pattern.	Trousers, in Materials.	Coates, in Materials.	Trousers, in Materials.			Coates, in Materials.	Light Infantry.	Grenadiers.	In Materials.			Colour Serjeants, Battalion Companies.	Battalion Companies.	Colour Serjeants, Flank Companies.	Flank Companies.					Finnk Companies.	In Materials.	
15 Nov. 1854	Crimea	-	19 Sept.; 3,117	-	1,010	-	-	-	-	-	897	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Dec. -	"	-	" "	-	-	1	10	18	1	1	-	49	602	113	113	50	16	-	8	10	2	8	6	3	-	-	3
8 Jan. 1855	"	-	" "	-	-	1	10	18	1	1	-	49	602	113	113	50	16	-	8	10	2	8	6	3	-	-	3
TOTAL - - -				-	1,010	1	10	18	1	1	897	49	602	113	113	50	16	43	8	10	2	8	6	3	-	-	3

Lace, Buttons, &c. for
altérations.

General *R. Egerton*, c. B., to Messrs. *Hebbert & Co.*, Pall Mall, East, for Clothing supplied to the 46th Regiment of Foot for 1855, as per annexed Abstract.

			£.	s.	d.
3	Staff serjeants' coatees, in materials	- - - - -	137/5	20	12 3
3	Ditto trousers	- - - ditto - - -	21/	3	3 -
6	Serjeants' coatees	- - - ditto - - -	24/	7	4 -
8	Serjeants of flank companies' coatees, made up complete	- - - - -	28/	11	4 -
2	Colour serjeants' of ditto	- ditto - ditto - - -	36/4	3	12 8
19	Serjeants of battalion companies' coatees	- ditto - - - - -	27/4	25	19 4
8	Colour serjeants' of ditto	- ditto - ditto - - -	35/9	14	6 -
43	Serjeants' trousers	- - - - -	13/10	29	14 10
16	Drummers' coatees, made up complete	- - - - -	36/	28	16 -
50	Rank and file coatees, in materials	- - - - -	12/6	31	5 -
113	Ditto grenadier coatees, made up complete	- - - - -	15/9	88	19 9
113	Ditto light infantry coatees, ditto	- - - - -	15/9	88	19 9
602	Ditto battalion coatees	- ditto - - - - -	14/10	446	9 8
49	Corporals' chevrons	- - - - -	/5	1	- 5
897	Rank and file trousers	- - - - -	9/	403	13 -
1	Bandmaster's coatee, in materials	- - - - -	106/	5	6 -
1	Ditto trousers	- - - ditto - - -	21/	1	1 -
18	Musicians' coatees	- ditto - - - - -	27/	24	6 -
19	Ditto trousers	- - - ditto - - -	13/	12	7 -
1	Ditto coatee, sealed pattern	- - - - -	31/6	1	11 6
1,010	Boots and laces	- - - - -	8/4	420	16 8
	Lace, buttons, &c. for alterations	- - - - -	-	3	3 -
	Packing the trousers in 7 bales, double canvas and tarpaulin	- - - - -	-	6	16 -
			£.	1,680	6 10

We certify that the articles, with the exception of the above-mentioned 7 bales charged in the above account, have been packed, and that the whole supply has been forwarded by us to the 46th Regiment.

London, 11 April 1855.

Hayter & Howell, Packers.

47TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

ABSTRACT of CLOTHING supplied by *J. & B. Pearse & Co.* to the 47th Regiment of Foot, for 1855.

DATE.	WHERE SENT.	All Ranks.		B A N D.				R A N K A N D F I L E.								S E R J E A N T S.								Staff Serjeants.					
		Socks.	Boots.	Musicians.		Master.		Trousers.		Coats.				Trousers.	Coats.				Trousers, in Materials.	Coats, in Materials.									
				Trousers.	Coats, in Materials. Sealed Pattern Coat.	Trousers, in Materials.	Coat, in Materials.	Cloth.	Serge.	Corporals' Chevrons.	Battalion.	Light Infantry.	Grenadier.		In Materials.	Drummers' Coats.	Cloth.	Serge.			Colour Serjeants of Battalion Companies.	Battalion Companies.	Colour Serjeants of Flank Companies.	Flank Companies.	In Materials.				
6 Nov. 1854	The Crimea	-	-	-	-	-	-	928	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - -	- ditto -	-	1,077	20	19	1	1	1	-	{	Lance. 56	} 607	111	111	1	50	19	-	-	8	24	2	8	6	3	3	3	3	3
TOTAL	- - -	-	1,077	20	19	1	1	1	928	-	{	56 56	} 607	111	111	50	19	52	-	8	24	2	8	6	3	3	3	3	3

J. & B. Pearse & Co's Bill for Clothing supplied to the 47th Regiment of Foot, for the Year 1855, as per annexed Abstract, under the Directions of the late General Dalmer.

[illegible]

We certify that the articles charged in the above bill have been packed and forwarded by us to the 47th Regiment.

London, 5 April 1855.

Hayter & Howell, Packers.

47th REGIMENT OF FOOT—continued.

General Dalmer, bought of James Oliphant the undermentioned CAPS for the Service of the Years 1855 and 1856.

Number of Order.	Date of Delivery.	Serjeants.				Drummers.			Rank and File.			Band.		Where sent to.
		Staff.	Grenadiers.	Light Infantry.	Battalion.	Grenadier.	Light Infantry.	Battalion.	Grenadier.	Light Infantry.	Battalion.	Master.	Musicians.	
3,060	7 Nov. 1854 -	1	2	1	30	1	1	11	44	67	501	-	7	-
Already paid for -	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	2	-	-	74	-	-	-
Actually sent to Turkey -	-	1	2	1	37	1	1	13	44	67	575	-	7	-
To be paid for -	-	1	2	1	30	1	1	11	44	67	501	-	7	-

														£. s. d.
1	Staff serjeant's cap, complete (old regulation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31/6	1 11 6
7	Band caps - - - ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11/	3 17 -
2	Grenadier serjeants' caps, complete	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/3	1 - 6
1	Light infantry cap - - ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/3	- 10 3
30	Battalion caps - - - ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/3	15 7 6
1	Grenadier drummer's cap, ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 7 3
1	Light infantry ditto - - ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 7 3
11	Battalion caps - - - ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/3	3 19 9
44	Grenadier privates' caps - ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/3	15 19 -
67	Light infantry ditto - - ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/3	24 5 9
501	Battalion caps - - - ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/3	181 12 3
1	Steaming kettle - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 5 -
13	Drum ornaments - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/6	- 6 6
1	Tin case for staff caps - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 2 6
													£.	249 12 -

We hereby certify that the whole of the above caps have been received and forwarded by us.
London, 12 April 1855. Hayter & Howell, Packers.

49TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

ABSTRACT of CLOTHING supplied by *J. & B. Pearse & Co.* to the 49th Regiment of Foot, for 1855.

DATE.	WHERE SENT.	All Ranks.		B A N D.				RANK AND FILE.										SERJEANTS.						Staff Serjeants.	
		Socks.	Boots.	Trousers	Musicians.		Master.	Trousers.		Corporals' Chevrons.	Coats.				Drummers' Coats.	Trousers.		Coats.				Trousers, in Materials.	Coats, in Materials.		
					Coats, in Materials.	Sealed Pattern Coat.		Trousers, in Materials.	Coat, in Materials.		Cloth.	Serge.	Battalion.	Light Infantry.		Grenadier.	In Materials.	Cloth.	Serge.	Colour Serjeants of Battalion Companies.	Battalion Companies.			Colour Serjeants of Flank Companies.	Flank Companies.
6 Nov. 1854	The Crimea.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	945	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - -	- ditto -	-	1,118	20	19	1	1	1	-	- {	56 Lance. 56	638	111	125	50	19	-	-	8	20	2	10	6	3	3
TOTAL - - -		-	1,118	20	19	1	1	1	945	- {	56 56	638	111	125	50	19	53	-	8	20	2	10	6	3	3

J. & B. Pearse & Co.'s Bill for Clothing supplied to the 49th Regiment of Foot for the Year 1855, as per annexed Abstract, under the Directions of General Sir Edward Bowater.

									£.	s.	d.
3	Staff serjeants' coats, in materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	145/	21	15	-
3	Ditto trousers - - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	22/	3	6	-
6	Serjeants' coats - - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	24/6	7	7	-
10	Serjeants of flank companies' coats, made up complete	-	-	-	-	-	-	28/	14	-	-
2	Colour serjeants of ditto - ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	37/6	3	15	-
20	Serjeants of battalion companies' coats, ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	27/6	27	10	-
8	Colour serjeants of ditto - - ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	37/	14	16	-
	Serjeants' serge trousers	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—
53	Ditto cloth trousers - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	14/	37	2	-
19	Drummers' or buglers' coats, complete	-	-	-	-	-	-	38/8	36	14	8
50	Rank and file coats, in materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	12/5	31	-	10
125	Ditto grenadier coats, made up complete	-	-	-	-	-	-	15/9	98	8	9
111	Ditto light infantry coats, ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	15/9	87	8	3
638	Ditto battalion ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	14/9	470	10	6
56 } 56 }	Corporals' chevrons { 56 lance { 56	-	-	-	-	-	-	/3 /5	-	14	- -
	Rank and file serge trousers	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—
945	Ditto cloth trousers - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	8/9	413	8	9
1	Bandmaster's coat, in materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	95/	4	15	-
1	Ditto trousers - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	22/	1	2	-
1	Sealed pattern band coat	-	-	-	-	-	-	30/	1	10	-
19	Musicians' coats, in materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	26/6	25	3	6
20	Ditto trousers - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	14/	14	-	-
1,118	Boots - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	8/3	461	3	6
	Socks - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—
									£.	1,776	14 1

We certify that the articles charged in the above bill have been packed and forwarded by us to the 49th Regiment.

London, 7 April 1855.

Hayter & Howell, Packers.

50TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

ABSTRACT of CLOTHING supplied by *Dolan & Co.* to the 50th Regiment of Foot, for 1855.

DATE.	WHERE SENT.	All Ranks.		BAND.				RANK AND FILE.										SERJEANTS.						Staff Serjeants.		
		Pairs Socks.	Pairs Boots.	Musicians.			Master.		Trousers.		Corporals' Chevrons.	Coats.				Trousers.	Coats.				In Materials.	Trousers, Made.	Coats, Made.			
				Trousers.	Coats, Made.	Sealed Pattern Coat.	Trousers, Made.	Coat, Made.	Cloth.	Serge.		Battalion.	Light Infantry.	Grenadier.	In Materials.		Drummers' Coats.	Cloth.	Serge.	Colour Serjeants of Battalion Companies.				Battalion Companies.	Colour Serjeants of Flank Companies.	Flank Companies.
1854 : 15 & 27 Nov.	Crimea	-	1,136	20	19	1	1	1	1,001	-	64	730	125	125	-	20	54	-	6	38	2	8	-	3	3	
TOTAL - - -		-	1,136	20	19	1	1	1	1,001	-	64	730	125	125	-	20	54	-	6	38	2	8	-	3	3	

The Representatives of the late Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Sir *G. Arthur*, Bart., K.C.H., to *Dolan & Co.*, for Clothing supplied to the 50th Regiment of Foot, for 1855, as per annexed Abstract.

										£. s. d.	
3	Staff serjeants' coats, made	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129/	19 7 -
3	Ditto trousers - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25/6	3 16 6
	Serjeants' coats, in materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Serjeants of flank companies' coats, made up complete	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28/	11 4 -
2	Colour serjeants of ditto - ditto - - - ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37/8	3 15 4
38	Serjeants of battalion companies' coats - ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27/6	52 5 -
6	Colour serjeants of ditto - - ditto - ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37/2	11 3 -
	Serjeants' serge trousers - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
54	Ditto cloth ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14/	37 16 -
20	Drummers' or buglers' coats, complete	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31/	31 - -
	Rank and file coats, in materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
125	Ditto grenadier coats, made up complete	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16/	100 - -
125	Ditto light infantry coats, ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16/	100 - -
730	Ditto battalion coats - ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15/	547 10 -
64	Corporals' chevrons - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/6	1 12 -
	Rank and file serge trousers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,001	Ditto cloth trousers - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/	450 9 -
1	Bandmaster's coat, made - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 1 6
1	Ditto trousers - ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 5 6
1	Sealed pattern band coat - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 12 -
19	Musicians' coats, made - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32/	30 8 -
20	Ditto trousers - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14/	14 - -
1,136	Pairs boots - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8/6	482 16 -
	Pairs socks - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
										£	1,905 - 10

We certify that the articles charged in the above bill have been packed and forwarded by us to the 50th Regiment.
London, 3 April 1855.

Hayter & Howell, Packers.

50th REGIMENT OF FOOT—continued.

ABSTRACT of CAPS supplied by Messrs. *Hebbert & Co.*, to the 50th Regiment of Foot, for 1854 and 1855.

When Supplied.	Where Sent.	Date and Number of Order.	Tin Steamer.	Japanned Cases.	Drum Ornaments.	Musicians.	Bandmaster.	Rank and File.			Drummers.			Serjeants.			
								Light Infantry.	Grenadier.	Battalion.	Light Infantry.	Grenadier.	Battalion.	Light Infantry.	Grenadier.	Battalion.	Staff Serjeants.
1854: 14 Nov. -	Hayter & Howell	30 Sept. 2,376	1	4	15	20	-	85	85	649	2	2	11	4	4	35	4
TOTAL - - -			1	4	15	20	-	85	85	649	2	2	11	4	4	35	4

Executors of General Sir *George Arthur*, to Messrs. *Hebbert & Co.*, Pall Mall East, for CAPS supplied for the Years 1854 and 1855, as per annexed Abstract.

																		£. s. d.
4	Staff serjeants' caps and ball tufts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34/							6 16 -
35	Battalion serjeants' - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/6							18 7 6
4	Grenadier ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/6							2 2 -
4	Light infantry ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/9							2 3 -
11	Battalion drummers - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/							3 17 -
2	Grenadier ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/							- 14 -
2	Light infantry ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/3							- 14 6
649	Battalion rank and file ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/							227 3 -
85	Grenadier ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/							29 15 -
85	Light infantry ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/3							30 16 3
	Bandmaster's - - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							- -
20	Musicians' - - - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/9							10 15 -
15	Drum ornaments - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/4							- 5 -
4	Japanned cases - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/							- 16 -
1	Tin steamer - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/6							- 4 6
	Packing in 13 strong wood cases, iron bound	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							10 18 -
																	£.	345 6 9

We certify that the articles charged in the above account have been received, packed in 13 cases, by us for the 50th Regiment.

London, 4 January 1855.

Hayter & Howell, Packers.

And since shipped to the Crimea.

Hayter & Howell.

55TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

RETURN of CLOTHING and CAPS sent from *London* to the 55th Regiment of Foot in the Crimea, since the 1st October 1854.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
3	Staff serjeants' coatees - - - - - at	6 8 11 each	19 6 9
3	Ditto trousers - - - - - "	1 1 - "	3 3 -
6	Serjeants' coatees - - - - - "	1 4 - "	7 4 -
12	Serjeants of flank companies' coatees - - - - - "	1 8 - "	16 16 -
2	Colour serjeants of ditto - ditto - - - - - "	1 16 4 "	3 12 8
21	Serjeants of battalion companies' ditto - - - - - "	1 7 4 "	28 14 -
8	Colour serjeants of ditto - - ditto - - - - - "	1 15 9 "	14 6 -
53	Serjeants' trousers - - - - - "	- 13 10 "	36 13 2
20	Drummers' coatees - - - - - "	1 15 - "	35 - -
50	Rank and file ditto - - - - - "	- 12 6 "	31 5 -
125	Ditto grenadier ditto - - - - - "	- 15 9 "	98 8 9
125	Ditto light infantry ditto - - - - - "	- 15 9 "	98 8 9
630	Ditto battalion - ditto - - - - - "	- 14 10 "	467 5 -
49	Corporals' chevrons - - - - - "	- - 5 "	1 - 5
950	Rank and file trousers - - - - - "	- 9 - "	427 10 -
1	Bandmaster's coatee - - - - - "	5 6 -	5 6 -
1	Ditto trousers - - - - - "	1 1 -	1 1 -
19	Musicians' coatees - - - - - "	1 7 - "	25 13 -
20	Ditto trousers - - - - - "	- 13 - "	13 - -
1	Ditto coatee, sealed pattern - - - - - "	1 11 6	1 11 6
1,084	Pairs boots and laces - - - - - "	- 8 4 "	451 13 4
	Lace, buttons, &c., for alterations - - - - - "	- - -	3 3 -
3	Staff serjeants' caps and ball tufts - - - - - "	1 14 - each	5 2 -
38	Battalion serjeants' - ditto - - - - - "	- 10 6 "	19 19 -
7	Grenadier - ditto - ditto - - - - - "	- 10 6 "	3 13 6
7	Light infantry ditto - ditto - - - - - "	- 10 9 "	3 15 3
12	Battalion drummers' - ditto - - - - - "	- 7 - "	4 4 -
3	Grenadier ditto - - ditto - - - - - "	- 7 - "	1 1 -
3	Light infantry ditto - ditto - - - - - "	- 7 3 "	1 1 9
331	Battalion rank and file ditto - - - - - "	- 7 - "	115 17 -
115	Grenadier - ditto - ditto - - - - - "	- 7 - "	40 5 -
115	Light Infantry ditto - ditto - - - - - "	- 7 3 "	41 13 9
1	Bandmaster's - - - ditto - - - - - "	1 14 -	1 14 -
20	Musicians' - - - - ditto - - - - - "	- 10 9 "	10 15 -
4	Japanned cases - - - - - "	- 4 - "	- 16 -
18	Drum ornaments - - - - - "	- 4 "	- 6 -
1	Tin steamer - - - - - "	- 4 6	- 4 6
		£.	2,040 9 1

Supplied by Messrs. *Hebbert & Co.*, by orders from the Colonel of the Regiment, under authority from the Secretary-at-War.

RETURN of CLOTHING supplied to the 62d Regiment of Foot in the Crimea, since 1st October 1854.

62D REGIMENT OF FOOT.—E. S. Codd, Regimental Agent.

Number of Articles.	Description.	Price of each.	By what Department Ordered.	How Supplied; by Public Tender or otherwise.	By whom Supplied.	Time given for Execution.	Whether Completed in the same, or not.
8	Flank sergeants' coats -	28/	Supplied upon the requisition of the Officer commanding the Regiment, according to the provisions of the Royal Warrant regulating the Supply of Clothing.	By order of the Regimental Agent.	Messrs. Gilpin & Co.	To be at the headquarters of the corps before the 1st April 1855.	Ordered in September 1854, and delivered to the Packers to forward in October 1854.
2	Ditto colour sergeants' coats -	37/8					
23	Battalion sergeants' coats -	27/6					
6	Ditto colour sergeants' coats -	37/2					
16	Drummers' coats -	37/6					
200	Flank privates' coats -	15/9					
550	Battalion privates' coats -	14/9					
63	Pairs sergeants' trousers -	14/3					
New Pattern { 796	Ditto privates' ditto -	9/6					
910	Ditto boots -	8/3					
4	Staff sergeants' caps -	34/6	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - - - -	Mr. Oliphant -	Ditto - - - -	Delivered to Packers to forward, 3d March 1855.
20	Band caps -	11/3					
43	Sergeants' caps -	10/6					
16	Drummers' caps -	7/6					
500	Rank and file caps -	7/6					
1,078	Fur caps -	7/3	War Office - - - -	Ditto - - - -	Messrs. Gilpin & Co.	To be dispatched as soon as ready.	Ordered 17th November 1854; delivered to Packers on the 7th December 1854.
2,156	Woollen jerseys -	4/6					
2,156	Pairs woollen drawers -	4/9					
2,156	Ditto - ditto socks -	1/2					
2,156	Ditto - ditto gloves -	/10					
1,078	Serge coat linings -	3/10					

63^d REGIMENT OF FOOT.—*E. S. Cold, Regimental Agent.*RETURN of CLOTHING supplied to the 63^d Regiment of Foot in the *Crimea*, since 1st October 1854.*Memorandum.*—Warm Clothing supplied from Government Stores in the *Crimea*.

Number of Articles.	Description.	Price of each.	By what Department Ordered.	How Supplied; by Public Tender or otherwise.	By whom Supplied.	Time given for Execution.	Whether Completed in the same, or not.
891	Pairs rank and file trousers	8/9	Supplied upon the requisition of the Officer commanding the Regiment, according to the provisions of the Royal Warrant regulating the Supply of Clothing.	By order of the Regimental Agent.	Messrs. Pearse & Co.	Originally ordered to be at head-quarters by 1st April 1855; but principal portion subsequently hastened, on its becoming known that the regiment would winter in the Crimea.	Trousers, boots, and larger portion of coats dispatched early in November 1854; further portion of coats December 1854; and the balance early in March 1855.
1,024	Ditto boots	8/8					
550	Battalion privates' coats	14/9					
43	Ditto - - ditto	14/9					
207	Flank - - ditto	15/9					
52	Pairs sergeants' trousers	14/					
20	Band coats	26/6					
20	Pairs ditto trousers	13/2					
21	Flank privates' coats	15/9					
50	Battalion ditto, in materials	12/5					
20	Drummers' coats	35/8					
3	Staff sergeants' ditto	141/6					
4	Pairs ditto trousers	22/					
10	Flank ditto coats	28/					
2	Ditto colour sergeants' coats	37/6					
32	Battalion sergeants' coats	27/6					
8	Ditto colour sergeants' coats	37/					
5	Staff sergeants' caps	34/6	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - - - -	Mr. Oliphant	To be at head-quarters by 1st of April 1855.	Dispatched 18th January 1855.
20	Band caps	11/3					
27	Sergeants' caps	10/6					
17	Drummers' caps	7/6					
538	Rank and file caps	7/6					

68TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

ABSTRACT of CLOTHING supplied by *J. & B. Pearse & Co.* to the 68th Regiment of Foot, for 1855.

DATE.	WHERE SENT.	All Ranks.		BAND.		RANK AND FILE.								SERJEANTS.						Staff Serjeants.					
		Socks.	Boots.	Trousers.	Musicians.		Master.		Trousers.		Corporals' Chevrons.	Coats.			Drummers' Coats.	Trousers.		Coats.			Trousers in Materials.	Coats in Materials.			
					Coats, in Materials.	Sealed Pattern Coat.	Trousers, in Materials.	Coat, in Materials.	Cloth.	Serge.		Battalion.	Light Infantry.	Grenadier.		In Materials.	Cloth.	Serge.	Colour Serjeants of Battalion Companies.	Battalion Companies.			Colour Serjeants of Flank Companies.	Flank Companies.	In Materials.
Nov. 1854	The Crimea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	820	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	- ditto -	-	935	20	19	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	770	-	30	15	-	-	-	-	10	28	4	2	2
-	- ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -		-	935	20	19	1	1	1	820	-	86 86	-	771	-	30	16	43	-	-	-	10	29	4	2	2

J. & B. Pearce & Co.'s Bill for Clothing supplied to the 68th Regiment of Foot, for the Year 1855, as per annexed Abstract, under the directions of General Sir W. Herries.

			£.	s.	d.
2	Staff serjeants' coats, in materials	- - - - -	140/	14	-
2	Ditto trousers	- - - ditto - - -	22/	2	4
4	Serjeants' coats	- - ditto - - -	25/	5	-
29	Serjeants of flank companies' coats, made up complete	- - - - -	28/	40	12
10	Colour serjeants of ditto	- ditto - ditto - - -	37/6	18	15
	Serjeants of battalion companies' coats	- ditto - - -	—	—	—
	Colour serjeants of ditto	- ditto - ditto - - -	—	—	—
	Serjeants' serge trousers	- - - - -	—	—	—
43	Ditto cloth trousers	- - - - -	14/	30	2
16	Drummers' or buglers' coats, complete	- - - - -	32/	25	12
30	Rank and file coats, in materials	- - - - -	13/5	20	2
	Ditto grenadier coats, made up complete	- - - - -	—	—	—
771	Ditto light infantry coats, ditto	- - - - -	15/9	607	3
	Ditto battalion coats	- ditto - - -	—	—	—
86	Corporals' chevrons	{ 86 lance	/3	1	1
86		{ 86	/5	1	15
	Rank and file serge trousers.	- - - - -	—	—	—
820	Ditto cloth trousers	- - - - -	8/9	358	15
1	Bandmaster's coat, in materials	- - - - -	100/	5	-
1	Ditto trousers	- - ditto - - -	22/	1	2
1	Sealed pattern band coat	- - - - -	32/	1	12
19	Musicians' coats, in materials	- - - - -	28/6	27	1
20	Ditto trousers	- - - - -	14/	14	-
935	Boots	- - - - -	8/3	385	13
	Socks	- - - - -	—	—	—
			£.	1,559	12
					4

We certify that the articles charged in the above bill have been packed and forwarded by us to the 68th Regiment.

London, 9 April 1855.

Hayter & Howell, Packers.

68TH REGIMENT OF FOOT—continued.

ABSTRACT of Caps supplied by Messrs. *Hebbert & Co.* to the 68th Regiment of Foot, for 1855 and 1856.

When Supplied.	Where Sent.	Date and Number of Order.	Drum Ornaments.	Tin Steamer.	Japanned Cases.	Musicians.	Bandmaster.	Rank and File.			Drummers.			Serjeants.		
								Light Infantry.	Grenadier.	Battalion.	Light Infantry.	Grenadier.	Battalion.	Light Infantry.	Grenadier.	Battalion.
1854: 13 Nov.	Scutari	15 Sept. - 3,111	16	1	4	20	1	481	-	-	16	-	-	42	-	-
TOTAL			16	1	4	20	1	481	-	-	16	-	-	42	-	-

General Sir *William L. Herries*, C.B., K.C.H., to Messrs. *Hebbert & Co.*, Pall Mall East, for Caps supplied for the Years 1855 and 1856, as per annexed Abstract.

																	£. s. d.
3	Staff serjeants' caps and ball tufts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34/						5 2 -
	Battalion serjeants' - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—						—
	Grenadier ditto - - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—						—
42	Light infantry ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/9						22 11 6
	Battalion drummers' - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—						—
	Grenadier ditto - - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—						—
16	Light infantry ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/3						5 16 -
	Battalion rank and file ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—						—
	Grenadier ditto - - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—						—
481	Light infantry ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/3						174 7 3
1	Bandmaster's - - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34/						1 14 -
20	Musicians' - - - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/9						10 15 -
4	Japanned cases - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/						- 16 -
1	Tin steamer - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/6						- 4 6
16	Drum ornaments - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/4						- 5 4
													£.	221 11 7			

We certify that the articles charged in the above account have been packed and forwarded by us to the 68th Regiment.

London, 9 April 1855.

Hayter & Howell, Packers.

71ST REGIMENT OF FOOT.

ABSTRACT of CLOTHING supplied by Messrs. *Gilpin & Co.* to the 71st Regiment of Foot, for 1855.

DATE.	WHERE SENT.	SCHOOLMASTER.						ALL RANKS.		BAND.			RANK AND FILE.						SERJEANTS.						Staff Serjeants.						
		Boots.	Shoulder Cords.	Trousers.	Coat.	Socks.	Boots.	Musicians.		Master.	Vests.	Coats.				Vests.	Coats.				Vests.	Coats.									
								Vests.	Coats, in Materials.			Scaled Pattern Coat.	Vests, in Materials.	Coats, in Materials.	Cloth.		Corporals' Chevrons.	Battalion.	Light Infantry.	Grenadier.		In Materials.	Drummers' Coats.	Cloth.	Colour Serjeants of Battalion Companies.	Battalion Companies.	Colour Serjeants of Flank Companies.	Flank Companies.	In Materials.	Vests, in Materials.	Coats, in Materials.
1st. 1854	Crimea	-	1	1	1	1	-	491	20	19	1	1	1	523	-	60	-	405	-	30	10	26	-	-	-	6	17	3	2	3	
TOTAL		-	1	1	1	1	-	491	20	19	1	1	1	523	-	60	-	405	-	30	10	26	-	-	-	6	17	3	2	3	

General Sir *James Macdonnell*, K.C.B., K.C.H., to Messrs. *Gilpin & Co.*, for Clothing supplied to the 71st Regiment, for 1855, as per annexed Abstract.

			£.	s.	d.
3	Staff serjeants' coats, in materials	- - - - -	165/6	24	16 6
2	Ditto waistcoats - - ditto	- - - - -	21/	2	2 -
3	Serjeants' coats - - ditto	- - - - -	24/9	3	14 3
17	Serjeants of flank companies' coats, made up complete	- - - - -	28/	23	16 -
6	Colour serjeants of ditto - ditto - ditto	- - - - -	37/8	11	6 -
	Serjeants of battalion companies' coats - ditto	- - - - -	—	—	—
	Colour serjeants of ditto - ditto - ditto	- - - - -	—	—	—
	Serjeants' trousers - - - - -	- - - - -	—	—	—
26	Ditto cloth waistcoats - - - - -	- - - - -	14/9	19	3 6
10	Drummers' or buglers' coats, complete	- - - - -	37/6	18	15 -
30	Rank and file coats, in materials	- - - - -	13/7	20	7 6
	Ditto grenadier coats, made up complete	- - - - -	—	—	—
495	Ditto light infantry coats, ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	15/9	389	16 3
	Ditto battalion coats - ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	—	—	—
60	Corporals' chevrons - - - - -	- - - - -	/6	1	10 -
	Rank and file trousers - - - - -	- - - - -	—	—	—
523	Ditto waistcoats - - - - -	- - - - -	6/9	176	10 3
1	Bandmaster's coat, in materials - - - - -	- - - - -	100/	5	- -
1	Ditto waistcoat - ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	21/	1	1 -
1	Sealed pattern band coat - - - - -	- - - - -	32/	1	12 -
19	Musicians' coats, in materials - - - - -	- - - - -	28/	26	12 -
20	Ditto waistcoats - - - - -	- - - - -	13/6	13	10 -
491	Boots - - - - -	- - - - -	8/4	204	11 8
	Socks - - - - -	- - - - -	—	—	—
1	Schoolmaster's coat, in materials - - - - -	- - - - -	54/	2	14 -
1	Ditto trousers - - ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	22/3	1	2 3
1	Pair gold shoulder cords - - - - -	- - - - -	10/3	-	10 3
1	Ditto ditto boots - - - - -	- - - - -	13/9	-	13 9
			£.	949	4 4

We certify that the articles charged in the above bill have been packed and forwarded by us to the 71st Regiment.

London, 10 April 1855.

Hayter & Howell, Packers.

77TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

ABSTRACT of CLOTHING supplied by *J. & B. Pearse & Co.* to the 77th Regiment of Foot, for 1855.

DATE.	WHERE SENT.	All Ranks.		BAND.				RANK AND FILE.								SERJEANTS.						Staff Serjeants.			
		Socks.	Boots.	Musicians.		Master.		Trousers.		Corporals' Chevrons.	Coats.				Drummers' Coats.	Trousers.		Coats.				Trousers.	Coats.		
				Trousers.	Coats.	Sealed Pattern Coat.	Trousers.	Coat.	Cloth.		Serge.	Battalion.	Light Infantry.	Grenadier.		In Materials.	Cloth.	Serge.	Colour Serjeants of Battalion Companies.	Battalion Companies.	Colour Serjeants of Flank Companies.			Flank Companies.	In Materials.
6 Nov. 1854	The Crimea -	-	1,043	-	-	-	-	-	909	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - -	- ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	670	112	112	-	14	-	-	6	32	2	10	-	-	-	-
27 - -	- ditto -	-	1	20	19	1	1	1	1	- {	50 Lance. 64	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
TOTAL - - -	- - -	-	1,044	20	19	1	1	1	910	- {	50 64	671	112	112	-	15	52	-	6	33	2	10	-	2	-

J. & B. Pearse & Co.'s Bill for Clothing supplied to the 77th Regiment of Foot, for the Year 1855, as per annexed Abstract, under the directions of General Sir *George Brown*.

																							£. s. d.
2	Staff serjeants' coats -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	at	145/						14 10 -
2	Ditto trousers -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23/6						2 7 -
	Serjeants' coats, in materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						-
10	Serjeants of flank companies' coats, made up complete	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28/						14 - -
2	Colour serjeants of ditto - ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37/6						3 15 -
33	Serjeants of battalion companies' coats - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27/6						45 7 6
6	Colour serjeants of ditto - ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37/						11 2 -
	Serjeants' serge trousers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						-
52	Ditto cloth trousers -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14/						36 8 -
15	Drummers' or buglers' coats, complete	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47/8						32 - -
	Rank and file coats, in materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						-
112	Ditto grenadier coats, made up complete	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15/9						88 4 -
112	Ditto light infantry coats, ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15/9						88 4 -
671	Ditto battalion coats - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14/9						494 17 3
50	Corporals' chevrons	{	50 lance	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/3						- 12 6
64																	/5						1 6 8
	Rank and file serge trousers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						-
910	Ditto cloth trousers -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8/9						398 2 6
1	Bandmaster's coat -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103/6						5 3 6
1	Ditto trousers -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23/6						1 3 6
1	Sealed pattern band coat -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30/						1 10 -
19	Musicians' coats -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30/						28 10 -
20	Ditto trousers -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14/						14 - -
1,044	Boots -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8/8						430 13 -
	Socks -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						-
																					£.		1,711 16 5

We certify that the articles charged in the above bill have been packed and forwarded by us to the 77th Regiment.

London, 9 April 1855.

Hayter & Howell, Packers.

79TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

ABSTRACT of CLOTHING supplied by Messrs. *Hebbert & Co.* to the 79th Regiment of Foot, for 1855.

WHEN SUPPLIED.	WHERE SENT.	DATE and No. of ORDER.	All Ranks.		BAND.				RANK AND FILE.								SERJEANTS.								Staff Serjeants.			
			Lance-corporals' Chevrons.	Pairs Highland Shoes.	Coatee, Sealed Pattern.	Musicians.		Master.	Waistcoats.		Coatees.				Waistcoats.		Coatees.				Waistcoats, in Materials.	Coatees for Schoolmaster.	Coatees, in Materials.					
						Waistcoats, in Materials.	Coatees, in Materials.		Made up.	In Materials.	Corporals' Chevrons.	Battalion.	Light Infantry.	Grenadiers.	In Materials.	Drummers' Coatees.	Made up.	In Materials.	Colour Serjeants, Battalion Companies.	Battalion Companies.				Colour Serjeants, Flank Companies.	Flank Companies.	In Materials.		
1854 : & 18 Dec.	Crimea -	1854 : 18 Sept. 3,116.	64	955	1	26	25	1	1	882	50	96	818	-	-	50	14	33	10	-	-	10	23	10	3	-	3	Lace, buttons, &c. for alterations.
TOTAL	-	-	64	955	1	26	25	1	1	832	50	96	818	-	-	50	14	33	10	-	-	10	23	10	3	-	3	

General *William H. Sewell*, c. B., to Messrs. *Hebbert & Co.*, Pall Mall, East, for Clothing supplied to the 79th Regiment of Foot for 1855, as per annexed Abstract.

								£.	s.	d.
3	Staff sergeants' coatees, in materials, without ornaments	-	-	-	-	138/		20	14	-
3	Ditto waistcoats - - - ditto, scarlet	-	-	-	-	27/		4	1	-
10	Sergeants' coatees - - - ditto	-	-	-	-	24/8		12	6	8
23	Sergeants of flank companies' coatees, made up complete	-	-	-	-	28/		32	4	-
10	Colour sergeants of ditto - ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	36/4		18	3	4
	Sergeants of battalion companies' coatees - ditto	-	-	-	-	—		—		
	Colour sergeants of ditto - ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	—		—		
10	Sergeants' waistcoats, in materials	-	-	-	-	13/2		6	11	8
33	Sergeants' ditto, made up - - -	-	-	-	-	14/6		23	18	6
14	Drummers' coatees, made up - - -	-	-	-	-	36/		25	4	-
50	Rank and file coatees, in materials	-	-	-	-	13/5		33	10	10
	Ditto grenadier coatees, made up complete	-	-	-	-	—		—		
	Ditto light infantry coatees, ditto	-	-	-	-	—		—		
818	Rank and file coatees (Highland), made up complete	-	-	-	-	15/9		644	3	6
96	Corporals' chevrons - - -	-	-	-	-	/5		2	-	-
50	Rank and file waistcoats, in materials	-	-	-	-	5/7		13	19	2
832	Rank and file ditto, made up - - -	-	-	-	-	6/3		260	-	-
1	Bandmaster's coatee, in materials	-	-	-	-	110/		5	10	-
1	Ditto waistcoat - - ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	21/6		1	1	6
25	Musicians' coatees - ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	28/		35	-	-
26	Ditto waistcoats - - ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	13/2		17	2	4
1	Ditto coatee, sealed pattern - - -	-	-	-	-	32/6		1	12	6
955	Pairs Highland shoes - - -	-	-	-	-	7/3		346	3	9
64	Lance corporals' chevrons - - -	-	-	-	-	/3		-	16	-
	Lace, buttons, &c., for alterations	-	-	-	-	-		2	10	-
								£.	1,506	12 9

We certify that the articles charged in the above account have been packed and forwarded by us to the 79th Regiment.

London, 11 April 1855.

Hayter & Howell, Packers.

88TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

ABSTRACT of CLOTHING supplied by *J. & B. Pearse & Co.* to the 88th Regiment, for 1855.

DATE.	WHERE SENT.	All Ranks.		BAND.				RANK AND FILE.								SERJEANTS.								Staff Serjeants.									
		Socks.	Boots.	Musicians.		Master.		Trousers.		Corporals' Chevrons.	Coats.				Trousers.		Coats.				Trousers, in Materials.	Coats, in Materials.											
				Trousers.	Coats.	Sealed Pattern Coat.	Trousers, in Materials.	Coat, in Materials.	Cloth.		Serge.	Battalion.	Light Infantry.	Grenadier.	In Materials.	Drummers' Coats.	Cloth.	Serge.	Colour Serjeants of Battalion Companies.	Battalion Companies.			Colour Serjeants of Flank Companies.	Flank Companies.	In Materials.								
6 Nov. 1854	The Crimea-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 - -	- ditto -	-	1,136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29 - -	- ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 Dec.	- ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	100	100	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 - -	- ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 1855	- ditto -	-	-	20	19	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-
16 Feb.	- ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- { 64 Lance. 64 } 64 }	30	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	6	32	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	- - -	-	1,126	20	19	1	1	1	1,000	- { 64 64 }	} 730	125	125	-	20	54	-	6	38	2	8	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

J. & B. Pearse & Co.'s Bill for Clothing supplied to the 88th Regiment of Foot, for the Year 1855, as per annexed Abstract, under the Directions of General Sir J. A. Wallace.

			£.	s.	d.
3	Staff serjeants' coats, in materials - - - - -	128/-	19	4	-
3	Ditto trousers - - - ditto - - - - -	22/-	3	6	-
	Serjeants' coats - - - ditto - - - - -	—	—	—	—
8	Serjeants of flank companies' coats, made up complete - - - - -	28/-	11	4	-
2	Colour serjeants of ditto - ditto - ditto - - - - -	37/6	3	15	-
38	Serjeants of battalions companies' coats ditto - - - - -	27/6	52	5	-
6	Colour serjeants of ditto - ditto - ditto - - - - -	37/-	11	2	-
	Serjeants' serge trousers - - - - -	—	—	—	—
54	Ditto cloth trousers - - - - -	14/-	37	16	-
20	Drummers' or buglers' coats, complete - - - - -	32/8	32	18	4
	Rank and file coats, in materials - - - - -	—	—	—	—
125	Ditto grenadier coats, made up complete - - - - -	15/9	98	8	9
125	Ditto light infantry coats, ditto - - - - -	15/9	98	8	9
730	Ditto battalion coats - ditto - - - - -	14/9	538	7	6
64 }	Corporals' chevrons - { 64 lance - - - - -	/3	—	16	-
64 }	- { 64 - - - - -	/5	1	6	8
	Rank and file serge trousers - - - - -	—	—	—	—
1,000	Ditto cloth trousers - - - - -	8/9	437	10	-
1	Bandmaster's coat, in materials - - - - -	95/-	4	15	-
1	Ditto trousers - - ditto - - - - -	22/-	1	2	-
1	Sealed pattern band coat - - - - -	30/-	1	10	-
19	Musicians' coats - - - - -	30/-	28	10	-
20	Ditto trousers - - - - -	14/-	14	-	-
1,136	Boots - - - - -	8/8	468	12	-
	Socks - - - - -	—	—	—	—
		£.	1,864	12	-

We certify that the articles charged in the above bill have been packed by us for the 88th Regiment.

Mark-lane, 13 April 1855.

Hayter & Howell.

89TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

ABSTRACT of CLOTHING supplied by Messrs. *Gilpin & Co.* to the 89th Regiment of Foot, for 1855.

DATE.	WHERE SENT.	All Ranks.		B A N D.					R A N K A N D F I L E.										S E R J E A N T S.							Staff Serjeants.	
		Socks.	Boots.	Musicians.			Master.		Trousers.		Corporals' Chevrons.	Coats.					Drummers' Coats.	Trousers.		Coats.					Trousers, in Materials.	Coats, in Materials.	
				Trousers.	Coats, in Materials.	Sealed Pattern Coat.	Trousers, in Materials.	Coat, in Materials.	Cloth.	—		Battalion.	Light Infantry.	Grenadier.	In Materials.	Cloth.		—	Colour Serjeants of Battalion Companies.	Battalion Companies.	Colour Serjeants of Flank Companies.	Flank Companies.	In Materials.				
1 Jan. 1855 -	Crimea -	-	-	906	20	18	1	1	1	789	-	50	538	100	100	40	11	42	-	6	26	2	8	-	3	3	
TOTAL - - -		-	-	906	20	18	1	1	1	789	-	50	538	100	100	40	11	42	-	6	26	2	8	-	3	3	

General Sir *C. B. Egerton*, G.C.M.G., K.C.H., to Messrs. *Gilpin & Co.*, for Clothing supplied to the 89th Regiment of Foot, for 1855, as per annexed Abstract.

										£.	s.	d.
3	Staff serjeants' coats, in materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134/-	20	2	-
3	Ditto trousers - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22/3	3	6	9
	Serjeants' coats - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Serjeants of flank companies' coats, made up complete	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28/-	11	4	-
2	Colour serjeants of ditto - ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37/8	3	15	4
26	Serjeants of battalion companies' coats, ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27/6	35	15	-
6	Colour serjeants of ditto - ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37/2	11	3	-
	Serjeants' trousers - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	Ditto cloth trousers, new pattern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14/3	29	18	6
11	Drummers' or buglers' coats, complete	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37/6	20	12	6
40	Rank and file coats, in materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12/7	25	3	4
100	Ditto grenadiers' coats, made up complete	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15/9	78	15	-
100	Ditto light infantry coats - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15/9	78	15	-
538	Ditto battalion coats - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14/9	396	15	6
50	Corporals' chevrons - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/6	1	5	-
	Rank and file trousers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
789	Ditto trousers, new pattern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/6	374	15	6
1	Bandmaster's coat, in materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96/-	4	16	-
1	Ditto trousers - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22/3	1	2	3
1	Sealed pattern band coat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31/6	1	11	6
18	Musicians' coats, in materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27/6	24	15	-
20	Ditto trousers - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14/3	14	5	-
906	Boots - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8/4	377	10	-
	Socks - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
										£.	1,515	6 2

We certify that the articles charged in the above bill have been packed and forwarded by us to the 89th Regiment.

London, 10 April 1855.

Hayter & Howell, Packers.

General Sir *C. B. Egerton*, G.C.M.G., K.C.H., to *Gilpin & Co.*, for CAPS supplied to the 89th Regiment of Foot,
at the *Crimea*.

1855:				£.	s.	d.	1855:				£.	s.	d.
17 Mar. -	3 Staff sergeants' caps - " -	34/-		5	2	-	17 Mar. -	8 Battalion drummers' caps -	7/6		3	-	-
	1 Master's - ditto - " -	34/-		1	14	-		100 Grenadier privates' caps -	7/6		37	10	-
	20 Band - ditto - " -	10/9		10	15	-		100 Light infantry - ditto -	7/9		38	15	-
	5 Grenadier sergeants' caps -	10/9		2	13	9		560 Battalion - ditto -	7/6		210	-	-
	5 Light infantry ditto -	11/-		2	15	-		2 Steam kettles - " -	6/6		-	13	-
	33 Battalion - ditto -	10/9		17	14	9		4 Deal boxes for staff caps -	1/6		-	6	-
	2 Grenadier drummers' caps -	7/6		-	15	-							
	2 Light infantry - ditto -	7/9		-	15	6							
										£.		352	9 -

We hereby certify that the whole of the above caps have been received by us.

London, 12 April 1855.

Hayter & Howell, Packers.

90TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

J. & B. Pearse & Co.'s Bill for Clothing supplied to the 90th Regiment of Foot, for the Year 1855, under the Directions of General Calvert.

	Shipped per "Iron Age" for Crimea :										£. s. d.		
29 March 1855	50 Serjeants' tunics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32/	80	-	-
	50 Pairs ditto trousers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14/6	36	5	-
	14 Buglers' tunics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37/	25	18	-
	732 Privates' tunics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22/6	823	10	-
	750 Pairs ditto trousers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/6	356	5	-
	20 Pairs musicians' trousers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14/6	14	10	-
	110 Corporals' chevrons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/5	2	5	10
	110 Lance corporals' chevrons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/3	1	7	6
											£.	1,340	1 4

We hereby certify that the whole of the above articles have been received and forwarded by us.

London, 14 April 1855.

Hayter & Howell, Packers.

95TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

MEMORANDUM of CLOTHING supplied since 1st October 1854.

	Serjeants.		Band.		Drummers.	Rank and File.		Boots for all Ranks.	Fur Caps.	Jerseys.	Drawers.	Mitts.	Socks.	Supplied by
	Coats.	Trousers.	Coats.	Trousers.	Coats.	Coats.	Trousers.							
1854 :														Messrs. Dolan & Co., the Clothiers appointed by Lieutenant-general Sir F. Cockburn.
7 Nov.	-	56	-	20	-	-	1,000	1,134	-	-	-	-	-	
15 Nov.	-	56	-	20	-	980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2 Dec.	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14 Dec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	80	80	40	80	
1855 :														
1 Jan.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	24	12	24	
9 Feb.	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	35	-	-	-	-	-	
Price	31/6	14/3	30/10	9/6	35/	20/4	9/6	8/6	7/5	4/6	4/9	/10	1/2	

97TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

ABSTRACT of CLOTHING supplied by *Dolan & Co.* to the 97th Regiment of Foot, for 1855.

DATE.	WHERE SENT.	All Ranks.		BAND.				RANK AND FILE.								SERJEANTS.						Staff Serjeants.				
		Pairs Socks.	Pairs Boots.	Musicians.		Master.		Trousers.		Corporals' Chevrons.	Coats.				Trousers.	Coats.				Trousers, Made.	Coats, Made.					
				Trousers.	Coats, Made.	Sealed Pattern Coat.	Trousers, Made.	Coat, Made.	Cloth.		Serge.	Battalion.	Light Infantry.	Grenadier.		In Materials.	Drummers' Coats.	Cloth.	Serge.			Colour Serjeants of Battalion Companies.	Battalion Companies.	Colour Serjeants of Flank Companies.	Flank Companies.	In Materials.
Nov. 1854 - ec.	Crimea	-	-	1,094	20	19	1	1	1	974	-	51	734	113	113	-	14	43	-	6	29	2	8	-	3	2
TOTAL	- - -	-	-	1,094	20	19	1	1	1	974	-	51	734	113	113	-	14	43	-	6	29	2	8	-	3	2

utenant-General *H. A. Proctor*, c. b., to *Dolan & Co.* for Clothing supplied to the 97th Regiment of Foot, for 1855,
as per annexed Abstract.

												£.	s.	d.
3	Staff serjeants' coats, made	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129/	19	7	-
3	Ditto trousers - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25/6	3	16	6
	Serjeants' coats - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—
8	Serjeants of flank companies' coats, made up complete	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28/	11	4	-
2	Colour serjeants of ditto - ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37/8	3	15	4
29	Serjeants of battalion companies' coats - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27/6	39	17	6
6	Colour serjeants of ditto - - ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37/2	11	3	-
	Serjeants' serge trousers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—
48	Ditto cloth trousers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14/	33	12	-
14	Drummers' or buglers' coats, complete	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39/	27	6	-
	Rank and file coats, in materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—
113	Ditto grenadier coats, made up complete	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16/	90	8	-
113	Ditto light infantry coats, ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16/	90	8	-
734	Ditto battalion coats - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15/	550	10	-
51	Corporals' chevrons - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/6	1	5	6
	Rank and file serge trousers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—
974	Ditto cloth trousers - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/	438	6	-
1	Bandmaster's coat, made - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	6
1	Ditto trousers - ditto - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6
1	Sealed pattern band coat - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	-
19	Musicians' coats, made - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32/	30	8	-
20	Ditto trousers - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14/	14	-	-
1,094	Pairs boots - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8/6	464	19	-
	Pairs socks - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—
												1,838	4	10

We certify that the articles charged in the above bill have been packed and forwarded by us to the 97th Regiment.

London, 3 April 1855.

Hayter & Howell, Packers.

SUMMARY of CLOTHING and CAPS supplied from 1st October 1854 to 31st March 1855, by Order of the Colon

Regiment.	Supplied by		Under the Direction of	Staff.		Serjeants.	
	Clothiers.	Cap Makers.		Coats.	Trousers.	Coats.	Tro
4th Foot -	Gilpin & Co. -	- - -	Lieut-general Sir John Bell -	3	3	54	5
7th Foot -	Pearse & Co. -	- - -	General the Right Hon. Sir E. Blakeney.	3	3	54	5
9th Foot -	Gilpin & Co. -	Gilpin & Co. -	Lieut-general Sir J. A. Hope	4	4	43	4
17th Foot -	W. Shaw -	- - -	Late General Sir P. Maitland	3	3	50	5
19th Foot -	Gilpin & Co. -	Oliphant -	Late Lieut-general Turner -	3	3	54	5
20th Foot -	Dolan & Co. -	Gardin -	Lieut-general Thorn -	3	3	43	4
21st Foot -	Pearse & Co. -	- - -	Lieut-general Sir De Lacy Evans.	3	3	52	5
23d Foot -	- ditto -	- - -	Lieut-general Sir G. D'Aguilar	3	3	54	5
28th Foot -	Dolan & Co. -	- - -	Late Lieut-general Dutty -	4	4	52	5
30th Foot -	Hebbert & Co.	- - -	General the Marquis of Tweeddale.	3	3	42	4
33d Foot -	Pearse & Co. -	Oliphant -	Lieut-general D'Oyly -	3	3	54	5
34th Foot -	- ditto -	- - -	General Sir T. Brisbane, Bart.	4	4	44	4
38th Foot -	Dolan & Co. -	- - -	General the Hon. H. Arbuthnott.	3	3	54	5
39th Foot -	Gilpin & Co. -	Oliphant -	Lieut-general Lluellyn -	3	3	43	4
41st Foot -	Hebbert & Co.	Ditto -	Lieut-general A'Court -	3	3	51	5
42d Foot -	Pearse & Co. -	- - -	General Sir James Douglas -	4	4	42	4
44th Foot -	Hebbert & Co.	Hebbert & Co.	Late Hon. Sir P. Stuart -	3	3	54	5
46th Foot -	- ditto -	- - -	Late Lieut-general Egerton -	3	3	43	4
47th Foot -	Pearse & Co. -	Oliphant -	Late Lieut-general Dalmer -	3	3	48	5
49th Foot -	- ditto -	- - -	General Sir E. Bowater	3	3	46	5
50th Foot -	Dolan & Co. -	Hebbert & Co.	Late Major-general Sir George Arthur.	3	3	54	5
57th Foot -	Gilpin & Co. -	- - -	General Viscount Hardinge -	3	3	54	5
68th Foot -	Pearse & Co. -	Hebbert & Co.	Lieut-general Sir Wm. Herries	2	2	43	4
71st Foot -	Gilpin & Co. -	- - -	General Sir Jas. Macdonell -	4	3	26	2
77th Foot -	Pearse & Co. -	- - -	Lieut-general Sir Geo. Brown	2	2	51	5
79th Foot -	Hebbert & Co.	- - -	Lieutenant-general Sewell -	3	3	43	4
88th Foot -	Pearse & Co. -	- - -	General Sir T. A. Wallace, Bart.	3	3	54	5
89th Foot -	Gilpin & Co. -	Gilpin & Co. -	General Sir C. B. Egerton -	3	3	42	4
90th Foot -	Pearse & Co. -	- - -	Lieut-general Calvert -	-	-	Tunics, 50	5
TOTAL - - -				87	86	1,394	1,40

SUPPLY of OVERALLS by Order of the Secretary-at-War

REGIMENT.	SUPPLIED BY
5th Dragoon Guards - - - -	The dépôt - - - -
1st Dragoons - - - -	Pearse & Co. - - - -
6th Dragoons - - - -	W. Shaw - - - -
8th Dragoons - - - -	Gilpin & Co. - - - -
11th Dragoons - - - -	Gilpin & Co. - - - -
13th Dragoons - - - -	Gilpin & Co. - - - -
17th Dragoons - - - -	Gilpin & Co. - - - -

er Authority from the Secretary-at-War, to Regiments in the Agency of Messrs. Cox & Co., serving in the Crimea.

ctors.	Rank and File.		Band, including Master.		All Ranks.	C A P S.				
	Coats.	Trousers.	Coats.	Trousers.	Boots.	Staff.	Serjeants.	Doctors.	Rank and File.	Band and Master.
20	980	1,000	21	21	1,136	—	—	—	—	—
20	980	1,000	21	21	1,135	—	—	—	—	—
15	780	796	21	21	911	-	-	-	218	—
16	830	846	21	21	974	—	—	—	—	—
14	890	903	21	21	1,039	3	29	7	443	21
14	878	892	21	21	1,005	-	12	2	212	—
18	852	870	21	21	1,002	—	—	—	—	—
20	980	1,000	21	21	1,135	—	—	—	—	—
20	989	1,015	21	21	1,077	—	—	—	—	—
18	810	827	21	21	919	—	—	—	—	—
20	980	1,000	21	21	1,136	3	40	12	717	21
16	780	797	21	21	912	—	—	—	—	—
20	980	1,000	21	21	1,136	—	—	—	—	—
16	780	796	21	21	911	-	12	5	313	—
20	925	958	21	21	1,102	4	51	19	934	21
14	856	Waistcoats, 876	21	Waistcoats, 21	Shoes, 942	—	—	—	—	—
20	930	950	21	21	1,095	3	54	20	780	21
16	878	897	20	20	1,010	—	—	—	—	—
19	879	928	21	21	1,077	1	40	15	686	7
19	924	945	21	21	1,118	—	—	—	—	—
20	980	1,001	21	21	1,136	3	43	15	819	21
20	980	1,000	21	21	1,136	—	—	—	—	—
16	801	820	21	21	935	3	42	16	481	21
10	525	Waistcoats, 523	21	Waistcoats, 21	492	—	—	—	—	—
15	895	910	21	21	1,044	—	—	—	—	—
14	868	Waistcoats, 882	27	Waistcoats, 27	Shoes, 955	—	—	—	—	—
20	980	1,000	21	21	1,136	—	—	—	—	—
11	778	789	20	21	906	3	43	12	760	21
unics, 14	Tunics, 732	750	-	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
495	25,420	25,971	592	613	28,512	23	366	123	6,363	154

- - SUPPLY OF OVERALLS by Order of the Secretary-at-War.

C L O T H.	Number.	PRICE.
gulation - - - - -	252	£.346 10 4
ey Yeomanry - - - - -	300	at 23/6
perimental grey - - - - -	300	22/11
- ditto - - - - -	300	20/
- ditto - - - - -	300	20/
- ditto - - - - -	300	20/
- ditto - - - - -	300	20/
TOTAL - - - - -	2,052	

Cox & Co.

RETURN of WARM CLOTHING shipped for the *Crimea* for the Service of Regiments.

REGIMENTS.	SUPPLIED BY	Pea Jackets.	Price.	Overalls.	Price.	Long Boots.	Price.	Jerseys or Flannel Shirts.	Price.	Woollen Drawers.	Price.	Gloves or Mitts.
5th Dragoon Guards -	Pearse & Co.	450	{ 19/9 25/3 }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Gilpin & Co.	-	-	-	-	200	33/6	-	-	-	-	-
1st Dragoons - -	Pearse & Co.	310	{ 19/9 25/3 }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Gilpin & Co.	-	-	-	-	200	33/6	-	-	-	-	-
6th Dragoons - -	W. Shaw	450	32/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Gilpin & Co.	-	-	-	-	200	33/6	-	-	-	-	-
8th Hussars - -	- ditto -	450	34/6	-	-	200	33/6	-	-	-	-	-
10th Hussars - -	- ditto -	700	34/6	700	22/	-	-	1,400	4/6	1,400	4/9	1,400
	Moore & Co.	-	-	-	-	700	33/6	-	-	-	-	-
11th Hussars - -	Gilpin & Co.	450	34/6	-	-	200	33/6	-	-	-	-	-
13th Light Dragoons	- ditto -	450	34/6	-	-	200	33/6	-	-	-	-	-
17th Lancers - -	- ditto -	450	34/6	-	-	200	33/6	-	-	-	-	-
4th Foot - - -	- ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	-	204	4/6	204	4/9	204
	Isaacs & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	252	4/6	252	4/9	252
7th Foot - - -	Prater & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	182	4/6	182	4/9	182
	Hebbert & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	4/6	180	4/10	180
9th Foot - - -	Gilpin & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	4/6	88	4/9	88
17th Foot - - -	W. Shaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,898	4/	1,898	4/	1,898
18th Foot - - -	Isaacs & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	5/	1,800	4/3	1,945
		-	-	-	-	-	-	290	4/6	290	4/9	145
19th Foot - - -	Dolan & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	278	4/6	278	4/9	278
20th Foot - - -	- ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	4/6	92	4/9	92
21st Foot - - -	Gilpin & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	162	4/6	162	4/9	162
23d Foot - - -	Prater & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	408	4/6	408	4/9	408
28th Foot - - -	Isaacs & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	532	4/6	532	4/9	532
30th Foot - - -	W. Shaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	188	4/	188	4/	188
33d Foot - - -	Hebbert & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	276	4/6	276	4/10	276
34th Foot - - -	Pearse & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,160	4/6	2,160	4/6	2,160
	Hebbert & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	4/6	550	4/10	550
	Moore & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	R. Cuff	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38th Foot - - -	Dolan & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,132	4/6	1,132	4/9	1,132
39th Foot - - -	Isaacs & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,080	4/6	2,080	4/9	1,080
	Hebbert & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,400	4/6	1,400	4/10	1,400
41st Foot - - -	Gilpin & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	290	4/6	290	4/9	290
42d Foot - - -	- ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	-	142	4/6	142	4/9	142
	Pearse & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44th Foot - - -	Prater & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	858	4/6	858	4/9	858
46th Foot - - -	- ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	4/6	114	4/9	114
	Hebbert & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	5/1	-	-	-
49th Foot - - -	Isaac & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	368	4/6	368	4/9	368
50th Foot - - -	Dolan & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	4/6	74	4/9	74
57th Foot - - -	Gilpin & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	152	4/6	152	4/9	152
68th Foot - - -	Dolan & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	178	4/6	178	4/9	178
71st Foot - - -	Hebbert & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,936	4/6	1,936	4/10	1,936
77th Foot - - -	Gilpin & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	614	4/6	614	4/9	614
79th Foot - - -	- ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	-	164	4/6	164	4/9	164
82d Foot - - -	- ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,728	4/6	1,728	4/9	1,728
88th Foot - - -	- ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	-	570	4/6	570	4/9	570
89th Foot - - -	- ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	4/6	12	4/9	12
90th Foot - - -	Prater & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	4/6	150	4/9	150
		3,710	-	700	-	2,100	-	22,992	-	22,902	-	21,902

Agency of Messrs. Cox & Co., by order of the Right Honourable the Secretary-at-War.

Price.	Fur Caps.	Price.	Great-coat Linings.	Price.	Winter Boots.	Price.	Sheepskin Coats.	Price.	Leather Mitts.	Price.	Serjeants' Cloth Trousers.	Price.	Privates' Cloth Trousers.	Price.	Tartan Trousers.	Price.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/2	700	7/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/2	102	7/3	102	3/10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/2	127	7/6	193	5/4½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/3	91	7/9	91	3/10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/1	90	6/6	90	4/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/2	44	7/3	44	3/10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/	949	9/	317	3/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/2	1,000	7/	1,045	5/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	145	7/6		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/2	139	7/5	139	3/9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/2	46	7/5	46	3/9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/2	81	7/3	81	3/10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/3	204	7/9	204	3/10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/2	267	7/6	180	5/4½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/2	94	8/6	94	3/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/1	138	6/6	138	4/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/1	1,378	6/6	398	4/1	-	-	-	-	980	1/8	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	130	151 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	298 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/2	322	7/5	322	3/9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/2	1,040	7/6	1,040	7/10½	-	-	-	-	1,000	2/8	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/1	700	6/6	700	4/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/2	145	7/3	145	3/10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/2	71	7/3	71	3/10	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	14/	876	8/9	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/3	225	7/9	225	3/10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/3	57	7/9	57	3/10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/2	185	7/6	252	5/2½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/2	37	7/5	37	3/9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/2	76	7/3	76	3/10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/2	89	7/5	89	3/9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/1	968	6/6	502	4/1	-	-	-	-	916	1/8	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/2	307	7/3	307	3/10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/2	82	7/3	82	3/10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	7/9
1/2	864	7/3	864	3/10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
This supply retained in store at Messrs. Hayter & Howell's, by order of the Deputy Adjutant-general.																
1/2	285	7/3	285	3/10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/2	6	7/3	6	3/10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/3	75	7/9	75	3/10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	11,129	-	8,297	-	130	-	130	-	2,896	-	47	-	876	-	1,000	-

14TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, WARM CLOTHING.

To *Gilpin & Co.*, 34, Molesworth-street, Dublin.

1854:											£. s. d.		
	916 Fur caps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/3	332	1	-
	1,832 Woollen shirts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/6	412	4	-
	1,832 Pairs woollen drawers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/9	435	2	-
	1,832 Pairs woollen socks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/2	106	17	4
	1,832 Pairs woollen gloves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/10	76	6	8
											1,362	11	-
	Packing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	6
										£.	1,376	4	6

To *Gilpin & Co.*, Northumberland-street, Strand, London.

1 Jan. 1855:											£. s. d.		
	2,400 Woollen jerseys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/6	540	-	-
	2,400 Pairs woollen drawers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/9	570	-	-
	2,400 Pairs woollen gloves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/10	100	-	-
	2,400 Pairs woollen socks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/2	140	-	-
	1,200 Great coat linings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/10	230	-	-
										£.	1,580	-	-

DRAFT 14TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, WARM CLOTHING.

To *Gilpin & Co.*, Northumberland-street, Strand, London.

22 Jan. 1855:											£. s. d.		
	95 Fur caps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/3	34	8	9
	31 Jan. 1855:	105 Fur caps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/3	38	1	3
	6 Feb. 1855:	236 Woollen jerseys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/6	53	2	-
		236 Pairs woollen drawers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/9	56	1	-
		236 Pairs woollen socks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/2	13	15	4
		236 Pairs woollen gloves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/10	9	16	8
		23 Fur caps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/3	8	6	9
		118 Great coat linings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/10	22	12	4
										£.	163	14	1

55TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

LIST of ARTICLES of WARM CLOTHING supplied to Men of the 55th Regiment of Foot, on their Embarkation for the *Crimea* from *Ireland*, in December 1854 and January 1855, sent from London by Messrs. *Gilpin & Co.*, on requisition of the Officer commanding the Dépôt Battalion at Templemore.

ARTICLES.	NUMBER.	PRICE.	AMOUNT.
			£. s. d.
Fur caps - - - - -	63	7/3	22 16 9
Woollen shirts - - - - -	126	4/6	28 7 -
Pairs of woollen drawers - - - - -	126	4/9	29 18 6
Pairs of socks - - - - -	126	1/2	7 7 -
Pairs of gloves - - - - -	126	/10	5 5 -
Great coat linings - - - - -	63	3/10	12 1 6
		£.	105 15 9

London, 9 May 1855.

Barron & Smith.

LIST of the ARTICLES of ORDINARY REGIMENTAL CLOTHING, and of EXTRA WARM CLOTHING supplied under the Orders of Mr. Andrew Lawrie, since 1 October 1854, to Regiments in his Agency, serving in the Crimea.

REGIMENT.	Bandmaster.		Band.		Staff Sergeants.		Colour Sergeants.		Sergeants.		Drummers.	Rank and File.		All Ranks.	WARM CLOTHING.						COST.	BY WHOM SUPPLIED.
	Coat.	Pairs of Trousers.	Coats.	Pairs of Trousers.	Coats.	Pairs of Trousers.	Coats.	Pairs of Trousers.	Coats.	Pairs of Trousers.	Coats.	Coats.	Pairs of Trousers.	Pairs of Boots.	Lambs' Wool Jerseys.	Pairs of Lambs' Wool Drawers.	Pairs of Lambs' Wool Socks.	Pairs of Lambs' Wool Gloves.	Sets of Woollen Coat Linings, with Thread, &c.	Fur Caps, Lined throughout.		
1st Bat. 1st Foot Prices -	1	1	20	20	3	3	8	46	54	20	980	1,000	1,136	}	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. s. d. 1,861 14 10	-- Messrs. Pearse & Co.
	95/	22/	30/	14/	140/	22/	40/3 & 41/	27/6	14/	36/8	14/9*	8/9	8/3		-	384	384	384	192	192		
97th Foot	1	1	20	20	3	3	8	37	48	14	980	974	1,094	}	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 2,193 11 10	-- Messrs. Dolan & Co.
	101/6	25/6	32/	14/	129/	25/6	37/2	27/6	14/	39/	15/	9/	8/6		-	186	186	186	93	93		
															186	4/10	1/1	1/10	4/1	6/6		
															28	28	28	28	14	14		
																					£. 2,015 4 9	- - Ditto.

* Flank companies 1 s. more each coat.

A. Lawrie.

10, Charles-street, St. James's-square, 6 April 1855.

1ST BATTALION 1ST FOOT.

MONIED INVOICE of WARM CLOTHING, supplied for the Service of the Depôt 1st Battalion Royals, per order of *A. Lawrie, Esq.*, and delivered to Messrs. *Hayter & Howell*, Mark-lane, by *Hebbert & Co.*, Pall Mall, East.

		FOR ONE SERJEANT.						£. s. d.		
13 Jan. 1855;	1 Fur cap - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	6/6	-	6 6
	2 Woollen jerseys - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/6	-	9 -
	2 Pairs woollen drawers - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/10	-	9 8
	2 Pairs woollen half hose - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/1	-	2 2
	2 Pairs Lamb's-wool mitts - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	/10	-	1 8
								£.	1	9 -

Certified by Messrs. *Hayter & Howell*, 14th February 1855.

97TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

MONIED INVOICE of WARM CLOTHING supplied for the Service of the Depôt 97th Regiment, per order of *A. Lawrie, Esq.* and delivered to Messrs. *Hayter & Howell*, Mark-lane, by *Hebbert & Co.*, Pall Mall, East.

		FOR 14 MEN.						£. s. d.		
13 Dec. 1854:	14 Fur caps - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	6/6	4	11 -
	28 Woollen jerseys - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/6	6	6 -
	28 Pairs woollen drawers - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/10	6	15 4
	28 Pairs woollen half hose - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/1	1	10 4
	28 Pairs woollen mitts - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	/10	1	3 4
	38½ Yards padua - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/1	2 17 2	
	56 Skeins w. bro. thread - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	42 Needles - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-			
								£.	23	3 2
		FOR 93 MEN.						£. s. d.		
1 Jan. 1855:	93 Fur caps - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	6/6	30	4 6
	186 Woollen jerseys - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/6	41	17 -
	186 Pairs woollen drawers - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/10	44	19 -
	186 Pairs woollen mitts - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	/10	7	15 -
	186 Pairs woollen half hose - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/1	10	1 6
	255¼ Yards padua - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/1	18 19 9	
	2 Lbs. w. bro. thread - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	300 Needles - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-			
								£.	153	16 9

Certified by Messrs. *Hayter & Howell*, 14 February 1855.

RETURN of WARM CLOTHING shipped for *Gibraltar* and the *Mediterranean* for the Service of the undermentioned Regiments in the Agency of Messrs. *Cox & Co.*, by order of the Right Honourable the Secretary-at-War.

REGIMENTS.	Supplied by	Jerseys or Flannel Shirts.	Price.	Woollen Drawers.	Price.	Gloves or Mitts.	Price.	Woollen Socks.	Price.	Fur caps.	Price.	Great Coat Linings.	Price.
1st Foot, 2d Battalion.	Hebbert & Co.	1,728	4/6	1,728	4/10	1,728	/10	1,728	1/1	864	6/6	864	4/1
3d Foot - -	Ditto - -	1,728	4/6	1,728	4/10	1,728	/10	1,728	1/1	864	6/6	864	4/1
13th Foot - -	Dolan & Co. -	1,728	4/6	1,728	4/9	1,728	/10	1,728	1/2	864	7/5	864	3/9
66th Foot - -	Gilpin & Co. -	1,728	4/6	1,728	4/9	1,728	/10	1,728	1/2	864	7/3	864	2/10
72d Foot - -	Hebbert & Co.	1,728	4/6	1,728	4/10	1,728	/10	1,728	1/1	864	6/6	864	4/1
92d Foot - -	Ditto - -	1,728	4/6	1,728	4/10	1,728	/10	1,728	1/1	864	6/6	864	4/1
		10,368		10,368		10,368		10,368		5,184		5,184	

Craig's court, 19 June 1855.

Cox & Co.

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION of ARTICLES OF CLOTHING.		Price of each Article.	How Supplied; by Public Tender or otherwise.	Names of Parties, &c. supplying the same.	Whether Supplied within the given Time or not.	Whether Fines for Non-performance of Contracts within the limited Periods have been Levied or not.
6,000	Belts, cholera	1/9 each	Special contract	J. Wilson	Not supplied within the time	No fine levied.
20,000	Ditto - flannel	1/6 "	Tender	Gilpin & Co.	- ditto	- ditto.
20,000	Ditto - ditto	1/8 "	ditto	Hebbert & Co.	- ditto	- ditto.
20,000	Ditto - ditto	1/1 "	Special contract	Kynaston & Son	Supplied within the given time.	-
20,000	Ditto - ditto	1/6 "	- ditto -	W. Wilson	- ditto.	-
10,000	Ditto - ditto	1/3 "	- ditto -	E. H. Grasby	- ditto.	-
10,000	Ditto - ditto	1/10 "	- ditto -	- ditto	- ditto.	-
10,000	Ditto - ditto	2/1 1/2 "	- ditto -	- ditto	- ditto.	-
20,000	Belts, flannel	1/6 "	Tender	Gilpin & Co.	- ditto.	-
2,000	Belts, cholera	1/6 "	Special contract	Hebbert & Co.	Not supplied within the time	No fine levied.
30,000	Belts, flannel	1/6 "	- ditto -	G. & W. Almond	- ditto	- ditto.
2,000	Ditto -	1/6 "	- ditto -	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto.
720	Belts, cholera	1/9 "	- ditto -	J. Wilson	Supplied within the time.	-
2,000	Ditto -	1/6 "	- ditto -	Gilpin & Co.	- ditto.	-
2,000	Ditto -	1/6 "	- ditto -	- ditto	- ditto.	-
600	Ditto - flannel	1/6 "	- ditto -	G. & W. Almond	No time stated.	-
1,500	Ditto -	1/6 "	- ditto -	Hebbert & Co.	Supplied within the time.	-
15,000	Boots, brown leather, pairs	28/ per pair	- ditto -	G. & W. Almond	Not supplied within the time	No fine levied.
20,000	Ditto - ditto	20/ "	- ditto -	Hebbert & Co.	- ditto	- ditto.
1,500	Ditto - ditto	20/ "	- ditto -	- ditto	Supplied within the time.	-
470	Ditto - ditto	21/ "	- ditto -	G. & W. Almond	Not supplied within the time	No fine levied.
8,640	Ditto - officers	18/6 "	- ditto -	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto.
1,000	Ditto - soldiers	17/9 "	- ditto -	Elias Davis	- ditto	- ditto.
7,000	Ditto - high, large	17/6 "	Tender	Hebbert & Co.	- ditto	- ditto.
1,500	Ditto - ditto	18/ "	ditto	J. P. Lloyd	Supplied within the time.	-
1,200	Ditto - ditto	16/ "	- ditto -	W. Jones	- ditto.	-
8,000	Ditto - ditto	17/6 "	- ditto -	E. J. Kendal	Not supplied within the time	No fine levied.
1,000	Ditto - ditto	18/6 "	- ditto -	J. Patenall	- ditto	- ditto.
1,000	Ditto - ditto	18/6 "	- ditto -	Thomas Hodge	- ditto	- ditto.
2,000	Ditto - ditto	18/6 "	- ditto -	W. Parker & Co.	- ditto	- ditto.
2,300	Ditto - ditto	18/6 "	- ditto -	G. & W. Almond	- ditto	- ditto.
5,000	Boots, lined with fur	30/ "	Special contract	R. Jeffs	- ditto	-
2,000	Boots, long	23/ "	- ditto -	G. & W. Almond	Supplied within the time.	-
1,000	Boots, short	- "	- ditto -	- ditto	- ditto.	-
250	Boots, winter, long	33/6 "	- ditto -	- ditto	Not supplied within the time	No fine levied.
11	Boots, thigh, long	33/6 "	- ditto -	- ditto	No time stated.	-
350	Ditto - ditto	33/6 "	- ditto -	- ditto	- ditto.	-
3,000	Boots, sealskin	30/ "	- ditto -	R. Jeffs	Supplied within the time.	-
546	Boots, sappers' and miners'	8/6 "	Tender	M. Sharman	- ditto.	-

(continued)

Return of Clothing provided by the Ordnance Department at the Tower for Service of the Army in the East, from 1st October 1854 to 23d February 1855 — continued.

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION of ARTICLES OF CLOTHING.		Price of each Article.	How Supplied; by Public Tender or otherwise.	Names of Parties, &c. supplying the same.	Whether Supplied within the given Time or not.	Whether Fines for Non-performance of Contracts within the limited Periods have been Levied or not.
1,400	Caps, night, cotton	1/4 1/2 each	Special contract	Kynaston & Sons	No time specified.	
1,020	Ditto - ditto	1/4 1/2 "	ditto	- ditto -	- ditto -	No fine levied.
4,420	Ditto - worsted	9/6 p' doz. pr.	ditto	- ditto -	Not supplied within time.	
1,020	Ditto - blue	9/6 "	ditto	- ditto -	Supplied within the time.	
1,400	Ditto - worsted	9/6 "	ditto	- ditto -	No time stated; not delivered.	
30,000	Ditto - woollen	9/6 "	ditto	- ditto -	Supplied within the time.	
4,000	Ditto - cotton	3 each	Tender	J. Nathan	Not yet due.	No fine levied.
4,000	Ditto - worsted, grey	7/11 per doz.	ditto	W. Jackson & Co.	Not supplied within the time	10 per cent. on 5,000;
10,000	Ditto - fur	6/8 each	ditto	G. & W. Almond	- ditto -	additional 10 per cent. on 4,500. No fine levied.
25,000	Ditto - ditto	6/8 "	Special contract	J. Oliphant	- ditto -	
4,000	Ditto - with peaks	7/5 "	ditto	G. & W. Almond	Supplied within the time.	No fine levied.
10,000	Ditto - ditto	7/5 "	Tender	- ditto -	Not supplied within the time.	
250	Ditto - ditto	7/5 "	Special contract	- ditto -	- ditto -	ditto.
470	Ditto - officers' fur	12/6 "	ditto	- ditto -	- ditto -	
11	Ditto - "	12/6 "	Tender	- ditto -	No time stated.	
26	Ditto - "	7/5 "	Special contract	- ditto -	- ditto -	ditto.
1,572	Ditto - soldiers' -	6/8 "	ditto	- ditto -	- ditto -	
2,000	Caps, forage, blue, privates'	2/ "	Tender	Gilpin & Co.	Supplied within the time.	No fine levied.
100	Ditto - rifle green, sergeants'	3/ "	ditto	Pearse & Co.	Not supplied within the time	- ditto.
1,900	Ditto - ditto - privates'	2/3 "	ditto	- ditto -	- ditto -	
400	Caps, night, blue, sergeants'	2/3 "	ditto	G. & W. Almond	- ditto -	ditto.
5,600	Ditto - ditto, privates'	1/10 "	ditto	- ditto -	- ditto -	ditto.
10,000	Ditto - woollen	9/6 per doz.	Special contract	Kynaston & Son	- ditto -	ditto.
1,000	Caps, forage, artillery pattern	2/1 each	- ditto -	J. Lyons	No time stated.	
40,000	Capes, waterproof	23/6 "	- ditto -	G. & W. Almond	Not supplied within the time	Fine of 10 per cent. levied.
15,000	Ditto -	23/6 "	- ditto -	- ditto -	Supplied within the time.	
250	Ditto -	23/6 "	- ditto -	- ditto -	Not supplied within the time	No fine levied.
11	Ditto - officers'	23/6 "	- ditto -	- ditto -	No time stated.	
300	Ditto - soldiers'	23/6 "	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	
315	Ditto -	23/6 "	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	
1,000	Clothing, seal skin, suit	8l. 8s. the suit	- ditto -	- ditto -	Not supplied within the time	10 per cent. on 829; additional 10 per cent. on 356.
100	Ditto - ditto	8l. 8s. "	- ditto -	- ditto -	Supplied within the time.	

Return of Clothing provided by the Ordnance Department at the Tower for Service of the Army in the East, from 1st October 1854 to 23d February 1855—continued.

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION of ARTICLES OF CLOTHING.		Price of each Article.	How Supplied; by Public Tender or otherwise.	Names of Parties, &c. supplying the same.	Whether Supplied within the given Time or not.	Whether Fines for Non-performance of Contracts within the limited Periods have been Levied or not.
500	Gloves, woollen	/11 1/2 per pair	Special contract	G. & W. Almond	-	No fine levied.
500	Ditto - ditto	/11 1/2 "	- ditto -	Prater & Co.	-	-
600	Ditto - ditto	/11 1/2 "	- ditto -	- ditto -	-	-
20,000	Gauntlets -	2/8 "	- ditto -	G. & W. Almond	-	10 per cent. on 4,066, additional 10 per cent. on 196.
11	Ditto - fur	2/8 "	- ditto -	- ditto -	-	No fine levied.
1,030	Gowns, flannel, hospital	8/7 each	- ditto -	W. Jackson & Co.	-	No fine levied.
800	Ditto - ditto - lined	14/10 "	- ditto -	Dolan & Co.	-	No fine levied.
1,250	Ditto - ditto - hospital	8/7 "	- ditto -	W. Jackson & Co.	-	- ditto.
5,000	Ditto - ditto - lined	22/ per suit	- ditto -	Hebbert & Co.	-	- ditto.
5,000	Trousers	-	- ditto -	-	-	- ditto.
5,000	Waistcoats	-	- ditto -	-	-	- ditto.
1,000	Gowns, hospital	4/1 each	- ditto -	W. Lunn	-	- ditto.
4,000	Ditto - ditto - cotton	3/10 "	Tender	Moses & Co.	-	No fine levied.
4,000	Ditto - ditto - blue serge	8/7 "	- ditto -	W. Jackson & Co.	-	No fine levied.
2,000	Great coats, new	18/11 "	Special contract	H. M. East India Company	-	No fine levied.
500	Ditto - worn	4/6 "	- ditto -	- ditto -	-	-
50,000	Handkerchiefs, black cotton	1/4 3/4 "	- ditto -	W. Jackson & Co.	-	No fine levied.
30,000	Ditto - - - ditto	/6 1/2 "	- ditto -	G. & W. Almond	-	-
40,000	Hoods, waterproof	4/ "	- ditto -	- ditto -	-	-
250	Ditto - ditto	4/ "	- ditto -	- ditto -	-	-
11	Ditto - ditto	4/ "	- ditto -	- ditto -	-	-
300	Ditto - ditto	4/ "	- ditto -	- ditto -	-	-
376	Ditto - ditto	4/ "	- ditto -	- ditto -	-	-
13,332	Hose, half worsted	10/ to 11/10 doz. pr.	- ditto -	Hebbert & Co.	-	No fine levied.
3,600	Ditto, grey, knitted	14/ "	- ditto -	- ditto -	-	-
1,000	Jackets, fatigue, with facings, privates'	8/9 each	Tender	- ditto -	-	- ditto.
200	Ditto - shell, scarlet, sergeants'	15/10 "	- ditto -	Pearse & Co.	-	- ditto.
3,000	Ditto - ditto, red, privates'	8/10 "	- ditto -	- ditto -	-	- ditto.
25	Ditto - ditto, dark green, sergeants'	16/ "	- ditto -	- ditto -	-	- ditto.
475	Ditto - ditto - ditto, privates'	8/3 "	- ditto -	- ditto -	-	- ditto.

1,500	Ditto - ditto, shell, red, privates'	-	9/1 "	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	-	ditto.
1,500	Ditto - ditto - ditto	-	9/1 "	ditto	-	Dolan & Co.	-	ditto	-	-	ditto.
500	Ditto - ditto, long scarlet, sergeants'	-	17/6 "	ditto	-	G. & W. Almond	-	ditto	-	-	ditto.
3,000	Ditto - ditto, red, privates'	-	10/7 "	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	-	ditto.
6,500	Ditto - ditto - ditto	-	10/6 "	ditto	-	Gilpin & Co.	-	ditto	-	-	ditto.
250	Ditto - ditto, warm, artillery pattern	-	20/6 "	Special contract	-	Tavell & Bonsfield	-	Supplied within the time.	-	-	No fine levied.
300	Ditto - ditto - ditto	-	20/6 "	ditto	-	ditto	-	No time stated.	-	-	ditto.
200	Ditto - ditto, scarlet, sergeants'	-	15/10 "	Tender	-	Hebbert & Co.	-	Not supplied within the time	-	-	No fine levied.
3,000	Ditto - ditto, red, privates'	-	8/9 "	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	-	ditto.
593	Leather linings for flushing coats, Royal Artillery.	-	10/ "	Special contract	-	Dolan & Co.	-	No time stated.	-	-	No fine levied.
40,000	Leggings, waterproof, pairs	-	6/ per pair	-	-	G. & W. Almond	-	Not supplied within the time	-	-	Fine of 10 per cent. levied.
250	Leggings, waterproof, pairs	-	6/ "	-	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	-	No fine levied.
11	Ditto - ditto	-	6/ "	-	-	ditto	-	No time stated.	-	-	No fine levied.
300	Ditto - ditto	-	6/ "	-	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	-	No fine levied.
358	Ditto - ditto	-	6/ "	-	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	-	No fine levied.
20,000	Mitts, leather, tanned	-	1/9 "	-	-	ditto	-	Not supplied within the time	-	-	10 per cent. on 7,891, and additional 10 per cent. on 8,643.
12,000	Mitts, seal skin	-	4/ "	-	-	ditto	-	Supplied within the time	-	-	No fine levied.
3,000	Ditto, woollen	-	9/6 to 10/ doz. pr.	-	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	-	No fine levied.
10,000	Ditto - ditto	-	8/3 "	-	-	ditto	-	Not supplied within the time	-	-	No fine levied.
8,000	Ditto - ditto	-	8/3 "	-	-	ditto	-	Supplied within the time.	-	-	No fine levied.
250	Ditto, leather, lined	-	1/9 per pair	-	-	ditto	-	Not supplied within the time	-	-	No fine levied.
300	Ditto - ditto - soldiers'	-	1/9 "	-	-	ditto	-	No time stated.	-	-	No fine levied.
3,194	Ditto, woollen	-	8 1/2 "	-	-	ditto	-	Not supplied within the time	-	-	No fine levied.
250	Mufftees or cuffs	-	8 1/2 "	-	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	-	No fine levied.
250	Ditto - ditto	-	8 1/2 "	-	-	ditto	-	No time stated.	-	-	ditto.
300	Ditto - ditto	-	8 1/2 "	-	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	-	No fine levied.
30,000	Overcoats, grey kersey	-	21/8 each	-	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	-	No fine levied.
	(Materials supplied from store.)	-	Average cost.	-	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	-	No fine levied.
11	Over stockings	-	3/ per pair	-	-	Special contract	-	No time stated.	-	-	No fine levied.
1,500	Paletots, Tweed, lined, rabbit skin	-	26/ to 28/ each	-	-	ditto	-	Not supplied within the time	-	-	No fine levied.
2,000	Shirts, cotton, white	-	2/ each	-	-	Tender	-	Within the time.	-	-	No fine levied.
1,000	Ditto, flannel, hospital	-	4/3 "	-	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	-	No fine levied.
3,000	Ditto - ditto	-	4/7 "	-	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	-	No fine levied.
25,000	Ditto, white cotton	-	2/6 "	-	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	-	No fine levied.
20,000	Ditto - ditto	-	2/6 "	-	-	ditto	-	Not supplied within the time	-	-	No fine levied.
15,000	Ditto, flannel	-	2/6 "	-	-	ditto	-	Supplied within the time.	-	-	No fine levied.
10,000	Ditto - ditto	-	5/10 "	-	-	Special contract	-	ditto	-	-	No fine levied.
256	Ditto - ditto	-	33/9 to 60/ per dozen.	-	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	-	No fine levied.
500	Ditto - ditto	-	2/3 each	-	-	Tender	-	ditto	-	-	No fine levied.
10,000	Ditto, cotton, washed	-	2/3 "	-	-	ditto	-	Not supplied within the time	-	-	No fine levied.
10,000	Ditto - ditto	-	2/3 "	-	-	ditto	-	Supplied within the time.	-	-	No fine levied.
10,000	Ditto - ditto	-	2/6 "	-	-	Special contract	-	ditto	-	-	No fine levied.

(continued)

Return of Clothing provided by the Ordnance Department at the Tower for Service of the Army in the East, from 1st October 1854 to 23d February 1855—continued.

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION of ARTICLES OF CLOTHING.			Price of each Article.	How Supplied; by Public Tender or otherwise.	Names of Parties, &c. Supplying the same.	Whether Supplied within the given Time or not.	Fines for Non-performance of Contracts within the limited Periods have been Levied or not.
10,000	Shirts, cotton, washed	-	2/3 each	Special contract	Gilpin & Co.	No time stated: delivered.	No fine levied.
510	Shirts, flannel	-	4/9 "	ditto	Hebbert & Co.	Not supplied within the time	-
4,000	Ditto	-	4/9 "	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
5,000	Shirts, cotton, washed	-	2/6 "	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
5,000	Shirts, flannel	-	4/9 "	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
500	Ditto - large	-	5/9 "	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
10,000	Ditto - hospital	-	4/3 "	ditto	G. & W. Almond	No time stated.	-
10,000	Shirts, cotton, washed	-	2/4 "	ditto	ditto	Not supplied within the time.	-
20,000	Shirts, flannel, hospital	-	3/7 "	ditto	M. & S. Hyam	ditto.	No fine levied.
10,000	Shirts, cotton	-	1/11½ "	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
500	Shirts, flannel, large	-	5/9 "	ditto	Prater & Co.	No time stated.	-
6,000	Ditto	-	3/3 "	Tender	Early & Smith	Not yet due.	-
42,768	Shirts	-	-	-	Neville & Co.	-	-
6,000	Sheets, waterproof	-	9/ "	Special contract	Macintosh	Not supplied within the time	No fine levied.
3,000	Ditto	-	5/11 "	ditto	William Estwick	ditto	ditto.
4,000	Ditto	-	8/6 "	ditto	Prater & Co.	Supplied within the time.	-
5,000	Ditto	-	6/4 "	ditto	Moses, Son & Davis	Not supplied within the time.	-
2,000	Ditto	-	6/2 "	ditto	Hooper & Fry	ditto.	-
10,000	Ditto	-	9/ "	Tender	Macintosh & Co.	Supplied within the time.	-
10,000	Ditto	-	8/ "	Special contract	W. E. Coles	ditto.	-
600 to 800	Ditto	-	9/ "	ditto	Macintosh & Co.	ditto.	-
2,500	Ditto	-	10/ "	ditto	ditto	ditto.	-
250	Skins, buffalo	-	42/ "	Tender	Cuthbert & Wotherspoon	ditto.	-
3,000	Slippers, brown leather	-	4/6 p' pair	ditto	Hebbert & Co.	Not supplied within the time	No fine levied.
850	Ditto - ditto	-	4/6 "	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
3,000	Ditto - ditto	-	4/6 "	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
10,000	Ditto - ditto	-	4/6 "	ditto	G. & W. Almond	ditto	ditto.
2,000	Ditto - ditto - hospital	-	4/3 "	ditto	J. W. & T. H. Gotch	Supplied within the time.	-
2,630	Socks, pairs	-	10/4 p' doz. pair	Special contract	Kynaston & Son	ditto.	-
2,630	Ditto	-	10/4 "	ditto	Hine, Parker & Co.	ditto.	-
6,000	Socks, knitted, pairs	-	1/2 p' pair	ditto	E. H. Grasby	ditto.	-
6,000	Socks, worsted, ditto	-	13/ p' dozen	ditto	Hebbert & Co.	ditto.	-
4,800	Ditto - ditto	-	10/9 "	ditto	W. Wale	ditto.	-
973	Ditto - ditto	-	-	ditto	Mr. Barry	ditto.	-
1,533	Ditto - ditto	-	-	ditto	Colonel Vandeleur	ditto.	-
6,000	Socks, woollen, ditto	-	13/ n' dozen	ditto	Hebbert & Co.	ditto.	-

[illegible]

Office of Ordnance, Tower, 3 May 1855.

Amos Hodson, Deputy Storekeeper.

ARMY CLOTHING (CRIMEA).

RETURN showing the Number and Description
of Articles of CLOTHING supplied from
Country by the Government since the 1st
of October 1854, for the Troops serving in
Crimea; &c.

(*Mr. Beresford.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed
17 July 1855.

[*Price 8 d.*]

399.

Under 12 c

COFFEE.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 24 January 1855;—for,

RETURN “ of the Quantity of COFFEE, Roasted and Ground, sent to the Army in the *Crimea* previous to the 22d day of December last; specifying the Ships in which it was sent, and the Date of Departure of those Ships from this Country.”

No Coffee roasted *and* ground was sent to the Army in the *Crimea* previously to the 22d day of December last; but the following quantities of roasted Coffee in an unground state were shipped for the service of the Army in the East, in the Vessels named and at the Dates specified, viz.:—

		<i>Lbs.</i>
13 July 1854 - - -	Per H. M. S. “Industry” - -	5,000
19 December 1854 - - Letter advising shipment.	Per “Sydney Hall,” Steam Transport	71,979
19 December 1854 - - Letter advising shipment.	Per “Adelaide” - - ditto -	12,869
19 December 1854 - - -	Per “Lady Eglinton” - ditto -	3,561
TOTAL - - - <i>Lbs.</i>		93,409

War Department, }
27 January 1855. }

HENRY ROBERTS.

COFFEE.

RETURN of the Quantity of COFFEE, Roasted and Ground, sent to the Army in the *Crimée* previous to the 22d day of December 1854; specifying the Ships in which it was sent, and the Date of the Departure of those Ships from this Country.

(Colonel North.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
30 January 1855.

COFFEE (CRIMEA).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 29 January 1855;—for,

COPY “of any CORRESPONDENCE which has taken place between Messrs. *James Collier & Son*, of the Steam Mills, 10, Foster-street, Bishopsgate, and the Admiralty and Treasury, upon the subject of ROASTING and GRINDING COFFEE:”—And to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 7 February 1855, “That, in addition to the CORRESPONDENCE Ordered regarding the Supply of COFFEE to the *Crimea*, there be added any LETTERS between the PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS with Lord *Raglan* and the WAR DEPARTMENT.”

TREASURY MINUTE, dated 24 February 1854.

COMMISSARIAT.

WRITE to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and request that he will state to the Lords Commissioners, that in the uncertainty which attends the further movements of the troops which have proceeded to, and are about to be embarked for Malta, it appears to my Lords to be of urgent importance that a steam vessel capable of containing between 300 and 400 tons of stores should be immediately freighted for the purpose of conveying to Malta, and eventually, if necessary, to the Dardanelles, the commissariat supplies and medical stores which have been, or will shortly be provided, and consigned to Commissary-general Filder; and that a sailing vessel should be engaged to convey the surplus commissariat stores for which it may not be practicable to find space in the horse-ships.

In addition to the quantities of biscuit, salt meat, and rum specified in the letter of this Board, dated the 20th instant, my Lords contemplate sending out for the use of these troops a large quantity of beer, for which tonnage will be required, as well as the preserved potatoes which the Board of Admiralty have been requested to provide, and the further articles included in the accompanying requisition, which it is requested may be supplied from the naval stores, or purchased, if necessary, under the directions of the Lords of the Admiralty.

See Commissary-general Filder's Requisition over-leaf.

As soon as my Lords are informed that a steam vessel has been freighted, an officer under Commissary-general Filder's orders will be directed to attend at the proper office of the naval department, to specify such of the articles above enumerated as it would be desirable to embark on board the steamer, leaving the remainder to be forwarded by the sailing vessel and the horse-ships.

With reference to the last paragraph of this letter, state that the 250,000 pounds of biscuit and 250,000 pounds of salted meat which my Lords have requested may be held in reserve at Malta for army service, are in addition to the stock already kept there.

As regards the biscuit, Commissary-general Wild will be directed to manufacture at the commissariat bakery as much as can be obtained by that means, so as to relieve, as far as possible, the dependence of the army upon naval resources.

ESTIMATE of the Quantities of the undermentioned Articles required for the use of the Force under the Command of General Lord *Raglan*, G. C. B.

	Chocolate	-	-	-	-	10,000 lbs. (Ten thousand).
In the berry, unroasted.	Coffee	-	-	-	-	80,000 lbs. (Eighty thousand).
Half chests and quarter chests.	Tea	-	-	-	-	8,000 lbs. (Eight thousand).
	Sugar	-	-	-	-	100,000 lbs. (One hundred thousand).
Carolina.	Rice	-	-	-	-	200,000 lbs. (Two hundred thousand).
	Barley, for broth	-	-	-	-	10,000 lbs. (Ten thousand).

One-third of the above to be shipped by the screw steam vessel taken up for the service of the Commissariat, and the remainder in sailing vessels. The whole to be consigned to the Commissary-general.

(signed) *William Filder*, C. G.

Treasury, 25 February 1854.

No package of stores of any description to weigh more than 600 pounds.

Gentlemen,

Admiralty, 9 March 1854.

ON the other side hereof I beg to transmit, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, a list of the prices (exclusive of freight) of the preserved potato which has been provided for the force under the command of General Lord Raglan, and the other articles under orders to be forwarded from Deptford to the Mediterranean for the same service, in pursuance of the desire expressed in Sir C. Trevelyan's letter of the 24th ultimo.

Treasury Minute,
24th February, p. 1.

The Secretaries of the Treasury.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. T. Grant*.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS.					ESTIMATED COST OF PACKAGES.
	£.	s.	d.		
Preserved potato	-	-	5	per lb.	Not any charge for packages.
Chocolate	-	1	16	per cwt.	New dry half hogsheads, 89 at 4 s. 6 d. each.
Coffee	-	61	10	per ton	New tight barrels, 239 at 9 s. 8 d.
Tea	-	-	1	per lb.	Not any charge for packages.
Sugar	-	1	1	per cwt.	Old tight barrels, 255 at 6 s. 10 d. each.
Rice	-	26	10	per ton	New tight barrels, 595 at 9 s. 8 d. each.
Scotch barley	-	-	14	per cwt.	New dry half hogsheads, 40 at 4 s. 6 d. each.

TREASURY MINUTE, dated 14 March 1854.

COMMISSARIAT.

WRITE to General Lord Raglan that, conceiving that the health and efficiency of the troops proceeding on special service to the Mediterranean would be promoted by affording them the means of purchasing the articles of diet to which they have been accustomed in this country, in addition to their ordinary rations of bread and meat, and adverting to the 439th article of the Commissariat Regulations, by which the officers of the Commissariat are enjoined to use their best endeavours to provide such articles in the most advantageous manner for the soldiers, my Lords have given directions that the supplies specified in the enclosed statement should be purchased and consigned to Commissary-general Filder.

In

In consideration of the nature of the service on which the troops under his Lordship's command are likely to be employed, my Lords are willing that these extra articles should be supplied to them in detail at their nearest wholesale cost (without payment of duty), excluding inconvenient fractions, leaving the public to bear the expense which will be incurred for their freight, the packages in which they are contained, and the incidental charges upon them.

A column has accordingly been inserted in the statement, showing the price which it is proposed to charge to the soldier for each of these articles, and it will be for his Lordship to determine under what regulations they should be delivered in bulk by the Commissariat to a regiment for distribution in detail to the troops or companies, it being understood that payment for the quantities so delivered is to be made at each monthly issue of the regimental subsistence.

In order that the boon of purchasing these articles at a reduced charge may not be converted to any other purpose than the soldier's benefit, his Lordship will, no doubt, see the importance of fixing, in regard to the beer more especially, a limit as to the quantity to be allowed to both officers and men, and of ensuring by all possible means that the allowance is actually and *bonâ fide* intended for each individual for whom it is drawn.

The Commissary-general will be instructed to provide transport, at the public expense, for such of those supplies as can be carried into the interior, and to make requisitions on this Board for further quantities of the articles which may be found most suitable to the soldier's wants.

Transmit a copy of this minute and of the statement to Commissary-general Filder, for his information and guidance.

Transmit to the military secretary, to be laid before the general commanding-in-chief, copies of the foregoing minute and statement, showing the measures taken by this Board for supplying the troops under Lord Raglan's command with articles of diet, in addition to their ordinary rations of bread and meat.

Transmit in like manner copies of the minute and statement to the Secretary-at-War.

STATEMENT of Supplies provided in England, and consigned to the Commissary-General accompanying the Expedition under the Command of General Lord Raglan, G. C. B., for Issue to the Troops, on Payment by them of the Price of the Articles.

ARTICLES.	Quantities provided.	Cost Price.	Rate of Proposed Charge to the Troops.
Porter - - - - -	64,800 gallons	35s. per bar. of 36 gals.	3d. per quart.
Pale Ale (for the officers) -	2,700 „	40s. „ „ -	4d. „
Preserved Potatoes - -	50,000 lb.	5d. per lb. - - -	5d. per lb.
Chocolate - - - - -	10,000 „	1l. 16s. per cwt. -	4d. „
Coffee - - - - -	80,000 „	61l. 10s. per ton -	6½d. „
Tea - - - - -	8,000 „	1s. per lb. - - -	1s. „
Sugar - - - - -	100,000 „	1l. 1s. 6d. per cwt. -	2d. „
Rice - - - - -	200,000 „	26l. 10s. per ton -	3d. „
Scotch Barley for Broth - -	10,000 „	14s. 6d. per cwt. -	1½d. „

TREASURY MINUTE, dated 30 May 1854.

COMMISSARIAT.

WRITE to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and request that he will move the Lords Commissioners to direct that the following supplies may be provided, and forwarded by the earliest steam conveyance which offers, consigned to Commissary-general Filder at Constantinople; viz.

10,000 pounds of chocolate,
80,000 pounds of coffee,
8,000 pounds of tea,
100,000 pounds of sugar.

Acquaint Commissary-general Filder that, in anticipation of his specific requisitions, my Lords have given the above directions.

Gentlemen,

Admiralty, 31 May 1854.

WITH reference to Sir C. E. Trevelyan's letter of the 30th instant, I beg to acquaint you that the provisions therein specified have been ordered to be forwarded to Commissary-general Filder at Constantinople, by the "Taurus" steamer, from Deptford, and that you will be duly advised of the shipment thereof.

The Secretaries of the Treasury.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thos. T. Grant.*

TREASURY MINUTE, dated 2 June 1854.

COMMISSARIAT.

WRITE accordingly to Commissary-general Filder, with reference to the letter of this Board, dated the 2d instant.

Concluding paragraph
of Treasury Minute,
30th May.

COMMISSARIAT.

Sir,

Constantinople, 15 June 1854.

I HAVE the honour to report to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, with reference to your letters of the 2d and 3d instant respectively, advising me of the shipment, by the "Taurus," of provisions for the service of this army, that the demand for the extra articles of diet by the troops having been delayed by a combination of circumstances, no considerable consumption of the quantities first shipped from England has yet taken place, nor have we had sufficient experience to enable us to judge, with any degree of certainty, to which of the different articles the preference will be given by them; but as far as the issues have yet been made, they would indicate that the demand will be chiefly (exclusive of beer) for tea, sugar, and Scotch barley.

I would recommend, therefore, that double the quantities of these articles of which the first shipment was composed should be forwarded to me, inclusive of the quantities advised by your letter, No. 139, above mentioned.

None of the other articles included in the statement annexed to the Treasury Minute of 14 March need, I am of opinion, be sent at present, there having been as yet but a small proportion issued of the quantities first shipped. Of some of them, indeed, no issue whatever has been made.

Sir Charles E. Trevelyan, K. C. B.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *William Filder,*
Commissary-General.

Treasury Minutes
of the 30th May
and 2d June,
above.

TREASURY MINUTE, dated 4 July 1854.

COMMISSARIAT.

WRITE to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and request that he will move the Lords Commissioners to direct that the following supplies may be provided and forwarded by an early opportunity, consigned to Commissary-general Filder at Varna, with instructions to the master of the vessel conveying them to call for orders at Constantinople :

	<i>Lbs.</i>
Tea - - - - -	15,000
Ground Coffee - - - - -	5,000
Sugar - - - - -	150,000
Scotch Barley - - - - -	50,000

Acquaint Commissary-general Filder with the above direction, observing that the quantities demanded by his letter have been increased, in consequence of its having been determined to send an additional force to Turkey.

Gentlemen,

Admiralty, 5 July 1854.

WITH reference to Sir Charles Trevelyan's letter of the 3d instant, I beg to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that the coffee hitherto provided for army service in the East has been sent unground; and as it is considered that ground coffee, even if packed in tin canisters, would lose its aroma before it could be brought into use at so great a distance from home, I request you will be pleased to state whether the 5,000 lbs. required to be sent to Varna should consist of whole coffee, roasted or unroasted, observing, if so, that such a number of portable pepper mills as may be thought necessary could be sent out with the coffee for the purpose of grinding it when required.

See the preceding Minute.

I have, &c.

The Secretaries of the Treasury.

(signed) *Thos. T. Grant.*

TREASURY MINUTE, dated 7 July 1854.

COMMISSARIAT.

ACQUAINT the Secretary of the Admiralty, for the information of the Lords Commissioners, that under the circumstances stated in this letter, my Lords are of opinion that the 5,000 lbs. of coffee about to be provided for army service in Turkey should be roasted, but unground, and they request that six small mills may be sent with it.

Acquaint Commissary-general Filder with the latter part of this direction, with reference to the letter of this Board dated 3d instant.

Treasury Minute, 4th July, above.

COMMISSARIAT.

Sir,

Varna, 3 July 1854.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, copy of a General Order published by the Commander of the Forces, fixing the quantity of coffee and sugar which is in future to be issued by the Commissariat as a ration to the troops, and for which they are to pay a stoppage of 1*d.*

The Commander of the Forces has made a communication to the Secretary-at-War on the subject.

In consequence of this measure, I would recommend, that in addition to the shipment by the "Taurus," advised by your letter of 3d June, 100,000 lbs. coffee and 180,000 lbs. sugar be consigned to me by an early opportunity.

Treasury Minute, 2d June, page 4.

The supply of the other articles of extra diet Lord Raglan wishes to be continued on the same footing as heretofore; viz. that the Commissariat should issue them if we have any in store, and that we should have the means of conveying them with the army. But of these articles, chocolate seems to be distasteful to the troops;

troops; and with respect to tea, although the Commissariat might be able to supply the troops with it whilst we have the advantage of water conveyance, its extreme bulk in proportion to weight, and its liability to injury from exposure to the weather, would preclude its being carried with the army into the interior.

It is difficult to form an estimate of the quantities that may be required of any articles of which the consumption is not fixed by regulation; but the requisitions which I have already addressed to you for tea will, I am of opinion, be sufficient to meet the demands of the troops for that article for some time; but I would recommend that an additional quantity of sugar be sent in the proportion of 7 lbs. for every pound of tea that has been forwarded by the "Taurus" and any subsequent vessels, as the sugar forming part of such consignments will be required as a fixed ration to be issued with the coffee. A further supply of rice and preserved potatoes will be also necessary.

It would be desirable likewise that the tea in particular should be in smaller packages.

Sir Charles E. Trevelyan, K. C. B.,
Treasury.

I have, &c.
(signed) William Filder.

(No. 3.)

GENERAL ORDER.

Varna, 28 June 1854.

At a Board held here this day, of which Lieutenant-general Sir George Brown was president, and Mr. Commissary-general Filder, Brigadier-generals Bentinck and Buller, Lieutenant-colonel Cameron, 42d, Egerton, 77th Regiment, and Lake, Royal Artillery, were members, for the purpose of inquiring into the expediency and practicability of furnishing the soldiers of this army who are engaged in the field, with some provisions for their breakfast or morning meal, it has been recommended that an ounce of coffee, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of sugar be issued by the commissariat to each man daily as a part of his ordinary ration, and that an additional penny be charged to the soldier for the same, making the whole cost of the ration $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ instead of $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ as heretofore.

The commander of the forces, acting on the recommendation of the said Board, has accordingly been pleased to direct, pending a reference to the Lords of the Treasury, the issue of sugar and coffee shall commence from the 1st July, and Mr. Commissary-general Filder will be pleased to make the necessary arrangements accordingly.

(True copy.)

(signed) S. Routh, A. C. G.

TREASURY MINUTE, dated 18 July 1854.

COMMISSARIAT.

WRITE to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and request that he will move the Lords Commissioners to direct that the following articles may be provided for army service in Turkey, and shipped by an early opportunity, to the consignment of Commissary-general Filder, at Varna, with instructions to the master of the vessel to call at Constantinople for orders from the senior commissariat officer there:

150,000 pounds of sugar.
80,000 pounds of coffee.
100,000 pounds of rice.
40,000 pounds of Edwards' preserved potatoes.

State that the rice may be of the quality used in the navy, and the coffee not roasted; and in respect to all the articles, it is desirable, for the convenience of land carriage, that each package should not exceed the gross weight of 100 pounds.

pounds. This observation applies also to the requisition of this Board of the 3d instant, more especially as regards the tea, which is bulky in proportion to its weight.

Transmit to Commissary-general Filder, for his information, a copy of the foregoing Minute upon his letter dated the 3d instant.

He will have perceived by the letter of this Board, dated the 3d instant, that in anticipation of his wants, and of the augmentation of the military force, orders were given for the shipment to Turkey, by an early opportunity, of the supplies noted in the margin; and according to the best estimate which can be formed in this office, founded upon his requisitions, and on the increased numbers to be supplied, the additional quantities now ordered will be sufficient to meet all the requirements of the service until a further report from him can be received and acted upon.

Treasury Minute,
4th July, page 5.
Lbs.
15,000 of tea.
5,000 of ground coffee.
150,000 of sugar.
50,000 of Scotch barley.

He was informed by a subsequent letter, dated 8th instant, that the 5,000 lbs. of coffee would be roasted, but unground, and that six small mills would be sent with it. This was done by way of experiment, the result of which he will not fail to report; but as there is reason to believe that by keeping coffee in a roasted state it loses its aroma, the larger quantity now ordered will not be roasted.*

Treasury Minute,
7th July, page 5.

In order to ensure clearness and perspicuity in his requisitions for supplies of every kind, it is highly necessary that in future they should be drawn up in the form of a tabular statement, showing proximately the quantities in store, those advised but not received, and the further quantities wanted, accompanied by a full explanation of the grounds on which the estimate of such further quantities have been prepared.

State that my Lords have no hesitation in confirming the authority given by Lord Raglan on the recommendation of a Board of officers, of which he (Mr. Filder) was a member, for the issue to the troops in the field of a ration of coffee and sugar for a stoppage of one penny; but they are glad that it was not considered necessary to extend this measure to the other extra articles of diet provided for the soldier's comfort, which are to be purchased as heretofore, at cost price, out of his surplus pay.

* The following semi-official correspondence contains further explanations on this part of the subject:—

EXTRACT from LETTER from Sir C. Trevelyan to Commissary-General Filder, dated 18 July 1854.

In the absence of precise information, we have ordered the new supply of coffee to be sent unroasted, as it is furnished to the Navy, and under the impression that when it has been long roasted it loses its flavour, and that there can be no real difficulty in roasting it on the spot.

EXTRACT from LETTER from Commissary-general Filder to Sir C. Trevelyan.

Balaklava, 13 October 1854.

I HAVE endeavoured in vain to get reports respecting the suitability of coffee when sent from England roasted and ground for issue to the troops; but, with regard to coffee roasted only, the evidence on the whole is favourable. It is very much liked, and in that shape saves the men the trouble of roasting it in the lids of their camp kettles, which they are frequently without, some of them losing the kettles or the lids unintentionally, and others throwing them away on the march intentionally. I should like yet to speak to one or two military officers of authority and experience on the subject, but in the meantime, it would be better, I think, that any coffee that may be sent from England should be roasted only.

The pepper mills we have never seen. I have no doubt they have been lost at some one of the landing-places on the coast. However, the men find no difficulty in pounding coffee roasted, as it is sent from England, to powder.

EXTRACT from LETTER from Sir C. Trevelyan to Commissary-general Filder, dated 30 October 1854.

You have removed our doubts about the form in which coffee is to be sent to the army, and when we have occasion to send more to you, we shall send it roasted, but not ground.

See Mr. Filder's Letter, 18 October, p. 13, and the Treasury Minute upon it, 7 Nov., p. 14.

Treasury Minutes,
4th and 7th July,
page 5.

Gentlemen,

Admiralty, 18 July 1854.

WITH reference to Sir C. E. Trevelyan's letters of the 3d and 8th instant, I beg to acquaint you that the articles specified in the enclosed paper have been shipped at Deptford, on the 13th and 14th instant, in Her Majesty's ship "Industry," consigned to Commissary-general Filder at Varna, and that the remainder of the articles referred to in the above-mentioned letters will be forwarded as follows; viz. the sugar by the "Industry," from Plymouth, and the Scotch barley as soon as practicable.

The charges on the articles shipped in the "Industry" are noted against the same; and I beg to observe, that the price stated against the coffee is that which has been paid for the same, and includes the import duty.

The Secretaries of the Treasury.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thos. T. Grant.*

	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Sugar - - - -	35,840	at	1	2	per cwt.
Tea - - - -	15,029	"	-	1	3 per lb.
Coffee (roasted) - - -	5,000	"	-	1	1½ "
Scotch barley - - -	9,250	"	-	14	6 per cwt.
Pepper mills, six in number - - - -		8	4	6	for the whole.

TREASURY MINUTE, dated 21 July 1854.

COMMISSARIAT.

APPRISE Commissary-general Filder hereof.

Sir,

Commissariat, Constantinople, 7 July 1854.

I HAVE the honour to transmit for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, copies of the following documents connected with the purchase of coffee.

1. Extracts from Commissary-General Filder's letters, C. 244 and C. 308, dated 1st and 5th July.
2. A copy of my circular notice, calling for tenders.
3. A schedule with seven tenders, for supplying the quantity required.

I have, &c.

For Commissary-General Filder,
(signed) *Jno. W. Smith,*
Acting D. C. G.

Sir Chas. E. Trevelyan, K. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

TREASURY MINUTE, dated 25 July 1854.

COMMISSARIAT.

ACQUAINT Commissary-General Filder that, upon inspecting the documents transmitted to this Board by Acting Deputy-Commissary-General Smith, relative to the purchase of a quantity of coffee at Constantinople, there appears to be reason to suppose that it was obtained at a lower price than that of the same article in England, with the addition of freight, and desire that, before making further requisitions on this Board for coffee, he will carefully consider whether, with reference to quality, cost, and charges, it may not be preferable to provide the quantity required in the local markets.

Transmit a copy of this letter and the enclosures, in the usual manner, to the Commissioners of Audit.

Sir,

Head Quarters, Varna, 9 August 1854.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, an estimate of the provisions required for the use of this army for a period of three months, made out according to the form prescribed by the Commissariat Regulations.

All

All the officers, and the greater number of the subordinates who have been hitherto employed in the depôt at Varna, being now ill with the cholera, I have been unable to ascertain the remains in store at this place with the precision which I should have desired.

Although, as I have already reported, I have been able to purchase in the market at Constantinople, coffee at 6 ½ d. per lb., rice at 2 ½ d., and refined sugar at 4 d. per lb., the packages in which they are contained are so defective, that very great loss occurs in moving them. The packages also are of sizes which render it difficult to transport them with an army in the field ; I would suggest, therefore, that three months' supply be sent from England of these articles. The consignments by the " Industry," of sugar, coffee, &c., advised by your letter of 22d ultimo, are deducted under the head of supplies " advised and expected ;" but the 400,000 lbs. salt meat, for which application has been made from the reserve supply at Malta, and the 200,000 lbs. from that at Corfu, have not been deducted.

Treasury Minute,
21st July, page 8.

I have, &c.
(signed) William Filder, C. G.

Sir Charles Trevelyan, K. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

ESTIMATE of PROVISIONS required from *England* for the Use of the TROOPS in *Turkey*, for a Period of Three Months from 9 August 1854.

Number and Description of the Troops.	Number of Rations allowed Daily.						Authorised Rations.
Cavalry - - - - - 3,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 lb. biscuit.
Infantry - - - - - 33,000	Say (1) 42,000 biscuit and salt meat for 90 days 40,000 rum, sugar, coffee - ditto 40,000 rice - - - - 60 days						1 lb. salt meat.
Artillery and Engineers - - 2,250							1-64 of a gallon of rum.
Staff and Departments - - 300							1 ¾ oz. sugar.
Commissariat Transport - - 2,100							1 oz. coffee.
Turkish Cavalry - - - - 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 oz. rice (temporarily).

	Biscuit.	Salt Beef.	Salt Pork.	Rum.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Rice.
	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Galls.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
In the numbers as above - -	3,780,000	1,260,000	2,520,000	56,500	393,750	225,000	300,000
Deduct probable remains in store, including supplies advised and expected from England or else- where - - - - -	906,000	250,000	270,000	17,000	126,000	90,300	36,400
TOTAL to be Provided - -	2,874,000	1,010,000	2,250,000	39,500 (2)	267,750	134,700	263,600

(1) Providing for the division now arriving from England.
(2) 20,000 gallons of rum applied for from Malta, but no advice of shipment.

Commissariat, Varna, }
9 August 1854. }

William Filder, C. G.

TREASURY MINUTE, dated 25 August 1854.

COMMISSARIAT.

READ, a letter from Commissary-general Filder, dated Varna, 9th instant, transmitting an estimate of provisions required for the whole force in Turkey, during a period of three months from that date.

My Lords have also before them a statement prepared in this office, showing the quantities of the several articles of supply shipped, and also those remaining to be shipped, on account of Mr. Filder's previous requisitions.

From these documents it appears that the biscuit stored in Turkey, or on its way thither, either direct or via Malta, is more than sufficient to meet the present demand. Although therefore the quantity remaining to be shipped should still be forwarded as convenient opportunities offer, it is not necessary that steps should be taken for hastening the shipment.

Salt meat.

The case is different as regards the salt meat.

According to Mr. Filder's estimate now before the Board—

He had in store of salt beef and pork, or was advised of the shipment of - - - - -	<i>Lbs.</i> 520,000
There have been since shipped to his consignment, the advice of which had not reached him - - - - -	504,000
He has made a demand on the depôt at Corfu for - - - - -	200,000
And the Board of Admiralty are about to forward to him - - - - -	500,000
Making a Total of - - - - <i>Lbs.</i>	1,724,000

or a supply sufficient for 41 days for 42,000 men, supposing that no fresh meat is issued to any part of the army.

My Lords are aware that Commissary-general Filder has contracted for large supplies of live cattle to be kept in depôt; but as the army may be so situated as to render it impracticable that full advantage be taken of this resource, it appears to be proper that every available means should be adopted to increase the stock of salt meat in Turkey.

For this purpose directions should be given to the commissariat officers in charge at Gibraltar, Malta, and Corfu, to take immediate steps for the consignment to Commissary-general Filder at Varna, or such other port in the Black Sea as may be indicated by the senior commissariat officer at Constantinople, as much of the salt meat kept in depôt for the service of those garrisons as, in the opinion of the officers respectively in command of the troops, can be sent without apprehension of inconvenience, on the understanding that they will be replaced at the earliest practicable period.

From information in this office, it would seem that on these conditions, at least the following quantities can be consigned to Turkey:—

From Gibraltar:

300,000 lbs., one-third beef and two-thirds pork.

From Malta:

250,000 lbs., one-third beef and two-thirds pork (in addition to the 420,000 lbs. cargoes of the "Arthur the Great" and "Sextus").

From Corfu:

150,000 lbs., all pork (in addition to the 200,000 lbs. demanded by Commissary-general Filder).

At the same time, the Board of Admiralty should be requested to hasten the shipment of the 500,000 lbs. of salt meat provided for army service in Turkey, in pursuance of the letters of this Board, dated 8th and 12th instant, and to make arrangements for the shipment of the following further quantities as soon as possible after the delivery into the naval magazines of the salt meat about to be contracted for:—

To Turkey:

1,350,000 lbs., in the proportion of two-thirds pork and one-third beef.

To Gibraltar:

300,000 lbs., all pork.

To Malta:

250,000 lbs., in the proportion of two-thirds pork and one-third beef.

To Corfu:

350,000 lbs., all pork.

To replace the quantities about to be drawn from these depôts for the service in Turkey.

Spirits.

In regard to the rum required for the service in Turkey, it appears by Commissary-general Filder's letter, dated 29th July last, that he had then in store about 25,000 gallons; and it may be inferred by his subsequent letter, now before the Board, that that quantity was reduced by the current issues between that date

date and the 9th August to 17,000 gallons. It also appears that Commissary-general Filder had made two separate demands on Commissary-general Wild at Malta for 20,000 gallons each, and presuming that Mr. Wild would have had no difficulty in obtaining the total quantity of 40,000 gallons from the naval storehouses in the island, it is not necessary to take any further step in respect to this article.

Of sugar an abundant supply has been already shipped, or ordered; but the Board of Admiralty should be requested to provide and forward to Turkey in the course of the next month—

60,000 lbs. of coffee,
130,000 lbs. of rice,

Sugar.

Coffee,
Rice.

in addition to the quantities included in former requisitions.

Transmit an extract of this Minute to the commissariat officers in charge at Gibraltar, Malta, and Corfu, and desire that they will, after consulting the officer commanding, adopt measures for forwarding to Turkey, with the least possible delay, the supplies of salt meat therein referred to.

Transmit to the Secretary of the Admiralty a copy of the statement prepared in this office, and a copy of the foregoing Minute, and request that he will move the Lords Commissioners to direct that this Board may be informed at what period it may be anticipated that the further quantities of salt meat required for the service in Turkey, and to replenish the depôts at Gibraltar, Malta, and Corfu, can be provided and forwarded to those respective stations.

Also request that my Lords may be informed whether they are right in assuming that 40,000 gallons of rum can be furnished for army service in Turkey from the naval storehouses at Malta.

The Secretary will move the Board of Admiralty to direct that the additional quantities of—

60,000 lbs. of coffee, and
130,000 lbs. of rice,

referred to in the Minute, may be provided, and consigned to Commissary-general Filder.

Transmit a copy of the statement, and of the foregoing Minute, to Commissary-general Filder, for his information, with reference to his letter, dated 9th instant.

Transmit a copy of this Minute, and the papers in original, to Colonel Mundy, to be laid before the Duke of Newcastle, and request that the latter may be returned when they are no longer required.

Sir,

Head Quarters, Varna, 19 August 1854.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, with reference to your letter of 28th ult., that the coffee purchased by Deputy-Commissary General Smith, at Constantinople, is of good quality, and there being no attendant costs or charges to add to the price, I am of opinion that it would be preferable to obtain the quantity required for this army at that place, unless some material change should take place in the cost or supply. The packages in which it is contained are, as I have observed in a former report, defective and of an inconvenient size, but it may be repacked at the depôt at Scutari at a trifling expense before being forwarded to the army.

Treasury Minute,
25th July, p. 8.

With respect to the Egyptian rice which has been purchased at Constantinople at 2½d. per lb., I have received no complaints of its quality, and it would be better, I am of opinion, that that article also should be obtained there.

But the quality of the sugar which has been bought at Constantinople has been found objectionable; it will be necessary, therefore, that the requisite supply, according to the return transmitted with my letter of 9th instant, should be forwarded from England.

Page 8.

I have, &c.

Sir Charles E. Trevelyan, K.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) William Filder, C. G.

Gentlemen,

Admiralty, 30 August 1854.

Treasury Minute,
25th August, p. 9.

WITH reference to Sir C. E. Trevelyan's letter of the 28th instant, I beg to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury,—

1st. That the 500,000 lbs. of salt meat for Turkey due from England, will be shipped in the "London" and "Vifredo" steamers, which will shortly be despatched to Constantinople, directions for that purpose having been given on the 26th instant.

2d. That the shipment of the further quantities of salt meat required for the army in Turkey, and to replenish the depôts at Gibraltar, Malta, and Corfu, can be commenced in December next, and be completed by the end of January.

3d. That a supply of 19,990 gallons of rum was sent from Malta in the "Sextus" last month for the troops in the East, and the Admiral Superintendent was about to ship a further supply of 20,000 gallons for the same service, thus completing the 40,000 gallons demanded by Commissary-General Filder.

4th. That the additional quantities of 60,000 lbs. of coffee and 130,000 lbs. of rice will be forwarded from this country in the course of the next month as requested.

I have, &c.

The Secretaries of the Treasury.

(signed) *Thos. T. Grant.*

TREASURY MINUTE, dated 1 September 1854.

COMMISSARIAT.

Treasury Minute,
25th August, p. 9.
Page 11.

TRANSMIT a copy of this letter to Commissary-general Filder for his information with reference to the letter of this Board, dated 28th ultimo; and adverting to his letter dated 19th ultimo, acquaint him that the arrangement for forwarding to him 60,000 lbs. of coffee and 130,000 lbs. of rice in the course of the present month, will not be disturbed, but that dependence will be placed on his providing in the local markets any further quantities of these articles which may be required for the use of the army in Turkey.

Transmit an extract of this letter to the commissariat officers in charge at Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Islands, for their information with reference to the letters of this Board, dated 26th and 28th ultimo.

Treasury Minute,
25th August, p. 9.

Sir,

Head Quarters, Varna, 29th August 1854.

Page 2.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that, under the impression that rice purchased at Constantinople at $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. was cheaper than it could be supplied from England, the price given to this article in the list appended to the Treasury Minute of 14th March being $3d.$ per lb., I had directed that the quantity required for the issues to the troops should be provided at that place; but having observed that in the advices recently received from the Treasury of the shipments of rice by the Naval Victualling Department, the price is quoted at only $12s.$ per cwt., I solicit their Lordships' instructions as to whether purchases of this article should continue to be made at Constantinople, or the requisite supply be obtained from England.

Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K. C. B.

I have, &c.

(signed) *William Filder,*
Commissary-General.

TREASURY MINUTE, dated 15 September 1854.

COMMISSARIAT.

Treasury Minute,
1st September,
above.

WRITE to Commissary-general Filder that he will have been informed by the letter of this Board, dated 2d instant, that a large supply of rice remains to be consigned to him from this country in completion of his former requisitions;

tions; and he will better be able to judge by the invoiced prices of these quantities, after making a fair allowance for freight, whether the preferable course would be to obtain further supplies of this article by purchase on the spot, or to request that they may be forwarded to him from England.

COMMISSARIAT, CRIMEA.

Sir,

Balaklava, 18 October 1854.

AFTER due examination of the subject, I have the honour to report, in answer to your letters of 2d and 18th September, that it appears to me that it would be preferable to obtain the requisite supplies of rice, sugar, and coffee from England, rather than purchase them in Turkey. Treasury Minutes, 1st and 15th September, page 12.

The cost of the rice shipped from England, according to the invoiced prices, and after a fair allowance for freight, is less than that purchased at Constantinople; and of coffee the cost is the same; with this farther advantage with respect to the rice, that it has not been found practicable to obtain at Constantinople a material sufficiently strong for service with an army in the field in which to pack it, and that consequently much waste ensues.

With respect to coffee, that which has been sent from England roasted, but not ground, has according to the reports of the several commissariat officers, been much approved; for, although the pepper mills which accompanied the first consignment of this article have not been received, the troops found no difficulty when it was in that state in reducing the coffee to powder, whilst it saved them the trouble of roasting it, for which indeed many of them have no means, having lost the lids of their camp kettles in the course of their marches. The coffee could not be roasted with the requisite care and nicety at Constantinople, nor be subsequently packed in secure and tight packages, so as to prevent its flavour from evaporating.

I have already stated in my report of 19th August, that it would be advisable on all occasions to send sugar from England.

I would observe, however, that the quantities of these several articles which have from time to time been shipped from England since they formed part of the fixed ration, apparently with the view of meeting the entire consumption of the troops, have been unequal to the issues, and that it has been necessary to purchase largely of them at Constantinople in addition. This has been owing, for the most part, either to the unequal periods in which the vessels have performed the voyage, or to these supplies being at the bottom of the cargo under a superincumbent mass of stores not immediately required, and not therefore landed.

I would suggest, therefore, that quantities equal to three months' consumption of these articles be forwarded from England, in order that a depôt may be formed of them at Constantinople to provide against casualties of this nature, to which we shall be more particularly liable during the winter, and that quantities equal to one month's consumption be afterwards forwarded monthly.

At the close of the present month I will submit a statement of the supplies we have on hand, and the number of troops rationed by the commissariat. In the meantime, I may mention, that including a considerable body of marines, and 6,000, shortly to be increased to 10,000, Turkish soldiers, we are supplying upwards of 40,000 rations daily.

I have, &c.

(signed) *William Filder,*
Commissary-general.

Sir Charles E. Trevelyan, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

[This Letter was received on the 6th November 1854.]

TREASURY MINUTE, dated 7 November 1854.

COMMISSARIAT.

WRITE to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and request that he will move the Lords Commissioners to direct that early steps may be taken for providing and shipping, consigned to the senior Commissariat Office, at Constantinople, the following supplies, viz. :—

	<i>Lbs.</i>
Coffee (roasted, but not ground) - - - - -	225,000
Sugar - - - - -	394,000
Rice - - - - -	450,000

Also request that three further shipments may be made, at intervals of one month from the first, and between each, of one third of the above quantities, viz. :—

	<i>Lbs.</i>
Coffee (roasted, but not ground) - - - - -	75,000
Sugar - - - - -	132,000
Rice - - - - -	150,000

Acquaint Commissary-general Filder with the above direction, with reference to his Letter.

Transmit a copy of this Letter, and of the Minute thereon, to Colonel Mundy, to be laid before the Duke of Newcastle.

Steam Mills, 10, Foster-street, Bishopsgate, London,
11 December 1854.

Sir,

FROM several reports, we regret to find our brave defenders of the Crimea are not so capable of making that much-sought-for beverage, a cup of coffee, while their friends the French obtain it quickly; the latter being served with rations roasted and ground, while our poor men get theirs raw, and scarcely resting-time, much less for the purpose of roasting and grinding their coffee; an article so much preferable at meals, under the circumstances of cold, frost, and rain.

We have the most extensive plant in operation daily for and capable of roasting and grinding and packing large quantities of coffee, being honoured with a most extensive patronage of the trade for 41 years past; we are conversant in treating the article (the roasting of which producing or destroying its flavour), which could be sent packed ready for use as fresh as if obtained at home on ordinary occasions.

Should your Honourable Board consider our suggestion worthy of notice, or have the same prepared in any of Her Majesty's Dockyards, we shall be most happy to render assistance in arranging or suggesting any feature to assist in promoting the comfort of our brave fellow-countrymen, the gallant defenders of our great nation.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

Remaining yours, &c.
(signed) *James Collier & Son.*

Gentlemen,

Admiralty, 13 December 1854.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, I have to refer you to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury on the subject of roasting and grinding coffee for the troops in the Crimea.

Messrs. J. Collier & Son,
Steam Mills, 10, Foster-street, Bishopsgate.

I am, &c.
(signed) *T. T. Grant.*

Steam Mills, 10, Foster-street, Bishopsgate, London,
15 December 1854.

Gentlemen,

HEARING the troops that are in the Crimea have their rations of coffee supplied in its raw state, and having heavy duty to perform, leaves short time for rest, and less to roast and grind their coffee; a beverage which must be preferred in so much cold, frost, and rain, while their friends the French have it supplied them ready for use;

Should your Honourable Board consider our views, and feel disposed to act, we shall be most happy to assist in arranging for the roasting, grinding, and packing in any of Her Majesty's Dockyards; it would then be supplied much fresher than in the ordinary way at home.

We have a large plant in full operation for the purpose, and capable of roasting, grinding, and packing any quantity of coffee. Being honoured with a most extensive patronage of the trade for 41 years past, we are conversant in the treatment (the roasting of which producing or destroying its flavour), which could be sent ready for use.

We remain, &c.

To the Lords Commissioners
of the Treasury.

(signed) *James Collier & Son.*

Gentlemen,

Treasury, 22 December 1854.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, with reference to your letter dated the 15th instant, that the coffee sent out for the use of the army in the East is roasted in the naval establishments; and my Lords are not aware that any additional assistance is required to hasten the operation.

I am, &c.

Messrs. Collier & Sons.

(signed) *C. E. Trevelyan.*

Sir,

Admiralty, 6 January 1855.

WITH reference to the question of roasting the coffee required for the service of the troops in the Crimea, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, that a saving of about 16*l.* per ton has been effected by purchasing the coffee in a raw state, and roasting it in the kilns attached to Her Majesty's victualling-yards; and that, with the view of ascertaining whether the coffee could be ground in a satisfactory manner in the victualling establishments, about six hundredweight have been passed through a pair of malt stones at the Royal Clarence Yard, a sample of which is forwarded herewith; and I am to request that you will move their Lordships to favour this Board with their opinion, as to its being desirable that any further quantity should be ground by way of experiment, and if so, to what extent.

I am to add, that the expense of packing the same in tin canisters would not greatly exceed that of packing it unground in tight casks.

I have, &c.

Sir Chas. Trevelyan, K. C. B.,
Treasury.

(signed) *W. A. S. Hamilton.*

[*This Letter was transmitted to the War Department, to which the Commissariat had been transferred on the 22d of the preceding month.*]

Sir,

War Department, 12 January 1855.

THE Duke of Newcastle having had under consideration your letter to the Treasury of the 6th instant, respecting the grinding of coffee required for the troops in the Crimea, I am directed to acquaint you that, under the circumstances therein stated, his Grace is of opinion that it will be desirable to send out for this

With a packet.

this service 20,000 lbs. of ground coffee packed in tin canisters; and I am to request that you will move the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to give directions accordingly.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. Roberts.*

Sir,

War Department, 12 January 1855.

I AM directed by the Duke of Newcastle to transmit for your information the accompanying copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Admiralty, respecting the grinding of coffee required for the troops in the Crimea; and to acquaint you that his Grace has requested the Lords of the Admiralty to give directions for consigning to you 20,000 lbs. of ground coffee packed in tin canisters; and I am to desire that, after trial, you will state whether in your opinion it would be desirable that the coffee sent to you hereafter should be ground.

Commissary-general Filder.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. Roberts.*

Sir,

Admiralty, 20 January 1855.

I BEG to acquaint you, for the information of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, that the articles specified on the other side hereof have been shipped at Gosport in the "Charles Richard" freight ship, William Barrass, master, consigned for army service to the Commissary-general in the Crimea; the delivery to be made according to the orders of the senior commissariat officer at Constantinople; observing, that the canisters containing the ground coffee have been so contrived that it is expected they may be used in the camp for culinary purposes.

The charges on the above-mentioned articles are also noted on the other side hereof.

Henry Roberts, Esq.,
War Department.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. T. Grant.*

Shipped in compliance with
the desire of the Lords of the
Treasury, expressed in
Sir C. E. Trevelyan's Letter of

		£. s. d.		
Biscuit	- - - 139,888 lbs. - - -	at 1	9 - per cwt	- 7th Nov. 1854. 24,002 7/11.
Rum	- - - 5,009 gallons - - -	at -	2 6 per gallon	- 17th Nov. 1854.
Salt Beef	- - - 55,776 lbs., in 74 tierces of 304 lbs., and 160 barrels of 208 lbs. }	at 7	11 3 per tierce	- }
		at 5	3 3 per barrel	- 28th Aug. 1854. 18,775 25/8.
Salt Pork	- - - 57,600 lbs. - - -	at 8	7 6 per tierce of 320 lbs. }	- }
Coffee, roasted (whole)	22,080 lbs. - - -	at -	- 7 per lb.	- 6th Nov. 1854. 23,908 7/11.
Coffee, roasted (ground)	784 lbs. - - -			
Sugar	- - - 50,064 lbs. - - -	at 1	2 - per cwt.	- }

Sir,

War Department, 5 February 1855.

I AM directed by the Duke of Newcastle to request that you will move the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to give directions for the shipment during the present month, consigned to the senior commissariat officer in the Crimea, of 40,000 lbs. ground coffee, carefully packed in tin canisters, and a similar quantity in the course of next month; these quantities to be considered as an addition to all former requisitions for supplies of this article.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. Roberts.*

Admiralty, 14 February 1855.

RETURN showing the Quantities of COFFEE shipped by the NAVAL DEPARTMENT for the ARMY in the EAST, according to Requisitions made by the COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

COFFEE SHIPPED.			When Shipped.	In what Vessel.	DATE OF THE ORDER.	Page in the Series of Papers.
Unroasted.	Roasted.					
	Whole.	Ground.				
<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	1854:		1854:	
12,320	-	-	15 March	Hope (S.)	Treasury ; 24 February, for 80,000 lbs., in the berry unroasted.	1
12,320	-	-	10 April	Sovereign (S.)		
29,680	-	-	11 -	Bride		
26,040	-	-	19 -	Martha Miles	Treasury ; 30 May, for 80,000 lbs.	4
53,200	-	-	17 June	Ripon (S.)		
26,880	-	-	15 July	Manilla (S.)		
—	5,000	-	14 -	Industry (S.)	Treasury ; 3 and 8 July, for 5,000 lbs. roasted, but unground.	5
79,940	-	-	6 Sept.	Helen Mary	Treasury ; 17 July, for 80,000 lbs., not roasted.	6
21,000	-	-	22 -	Briton (S.)	Treasury ; 28 August, for 60,000 lbs., in addition.	9
39,534	-	-	4 October	Lion (S.)		
—	12,869	-	16 Dec.	Adelaide (S.)		
—	71,979	-	16 -	Sydney Hall (S.)	Wardepartment; 12 January 1855, for 20,000 lbs. and 6 February, for 80,000 lbs. of ground coffee.	16
—	3,561	-	19 -	Lady Eglinton (S.)		
—	8,011	-	23 -	Dinapore		
—	33,162	-	2 January	Clyde (S.)		
—	1,560	-	10 -	Marley Hill (S.)		
—	22,080	784	18 -	Charles Richard	Treasury ; 6 November, for 450,000 lbs. roasted, but not ground.	14
—	14,820	-	23 -	Jane May		
—	5,000	1,350	24 -	Shannon		
—	3,000	2,850	25 -	Rajah (S.)		
—	9,000	8,300	2 February	Snowdown (S.)		
—	188	-	7 -	Lyme Regis	Treasury ; 28 August, for 60,000 lbs., in addition.	9
—	17,360	-	13 -	Timandra		
—	3,640	16,775	13 -	Telegraph (S.)		
300,914	211,230	30,059				

(signed) *T. T. Grant,*
Comptroller of Victualling.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, }
15 February 1855.

JAMES WILSON.

COFFEE (CRIMEA).

COPY of CORRESPONDENCE between Messrs.
James Collier & Son, of the Steam Mills, 10,
Foster-street, Bishopsgate, and the Admiralty
and Treasury, upon the subject of Roasting
and GRINDING COFFEE;—Also, Copies of
LETTERS between the PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS
with Lord Raglan and the WAR DEPARTMENT.

(*Colonel North.*)
(*Mr. Wilson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
6 & 16 February 1855.

ARMY (CRIMEA).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 1 March 1855;—for,

RETURN “of the Total Number of OFFICERS and MEN in the ARMY who have been KILLED in the *Crimea*:”

“Like Return of the WOUNDED; of the Wounded who have since Died; of those who have been Invalided; of those who have Recovered and Returned to their Duty; of those who have Died from Sickness; of those who are Invalided, up to the latest Date; distinguishing in each Return, Cavalry, Infantry, Artillery, Sappers and Miners, as well as Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men:”

“And, Return of the Total Number of HORSES which have been KILLED; and Total Number which have Died from other Causes, up to the latest Date.”

War Department, }
30 April 1855. }

FREDERICK PEEL.

RETURN of the Total Number of OFFICERS and MEN in the ARMY who have been KILLED in the *Crimea*, distinguishing Cavalry, Infantry, Artillery, Sappers and Miners, as well as Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men.

	NUMBER KILLED.		
	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Men.
Cavalry - - - - -	11	14	146
Artillery - - - - -	6	5	35
Sappers and Miners - - - - -	1	-	1
Infantry - - - - -	64	62	1,006
Staff - - - - -	9	—	—
TOTAL - - -	91	81	1,188
GENERAL TOTAL - - -	1,360		

Adjutant-General's Office, Horse Guards, }
7 April 1855. }

G. A. Wetherall, A. G.

RETURN of the Total Number of OFFICERS and MEN in the ARMY who have been WOUNDED in the *Crimea*; of the Wounded who have since Died; of those who have been Invalided; of those who have Recovered and Returned to their Duty; of those who have Died from Sickness; of those who are Invalided up to the latest Date; distinguishing Cavalry, Infantry, Artillery, Sappers and Miners, as well as Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men.

	Number Wounded.			Number of Wounded since Dead.			Number of Wounded since Invalided.		Number Recovered and Returned to Duty.		Number Died from Sickness.		Number Invalided up to the latest Date.	
	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Men.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Men.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Men.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Men.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Men.
Cavalry - - - - -	21	21	181	1										
Artillery - - - - -	9	10	149	—										
Sappers and Miners - - -	3	1	9	1										
Infantry - - - - -	186	236	3,698	18										
Staff - - - - -	22	—	—	—										
TOTAL - - -	241	268	4,037	20	There are no documents in the Adjutant-general's Office which will afford the information specified in the above columns; and the same can only be obtained (and probably then but imperfectly) from Officers commanding regiments in the Crimea.									
	4,546													

Adjutant-General's Office, Horse Guards, }
7 April 1855. }

G. A. Wetherall, A. G.

RETURN

RETURN of the Total Number of HORSES belonging to the Cavalry in the *Crimea*, which have been KILLED; and the Total Number which have Died from other Causes, up to the latest Date; namely, 15th March 1855.

CAVALRY:									
Number of Horses Killed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	381
Number of Horses which have Died from other causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,466
TOTAL									1,847

Adjutant-General's Office, Horse Guards, }
7 April 1855.

G. A. Wetherall, A. G.

ARMY (CRIMEA).

RETURN of the Total Number of OFFICERS and MEN in the Army who have been KILLED in the *Crimea*, and like Return of the Number WOUNDED; also, Return of the Total Number of HORSES belonging to the Cavalry in the *Crimea*, which have been KILLED, and the Total Number which have Died from other Causes, up to the 15th March 1855.

(Mr. Locke King).

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 May 1855.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 9 March 1855;—for,

RETURN “ of the Names of OFFICERS who have received a GRATUITY for WOUNDS in the *Crimea*, stating the Amount of each Gratuity, as well as the Nature of each Wound, classifying them, Slightly, Severely, or Dangerously.”

REGIMENT.	N A M E.	Rank of Officer when Wounded.	Gratuity.	Wound.	Slightly.	Severely.	Dangerously.	R E M A R K S.
Scots Fusileer Guards	Annesley, Hon. H.	Ensign -	£. s. d. 100 7 6	-- Musket ball through the mouth.	- - -	Very severely	- - -	-- Loss of 23 teeth and part of tongue.
Scots Fusileer Guards	Astley, J. D.	Lieutenant -	33 9 2	-- Musket ball through the neck (fore part).	- - -	Severely.	—	
30th Foot	Atherly -	Captain -	52 16 11	Musket ball, left arm	- - -	Severely.	—	
Coldstream Guards	Baring, C.	Lieutenant -	133 16 8	Musket ball, left arm	- - -	Very severely	- - -	-- Arm amputated at the shoulder joint.
23d Foot	Bathurst -	Lieutenant -	118 12 6	Musket ball, right arm	- - -	Very severely.	—	
30th Foot	Bayly -	Lieutenant -	105 13 11	Musket ball, right leg	- - -	Severely.	—	
88th Foot	Baynes -	Lieutenant -	59 6 3	Grape shot in right thigh	- - -	Severely.	—	
95th Foot	Braybrook	Ensign -	47 18 1	Musket ball, right thigh	- - -	Severely.	—	
20th Foot	Bennett -	Lieutenant -	88 19 4	Musket ball, vertebrae	- - -	Severely.	—	
Scots Fusileer Guards	Berkeley -	Captain -	282 17 6	Musket ball, right leg	- - -	Severely.	—	
21st Foot	Boldero -	Captain -	105 13 11	Musket ball, right arm	- - -	Severely.	—	
95th Foot	Boothby -	Ensign -	95 16 3	Gun-shot wound, left leg	- - -	Severely	- - -	Leg amputated.
44th Foot	Browne -	Captain -	264 4 10	-- Musket ball, right arm, lost little finger left hand.	- - -	Very severely	- - -	Right arm amputated.
Grenadier Guards	Burgoyne, J. M.	Lieutenant -	100 7 6	Musket ball, right leg	- - -	Severely.	—	
49th Foot	Cahill -	Lieutenant -	71 17 1	Musket ball, right foot	- - -	Severely.	—	

(continued)

RETURN of the Names of Officers who have received a Gratuity for Wounds in the Crimea, stating the Amount of each Gratuity, as well as the Nature of each Wound, &c.—*continued.*

REGIMENT.	N A M E.	Rank of Officer when Wounded.	Gratuity.	Wound.	Slightly.	Severely.	Dangerously.	R E M A R K S.
Grenadier Guards	Cameron	Lieutenant	£. s. d. 133 16 8	Musket ball, left arm	-	Very severely	-	-- At present nearly equal to the loss of a limb.
1st Dragoons	Campbell	Captain	266 2 11	Musket ball, left shoulder	-	Severely	Dangerously	-- At present fully equal to the loss of a limb.
7th Foot	Carpenter	Lieutenant	59 6 3	Musket ball, left thigh	-	Severely.	—	
68th Foot	Cator	Lieutenant	118 12 6	Musket ball, right arm	-	Severely.	—	
7th Foot	Coney	Lieutenant	118 12 6	Musket ball, left arm	-	Very severely.	—	
20th Foot	Crofton	Major	292 - -	-- Musket ball, palm of right hand, and the back of neck.	-	Severely	-	-- Hand permanently disabled; wound in the neck slight.
88th Foot	Crosse	Captain	52 16 11	Bayonet wound, left thigh	-	Severely.	—	
19th Foot	Currie	Lieutenant	118 12 6	Musket ball, right instep	-	Very severely	-	-- A second wound over patella left knee, superficial.
Rifle Brigade	Earl of Erroll	Captain	211 7 11	Musket ball, right hand	-	Severely	-	Index finger amputated.
63d Foot	Fairtlough	Captain	211 7 11	Musket ball, right thigh	-	Very severely.	—	
Scots Fusileer Guards	Gipps	Lieutenant	66 18 4	Musket ball, back of neck	-	Severely.	—	
47th Foot	Haly	Lieut.-colonel	292 18 9	Four bayonet wounds	-	Severely	-	-- One through left leg, left temple, left thigh, and left side.
Scots Fusileer Guards	Hepburn	Captain	70 14 4	Musket ball, right arm	Slightly	—	—	
95th Foot	Heyland	Captain	292 - -	Musket ball, left elbow	-	Severely	-	Left arm amputated.
4th Light Dragoons	Hutton	Captain	268 2 11	Musket ball in each thigh	-	Very severely	-	-- Nearly equal to the loss of a limb.
93d Foot	McDonald	Captain	211 7 11	Musket ball, left foot	-	Severely	-	-- At present fully equal to

30th Foot	-	-	Pakenham	-	Captain	105 13 11	-- First, musket ball, left side of chest; second, musket ball across left arm.	-	-	Severely	-	-	-- First ball cut out below shoulder blade; second, wound superficial.
21st Foot	-	-	Stephens	-	2d Lieutenant	95 16 3	Grape shot, right arm	-	-	Very severely	-	-	Right arm amputated.
95th Foot	-	-	Smith, E. D.	-	Lieutenant	118 12 6	-- The head, from fragment of a shell.	-	-	Severely	-	-	--
Staff	-	-	Torrens	-	Brigadier-genl.	520 2 6	-- Musket ball, left side thorax.	-	-	-	-	-	-- At present fully equal to the loss of a limb.
10th Dragoons	-	-	Thompson	-	Staff (Captain)	133 1 6	-- Contusion left shoulder, by a fragment of a shell.	-	-	Severely.	-	--	
7th Foot	-	-	Sir T. Troubridge, Bart.	-	Major	584 - -	By 39 lb. shot	-	-	Very severely	-	-	-- Right leg and left foot amputated.
95th Foot	-	-	Vialls	-	Captain	211 7 11	Musket ball, right hip	-	-	Very severely.	-	--	
55th Foot	-	-	Warren	-	Lieut.-colonel	310 5 -	Musket ball, right hand	-	-	Very severely.	-	--	

An officer who, in consequence of his wound, has lost a limb or an eye, or whose injury in action is proved to be fully equal in every respect to the loss of a limb, will receive, in addition to the above gratuity, a pension according to his rank; such pension commencing one year after the wound was received, as prescribed in Her Majesty's Warrant of the 1st of July 1848.

War Office, }
29 March 1855.

Frederick Peel.

WOUNDED OFFICERS (CRIMEA).

RETURN of the Names of OFFICERS who have received a GRATUITY for WOUNDS in the *Crimea*, stating the Amount of each Gratuity, as well as the Nature of each Wound, classifying them, Slightly, Severely, or Dangerously.

(*Lord Alfred Paget.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
30 March 1855.*

PUBLICATION OF INTELLIGENCE (CRIMEA).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 26 February 1855;—for,

A "COPY of LETTER from the Duke of *Newcastle*, dated the 6th day of December 1854, and addressed to certain Newspapers, respecting the PUBLICATION of INTELLIGENCE from the Seat of War in the *Crimea*."

War Department, }
6 March 1855. }

FREDERICK PEEL.

COPY of LETTER from the Duke of *Newcastle*, dated 6 December 1854, addressed to certain Newspapers, respecting the PUBLICATION of INTELLIGENCE from the Seat of War in the *Crimea*.

(Private.)

Sir,

War Department, 6 December 1854.

I TAKE the liberty of sending to you an extract from a private letter which I have lately received from Lord Raglan.

Many complaints have reached me from the army of the advantages conferred upon the enemy by the publication of intelligence from the seat of war, not only in letters from the correspondents of the English newspapers, but in letters written by officers to their friends at home in the spirit of confidential intimacy, and which those friends send to the newspapers, from feelings, no doubt, of pardonable vanity, but without consideration of the evil consequences to the army, and the public interests.

I feel assured that I have only to appeal to your patriotism to ensure a rigid supervision of all such letters, and an endeavour to prevent the mischief of which Lord Raglan so reasonably complains.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Newcastle*.

The Editor of The

EXTRACT, 13th November 1854.

"I HAVE requested Mr. Romaine to endeavour to see the different correspondents of the newspapers, and quietly point out to them the public inconvenience of their writings and the necessity of greater prudence in future, and make no doubt they will at once see that I am right in so warning them.

"I would suggest that you should cause a communication to be made to the Editors of the daily press, and urge upon them to examine the letters they receive before they publish them, and carefully expunge such parts as they may consider calculated to furnish valuable information to the enemy."

PUBLICATION OF INTELLIGENCE
(CRIMEA).

COPY of LETTER from the Duke of Newcastle,
dated 6 December 1854, addressed to certain
Newspapers, respecting the PUBLICATION of
INTELLIGENCE from the Seat of War in the
Crimea.

(*Sir Francis Baring.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
23 March 1855.

ARMY IN THE EAST.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 24 May 1855;—for,

NOMINAL RETURN of all OFFICERS belonging to the ARMY in the EAST who have applied for REMUNERATION for the LOSS of HORSES, MULES, and BAGGAGE, between the 30th day of April 1854 and the 21st day of May 1855, with the Dates of such Applications."

War Department, }
25 June 1855. }

FREDERICK PEEL.

NOMINAL RETURN of all OFFICERS belonging to the ARMY in the EAST who have Applied for REMUNERATION for the LOSS of HORSES, MULES, and BAGGAGE, between the 30th April 1854 and the 21st May 1855.

OFFICER'S NAME.	Regiment.	Date of Loss.	Article Lost.	Place, and Cause of Loss.	Amount Allowed.	Date of Application.
					£. s. d.	
geon Alexander - -	- - - -	22 April 1854	Baggage - -	Gallipoli - - -	15 7 -	25 May 1854.
ant Weir - - -	6th Dragoons - -	20 June 1854	}Horses - -	- - Allowed to select troop horses.	- - -	20 June 1854.
inson - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -				
r-general Eastcourt -	Staff - - -	April 1854 -	1st charger - -	Board ship "Tonning"	50 - -	30 May 1854.
- - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	2d charger - -	- - ditto - - -	45 - -	- ditto.
nt-colonel Doyle - -	- - - -	- ditto - -	1st charger - -	Board ship "Melita"	45 - -	- ditto.
- - -	- - - -	- ditto - -	2d charger - -	- - ditto - - -	35 - -	- ditto.
hampion - - -	95th Foot - - -	- ditto - -	Charger - - -	- - Ditto; injuries received on disembarking at Gallipoli.	30 9 -	- ditto.
Montgomery - - -	1st Foot - - -	- ditto - -	ditto - - -	Ditto "Andes" - -	35 - -	- ditto.
Hearn - - -	Ditto, 1st battalion -	- ditto - -	ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	25 - -	- ditto.
nt-colonel Mayon - -	Brigade-major - -	14 May 1854 -	1st charger - -	- - Ditto, on passage to Turkey.	45 - -	15 June 1854.
Viscount Duplin - -	Aide-de-camp - - -	- ditto - -	- ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	45 - -	- ditto.
Daubeney - - -	55th Foot - - -	24 May 1854 -	- ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	35 - -	- ditto.
t-surgeon Ferguson -	95th Foot - - -	June 1854 -	Bât-horse - - -	Scutari (glanders) -	10 - -	-
Maule - - -	88th Foot - - -	20 June 1854 -	1st charger - -	Aldyn Camp, Crimea	35 - -	28 June 1854.
Longman - - -	8th Dragoons - - -	19 April 1854	- ditto - - -	{Board ship, on passage to Turkey to select troop horses}	- - -	13 July 1854.
er Daubeney - - -	- ditto - - -	8 May 1854 -	2d charger - -			
ry-surgeon Shelley (fa- ct.) - - -	- - - -	Claim refused	- - - -	- - - -	- - -	3d Aug. 1854.
ant and Adjutant Weir -	6th Dragoons - - -	- - - -	Baggage - - -	- - Fire board ship "Europa."	259 2 4	9 Aug. 1854.
Timson - - -	- ditto - - -	- - - -	ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	138 - -	- ditto.
M'Grigor - - -	- ditto - - -	- - - -	ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	137 10 -	- ditto.
r-general the Honour- V. Scarlett.	- - - -	13 May 1854 -	Horse - - -	Simla (sickness) - -	50 - -	12 Aug. 1854.
Cook - - -	11th Dragoons - -	6 July 1854 -	ditto - - -	Camp, Devna - - -	35 - -	- ditto.
ant-colonel Doherty -	13th Dragoons - -	27 June 1854 -	ditto - - -	Board ship - - -	45 - -	- ditto.
Morgan - - -	17th Dragoons - -	4 May 1854 -	ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	45 - -	- ditto.
Webb - - -	- ditto - - -	26 April 1854	ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	35 - -	- ditto.
Massey - - -	- ditto - - -	4 June 1854 -	ditto - - -	Varna - - -	9 - -	- ditto.
Acting Commissary- General Rovers.	- - - -	29 July 1854 -	ditto - - -	- - Ditto, lightning; claim refused.	Nil - -	10 Aug. 1854.
General the Earl of Lucan	- - - -	20 April 1854 -	ditto - - -	- - Board ship (inflammation).	50 - -	18 Sept. 1854.
Walker - - -	7th Dragoon Guards -	28 April 1854 -	ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	45 - -	- ditto.
ant Lord Bingham - -	- - ditto - - -	- ditto - -	ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	45 - -	- ditto.
Lord G. Paget - - -	4th Dragoons - - -	July 1854 -	ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	35 - -	25 Aug. 1854.
Rose - - -	30th Foot - - -	29 July 1854 -	ditto - - -	Camp (glanders) - -	10 - -	- ditto.
ant-colonel Seymour -	- - Acting Adjutant-general.	19 August 1854	ditto - - -	Ruptured - - -	35 - -	21 Aug. 1854.
geon M'Clise - - -	- - - -	20 May 1854 -	ditto - - -	Glanders - - -	18 - -	14 Jan. 1855.
Stocks - - -	1st Dragoons - - -	- ditto - -	ditto - - -	- - Varna; allowed to select a troop horse.	- - -	26 Aug. 1854.
master Scott - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	- - -	- ditto.

(continued)

OFFICER'S NAME.	Regiment.	Date of Loss.	Article Lost.	Place and Cause of Loss.	Amount Allowed.	Date Applied.
					£. s. d.	
Assistant Commissary-general Turner.	- - - -	June - 1854	Horse - - -	-- Escaped from Corporal Kean.	11 - -	5 Sept.
Lieutenant-colonel Trevor	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	-- Losses sustained by sudden illness, when ordered to embark for Turkey.	100 - -	22 Aug.
Colonel Haley	47th Foot	20 Sept. 1854	1st charger	Alma, in action	35 - -	23 Oct.
Major Dalton	49th Foot	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	35 - -	- ditto.
Captain Sankey	- Deputy Acting Quartermaster-general.	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	45 - -	- ditto.
Captain Nolan	Aide-de-camp	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	45 - -	- ditto.
Captain Wetherall	- Deputy Acting Quartermaster-general.	3 Sept. 1854	2d charger	Varna (over fatigue)	35 - -	- ditto.
Lieutenant-colonel Doherty	13th Dragoons	11 Oct. 1854	1st charger	-- Inflammation of the lungs.	45 - -	4 Nov.
Major-general Honourable J. Macdonald.	Aide-de-camp	20 Sept. 1854	- ditto	Alma, in action	45 - -	13 Nov.
Major Mauleverer	30th Foot	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	35 - -	- ditto.
Major Hume	95th Foot	30 Sept. 1854	- ditto	- ditto	27 - -	- ditto.
Major-general Sir C. Campbell	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	50 - -	- ditto.
Captain Whitmore	Aide-de-camp	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	45 - -	- ditto.
Lieutenant and Adjutant Warren	53d Foot	- ditto	Charger	- ditto	23 - -	- ditto.
Ditto	- ditto	5 Nov. 1854	Horse appointments	Inkerman, in action	14 11 -	- ditto.
Brigadier-general Buller	- ditto	- ditto	1st charger	- ditto	50 - -	- ditto.
Ditto	- ditto	- ditto	2d charger	- ditto	45 - -	- ditto.
Major Jeffrys	88th Foot	- ditto	1st charger	- ditto	35 - -	- ditto.
Lieutenant and Adjutant St. Clair	57th Foot	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	25 - -	- ditto.
Ditto	- ditto	- ditto	Saddlery	- ditto	5 - -	- ditto.
Colonel Windham	- Acting Quartermaster-general.	17 Sept. 1854	1st charger	-- Lamed on disembarking, and afterwards destroyed.	45 - -	- ditto.
Captain Morel	Aide-de-camp	- ditto	2d charger	-- Forced night-march (lost).	25 - -	- ditto.
Major Stuart	21st Foot	11 Oct. 1854	- ditto	-- Fell on picketing peg.	35 - -	- ditto.
Major the Honourable T. Colborne.	- Acting Quartermaster-general.	14 Sept. 1854	1st charger	-- Drowned on disembarking.	45 - -	- ditto.
Ditto	- ditto	- ditto	Holster and cap	Lost on ditto	2 - -	- ditto.
Colonel Bell	1st Foot	- ditto	- Saddlery and clothing.	Lost	20 - -	- ditto.
Captain Ellison	Major of brigade	12 Oct. 1854	1st charger	-- On passage to Turkey.	45 - -	- ditto.
Captain Manley	6th Dragoons	27 Oct. 1854	- ditto	-- Ditto Varna to Sebastopol	45 - -	- ditto.
Ditto	- ditto	- ditto	2d charger	- ditto	35 - -	- ditto.
Ditto	- ditto	- ditto	3d charger	- ditto	35 - -	- ditto.
Major-general Torrens	- ditto	5 Nov. 1854	1st charger	Inkerman, in action	50 - -	18 Dec.
Major-general Pennefather	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	50 - -	27 Nov.
Ditto	- ditto	- ditto	1st bat horse	- ditto	14 14 -	- ditto.
Ditto	- ditto	- ditto	2d bat horse	- ditto	5 - -	- ditto.
Colonel Sullivan	- Acting Adjutant-general.	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	45 - -	- ditto.
Lieutenant-colonel Somerset	Aide-de-camp	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	45 - -	- ditto.
Lieutenant-colonel Gordon	- Acting Quartermaster-general.	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	45 - -	- ditto.
Major the Honourable T. Macdonald.	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	45 - -	- ditto.
Captain Thackwell	Brigade Major	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	32 - -	- ditto.
Major Armstrong	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	36 - -	- ditto.
Captain Harding	Aide-de-camp	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	39 18 -	- ditto.
Lieutenant-colonel Unett	19th Foot	20 Sept. 1854	1st charger	Alma, in action	35 - -	- ditto.
Lieutenant-colonel Lawrence	2d Rifle Brigade	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	35 - -	- ditto.
Lieutenant and Adjutant Ross	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	30 - -	- ditto.
1st Class Staff Surgeon Cruickshank.	- ditto	5 Nov. 1854	Horse	Inkerman, in action	17 - -	- ditto.
Quartermaster Morris	30th Foot	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	5 - -	- ditto.
Lieutenant Dewar	49th Foot	- ditto	Clothing	-- Destroyed in camp by a shell.	6 10 -	- ditto.
Assistant-surgeon Mackesy	30th Foot	- ditto	Baggage	-- Destroyed in tent by enemy's shot.	16 9 8	22 Nov.
Lieutenant Luxmore	- ditto	20 Sept. 1854	Public money	Alma, in action	5 - -	12 Dec.
Ensign Campbell	- ditto	5 Nov. 1854	- ditto	Inkerman, in action	9 - -	- ditto.
Lieutenant Gibson	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	10 10 -	- ditto.
Captain Connolly	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	12 - -	- ditto.
Assistant-surgeon Milroy	- ditto	- ditto	Baggage	Board ship "Eveline"	8 12 6	- ditto.
Major-general Codrington	- ditto	20 Sept. 1854	2d charger	Alma	45 - -	8 Dec.
Captain Lord Balgowie	Aide-de-camp	5 Nov. 1854	1st charger	Inkerman	32 - -	- ditto.
Captain Stocks	1st Dragoons	20 Oct. 1854	- ditto	Glanders	45 - -	- ditto.
Lieutenant-colonel Cadogan	Gienadier Guards	5 Nov. 1854	Charger	Inkerman	35 - -	- ditto.
Ditto	- ditto	- ditto	Accoutrements	- ditto	7 10 -	- ditto.
Lieutenant-colonel Reynardson	- ditto	- ditto	Charger	- ditto	35 - -	- ditto.
Lieutenant-colonel Hamilton	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	35 - -	- ditto.
Ditto	- ditto	- ditto	Accoutrements	- ditto	8 10 -	- ditto.
Captain and Adjutant Higginson	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	8 - -	- ditto.
Ditto	- ditto	- ditto	Charger	- ditto	35 - -	- ditto.
Lieutenant-colonel Ridiey	Scots Fusilier Guards	20 Sept. 1854	- ditto	Alma	35 - -	- ditto.
Captain Drummond	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	35 - -	- ditto.
Colonel Horn	20th Foot	5 Nov. 1854	- ditto	Inkerman	35 - -	- ditto.
Lieutenant and Adjutant Padfield	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	30 - -	- ditto.
Ditto	- ditto	- ditto	Accoutrements	- ditto	12 10 -	- ditto.
Paymaster Pope	47th Foot	- ditto	Saddle, &c.	- ditto	6 - -	- ditto.
Lieutenant Hopkins	49th Foot	11 Oct. 1854	Clothing	-- Fire board ship, "City of London."	6 14 -	- ditto.
Ditto	- ditto	5 Nov. 1854	Bât horse	Inkerman	1 10 -	- ditto.

OFFICER'S NAME.	Regiment.	Date of Loss.	Article Lost.	Place and Cause of Loss.	Amount Allowed.	Date of Application.
					£. s. d.	
Whimpers - - -	55th Foot - - -	20 Sept. 1854	Charger - - -	Alma (action) - -	30 - - -	8 Dec. 1854.
Dalzell - - -	68th Foot - - -	5 Nov. 1854	ditto - - -	Inkerman (ditto) -	35 - - -	- ditto.
enant-colonel Smyth	68th Foot - - -	ditto	ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	35 - - -	- ditto.
n Wadlaw - - -	38th Foot - - -	14 Nov. 1854	Uniform - - -	Shipwreck - - -	42 4 - -	- ditto.
el Walker - - -	Scots Fusileer Guards	5 Nov. 1854	Charger - - -	Inkerman (action) -	35 - - -	18 Dec. 1854.
to - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	Horse equipments -	- ditto - - -	15 - - -	- ditto.
ant-surgeon Wyatt -	Coldstream Guards -	- ditto - - -	Horse - - -	- ditto - - -	25 - - -	- ditto.
enant-colonel Shadforth	57th Foot - - -	4 Nov. 1854	ditto - - -	- Stress of weather (board ship).	35 - - -	- ditto.
Maxwell - - -	88th Foot - - -	5 Nov. 1854	Charger - - -	Inkerman (action) -	35 - - -	- ditto.
lass Staff-surgeon Cruick-	- - - - -	11 Oct. 1854	Uniform, &c. - -	Fire (board ship) -	34 4 - -	- ditto.
nk. - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
in Clifton - - -	Aide-de-camp - - -	5 Nov. 1854	1st charger - - -	Inkerman (action) -	45 - - -	- ditto.
r Wardlaw - - -	1st Dragoons - - -	25 Oct. 1854	- ditto - - -	Balaklava - - -	45 - - -	- ditto.
to - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	Horse equipments -	- ditto - - -	25 3 - -	- ditto.
st Robertson - - -	- ditto - - -	23 Oct. 1854	2d charger - - -	- Stress of weather (board ship).	35 - - -	- ditto.
inary Surgeon Poett -	- ditto - - -	14 Nov. 1854	Uniform, &c. - -	- ditto - - -	34 7 - -	- ditto.
in Boyd - - -	2d Dragoons - - -	24 Sept. 1854	1st charger - - -	- Balaklava (disembarking board ship).	45 - - -	- ditto.
ant Surgeon Armstrong	- ditto - - -	27 Sept. 1854	Bât horse - - -	- Stress of weather (board ship).	35 - - -	- ditto.
to - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	1st charger - - -	- ditto - - -	12 - - -	- ditto.
enant Wheatcroft - -	6th Dragoons - - -	5 Nov. 1854	- ditto - - -	- Varna (injury received on board ship).	45 - - -	- ditto.
in Cook - - -	11th Dragoons - -	25 Oct. 1854	- ditto - - -	Balaklava (action) -	45 - - -	- ditto.
in Jenyns - - -	13th Dragoons - -	20 Oct. 1854	2d charger - - -	- ditto - - -	35 - - -	- ditto.
in Tremayne - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	35 - - -	- ditto.
enant Jervis - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	1st charger - - -	- ditto - - -	45 - - -	- ditto.
st Good - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	2d charger - - -	- ditto - - -	35 - - -	- ditto.
st Chamberlayne - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	1st charger - - -	- ditto - - -	45 - - -	- ditto.
ant Surgeon Lawrence	Grenadier Guards -	14 Nov. 1854	Clothing - - -	Shipwreck - - -	42 6 - -	- ditto.
in Honourable A. Cathcart	Aide-de-camp - - -	5 Nov. 1854	1st charger - - -	Inkerman (action) -	45 - - -	- ditto.
st Norcott - - -	Rifle Brigade - -	20 Sept. 1854	- ditto - - -	Alma (action) - - -	35 - - -	- ditto.
enant A. B. Wallis - -	33d Foot - - -	- ditto - - -	Horse and baggage	- Left on board ship, and not recovered.	43 17 - -	- ditto.
enant-colonel Shirley	88th Foot - - -	25 Nov. 1854	1st charger - - -	Bad weather - - -	35 - - -	3 Dec. 1854.
on Davies - - -	49th Foot - - -	5 Nov. 1854	Watch - - -	Inkerman (action) -	10 10 - -	- ditto.
on Munday - - -	33d Foot - - -	20 Sept. 1854	Horse - - -	Alma (ditto) - - -	20 - - -	1 Feb. 1855.
to - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	Baggage - - -	- ditto - - -	15 7 - -	- ditto.
on McCulloch - - -	5th Dragoon Guards	14 Oct. 1854	Horse - - -	Balaklava (shipwreck)	35 - - -	- ditto.
to - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	Equipments - - -	- ditto - - -	18 - - -	- ditto.
st Morris - - -	- Deputy Acting Quar-	25 Oct. 1854	1st charger - - -	Balaklava (action) -	45 - - -	- ditto.
termaster-general.	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
st Wilkinson - - -	4th Dragoon Guards	1 Oct. 1854	- ditto - - -	Balaklava (glanders)	45 - - -	- ditto.
in Wortley - - -	- Deputy Acting Quar-	1 Dec. 1854	- ditto - - -	- Stress of weather (board ship).	45 - - -	- ditto.
termaster-general.	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
st Hampton - - -	5th Dragoon Guards	14 Dec. 1854	- ditto - - -	Crimea (glanders) -	45 - - -	- ditto.
lass Staff Surgeon M'Do-	Staff - - - - -	13 Nov. 1854	Baggage - - -	- "Bosphorus" (lost in disembarking).	69 - - -	- ditto.
enant Morgan - - -	95th Foot - - -	14 Nov. 1854	- ditto - - -	Ditto, shipwreck - -	34 11 - -	- ditto.
enant Carmichael - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	43 12 - -	- ditto.
ant Surgeon Clarke -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	38 17 - -	- ditto.
enant Hill - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	Bedding - - -	- ditto - - -	4 10 - -	- ditto.
enant-colonel Seymour	Scots Fusileer Guards	26 Dec. 1854	1st charger - - -	- Stress of weather (board ship).	17 10 - -	24 Feb. 1855.
enant-colonel Yerke -	1st Dragoons - - -	26 Sept. 1854	- ditto - - -	- Proceeding from Varna to Crimea.	45 - - -	- ditto.
to - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	2d charger - - -	- ditto - - -	35 - - -	- ditto.
to - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	3d charger - - -	- ditto - - -	35 - - -	- ditto.
r Wardlaw - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	1st charger - - -	- ditto - - -	45 - - -	6 Feb. 1855.
to - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	2d charger - - -	- ditto - - -	35 - - -	- ditto.
to - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	3d charger - - -	- ditto - - -	35 - - -	- ditto.
to - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	4th charger - - -	- ditto - - -	35 - - -	- ditto.
ain Stocks - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	1st charger - - -	- ditto - - -	45 - - -	- ditto.
to - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	2d charger - - -	- ditto - - -	35 - - -	- ditto.
ain Campbell - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	1st charger - - -	- ditto - - -	45 - - -	- ditto.
to - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	2d charger - - -	- ditto - - -	35 - - -	- ditto.
to - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	3d charger - - -	- ditto - - -	35 - - -	- ditto.
enant Charlton - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	1st charger - - -	- Passage from Varna to Crimea (stress of weather).	45 - - -	- ditto.
to - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	2d charger - - -	- ditto - - -	35 - - -	- ditto.
enant Pepps - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	1st charger - - -	- ditto - - -	45 - - -	- ditto.
to - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	2d charger - - -	- ditto - - -	35 - - -	- ditto.
st Hartopp - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	1st charger - - -	- ditto - - -	45 - - -	- ditto.
to - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	2d charger - - -	- ditto - - -	35 - - -	- ditto.
st Robertson - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	1st charger - - -	- ditto - - -	45 - - -	- ditto.
st Sandeman - - -	- ditto - - -	Sept. 1854	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	45 - - -	- ditto.
to - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	2d charger - - -	- ditto - - -	35 - - -	- ditto.
inary Surgeon Poett -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	Riding horse - -	- ditto - - -	35 - - -	- ditto.
to - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	2d horse - - -	- ditto - - -	35 - - -	- ditto.
in Barlow - - -	14th Foot - - -	13 Jan. 1855	Bedding - - -	- Board ship, Malta to England (burnt, as being infected with small-pox).	6 15 2 -	23 Mar. 1855.

(continued)

OFFICER'S NAME.	Regiment.	Date of Loss.	Article Lost.	Place and Cause of Loss.	Amount Allowed.	Date of Application.
					£. s. d.	
Lieutenant-colonel Sanders	19th Foot	20 Sept. 1854	Baggage, &c.	Alma (action)	68 17 6	25 March 1855
Captain Auchmuty	57th Foot	13 Nov. 1854	Public money	Lost in the trenches	61 - -	6 March 1855
Lieutenant-colonel Shewell	8th Dragoons	Between Sept. 1854 and Feb. 1855.	Baggage	-- Swamping of boats on disembarking in Crimea.	16 10 -	8 March 1855
Lieutenant-colonel De Salis	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	68 3 -	- ditto -
Quartermaster Lane	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	52 5 -	- ditto -
Ditto	- ditto -	- ditto -	Regimental stores	- ditto -	10 6 -	- ditto -
Captain M'Naughton	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	83 - -	- ditto -
Ditto	- ditto -	- ditto -	Baggage	- ditto -	25 5 6	- ditto -
Lieutenant Phillips	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	20 19 6	- ditto -
Cornet Mussenden	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	11 15 -	- ditto -
Captain Seager	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	39 - -	- ditto -
Paymaster Duberly	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	53 15 -	- ditto -
Veterinary-surgeon Grey	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	45 - -	- ditto -
Brevet-major Scarlett	Aide-de-camp	- ditto -	1st charger	-- Drowned on disembarking (Crimea).	45 - -	- ditto -
Lieutenant Phillips	8th Dragoons	- ditto -	- ditto -	-- Ditto, stress of weather (Crimea).	45 - -	- ditto -
Ditto	- ditto -	- ditto -	2d charger	Crimea (action)	35 - -	- ditto -
Ditto	- ditto -	- ditto -	1st charger	- ditto -	45 - -	- ditto -
Ditto	- ditto -	- ditto -	Equipments	- ditto -	15 - -	- ditto -
Cornet Mussenden	- ditto -	- ditto -	1st charger	- ditto -	45 - -	- ditto -
Captain Tomkinson	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	45 - -	- ditto -
Ditto	- ditto -	- ditto -	Baggage	-- Lost in disembarking.	19 6 -	- ditto -
Ditto	- ditto -	- ditto -	Equipments	Action	15 - -	- ditto -
Lieutenant-colonel Ainslie	93d Foot	- ditto -	2d charger	-- Casualty on board ship.	35 - -	- ditto -
Major Forrest	4th Dragoon Guards	- ditto -	1st charger	Glanders	45 - -	- ditto -
Lieutenant Addington	4th Dragoons	- ditto -	- ditto -	Action	45 - -	- ditto -
Ditto	- ditto -	- ditto -	2d charger	- ditto -	35 - -	- ditto -
Captain Portal	- ditto -	- ditto -	1st charger	- ditto -	45 - -	- ditto -
Lieutenant-colonel Low	- ditto -	- ditto -	2d charger	Glanders	35 - -	- ditto -
Lieutenant M'Neil	13th Dragoons	- ditto -	1st charger	- ditto -	45 - -	- ditto -
Captain Hutton	4th Dragoons	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	45 - -	- ditto -
Captain Tremayne	13th Dragoons	- ditto -	Uniform, &c.	Action	23 - -	- ditto -
Lieutenant Woombwell	17th Dragoons	- ditto -	1st charger	- ditto -	45 - -	- ditto -
Ditto	- ditto -	- ditto -	Horse equipments	- ditto -	21 - -	- ditto -
Captain Jervis	13th Dragoons	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	15 - -	- ditto -
Captain Sir William Gordon	17th Dragoons	- ditto -	1st charger	Glanders	45 - -	- ditto -
Lieutenant Fisher	4th Dragoon Guards	- ditto -	2d charger	- ditto -	35 - -	- ditto -
Captain Boyd	2d Dragoons	- ditto -	Baggage	-- Lost in disembarking (Crimea).	13 10 -	- ditto -
Lieutenant Basset	1st Dragoons	- ditto -	- ditto -	Shipwreck	2 5 11	- ditto -
Lieutenant-colonel Douglas	11th Dragoons	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	65 11 6	- ditto -
Captain Ennis	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	3 4 -	- ditto -
Surgeon Forteath	- ditto -	- ditto -	Baggage and medical instruments.	- ditto -	122 7 -	- ditto -
Captain Lord Killein	8th Dragoons	- ditto -	1st charger	-- Stress of weather, board ship.	40 - -	- ditto -
Captain Cook	11th Dragoons	- ditto -	Horse equipments	Action	20 - -	- ditto -
Major Vesey	46th Foot	- ditto -	Baggage	Shipwreck	14 - -	- ditto -
Assistant-surgeon Dempster	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	3 18 6	- ditto -
Lieutenant-colonel Jeffreys	88th Foot	- ditto -	Bât mule	-- Shot for debility and mange.	15 - -	- ditto -
Staff-surgeon Alexander	- ditto -	- ditto -	Bât horse	-- Strayed on being left at Varna; allowed; surgeons not having the advantage of bât-men.	12 - -	- ditto -
Ditto	- ditto -	- ditto -	Horse	Shot for glanders	5 - -	- ditto -
Ditto	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	-- Inclement weather, claims 18 l.; not admissible.	- - -	- ditto -
Colonel Upton	Coldstream Guards	5 Nov. 1854	1st charger	Action (Crimea)	45 - -	- ditto -
Major Tyffe	46th Foot	14 Nov. 1854	Baggage	Shipwreck, "Prince"	23 - -	- ditto -
Assistant-surgeon Duffin	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	13 10 3	16 March 1855
Lieutenant-general the Earl of Lucan.	- ditto -	Between 1 and 10 May 1854.	Bât mule	-- Board ship, "Army and Navy," stress of weather; thrown overboard.	20 - -	- ditto -
Major Peel	11th Hussars	Sept. 1854	Horse equipments	-- Left on board the "Trent."	6 - -	8 March 1855
Major Forrest	4th Dragoon Guards	15 Jan. 1855	1st charger	Glanders	45 - -	- ditto -
Ditto	- ditto -	21 Jan. 1855	- ditto -	- ditto -	45 - -	- ditto -
Surgeon Crosse	11th Dragoons	18 Sept. 1854	Baggage	Board ship	15 19 -	- ditto -
Assistant-surgeon Mackinnon	42d Foot	Sept. 1854	- ditto -	- ditto -	12 15 6	- ditto -
Lieutenant Turner	1st Foot	2 Jan. 1855	Bât horse	-- Board ship, stress of weather.	10 - -	- ditto -
Assistant-surgeon White	47th Foot	20 Sept. 1854	Sword, &c.	Action (Crimea)	4 13 -	- ditto -
Lieutenant-colonel Farren	- ditto -	21 Dec. 1854	1st charger	Glanders	35 - -	- ditto -
Ditto	- ditto -	- ditto -	Horse equipments	- ditto -	1 14 -	- ditto -
Lieutenant Hobbs	30th Foot	14 Sept. 1854	Baggage	-- Partly in action and partly on board ship.	10 - 6	- ditto -
Assistant-surgeon Cusack	47th Foot	12 Nov. 1854	Baggage and surgical instruments.	Board ship	23 7 -	- ditto -
Lieutenant Marsh	33d Foot	12 Dec. 1854	- ditto -	- ditto -	37 - -	- ditto -

OFFICER'S NAME.	Regiment.	Date of Loss.	Article Lost.	Place and Cause of Loss.	Amount Allowed.	Date of Application.
Colonel Seymour	Scots Fusileer Guards	-- Between 14 Sept. 1854 and 10 Jan. 1855.	Baggage, &c.	-- Board ship "Kangaroo."	£. s. d. 11 19 -	23 Mar. 1855.
Surgeon Robinson	- - ditto	- - ditto	- ditto	- - ditto	3 - -	
Gordon	- - ditto	- - ditto	- ditto	- - ditto	20 19 6	
Buckley	- - ditto	- - ditto	- ditto	- - ditto	6 15 -	
Chichester	97th Foot	27 Nov. 1854	Bât horses	- - -	12 - -	
- - -	- ditto	- ditto	Baggage	- - -	39 14 -	
Colonel Aylmer	- ditto	- ditto	Baggage	Captured by the enemy.	17 15 -	
Surgeon Sinclair	- ditto	30 Dec. 1854	Bât horse	- - -	12 - -	
- - -	- ditto	- ditto	Horse equipments	- - -	5 10 -	
Lumley	- ditto	27 Nov. 1854	Baggage	- - -	22 19 6	22 Mar. 1855.
Ordyce	47th Foot	19 Jan. 1855	Charger	Shot for glanders	35 - -	
Colonel and Adjutant McDo-	95th Foot	5 Nov. 1854	- ditto	In action	15 - -	
Garratt	46th Foot	14 Nov. 1854	Baggage	Shipwreck, "Prince"	70 10 -	
Colonel and Adjutant Fowler	21st Foot	14 Sept. 1854	Horse equipments	- - On board ship "Golden Fleece."	9 15 -	
Colonel Fitzroy	41st Foot	5 Nov. 1854	Public money	-- Lost, after being wounded in action.	8 10 4	- ditto.
Shervington	46th Foot	20 Jan. 1855	Bât horse	- Died from overwork on public service.	7 - -	
Lieut.-colonel Smyth (part of the Widow).	68th Foot	5 Nov. 1854	Horse	In action	- - -	
Matthews	57th Foot	Dec. 1854	2 horses	- Lost on disembarking at Varna.	22 - -	
M ^r Alister	46th Foot	3 Feb. 1855	Horse	Shot for mad staggers	35 - -	- ditto.
Hadley	68th Foot	Jan. 1855	- Public and private money and baggage.	Lost on board ship	12 17 3	
Surgeon Mulock	- - -	Nov. 1854	Wearing apparel	Ditto, "Prince"	19 5 -	26 Mar. 1855.
Colonel and Lieutenant-colonel	1st Foot Guards	14 Sept. 1854	Baggage, &c.	Ditto, "Kangaroo"	47 - -	7 Mar. 1855.
G. Gordon	- ditto	- ditto	Baggage	- - ditto	Not known	23 Mar. 1855.
Wm. Brook	30th Foot	28 May 1854	- ditto	Left at Scutari	24 - -	10 April 1855.
Muir	33d Foot	26 July and 30 Aug. 1854	3 bât horses	{ 1 strayed and 2 left on the beach for embarkation }	45 - -	
- - -	- ditto	- - -	Pack-saddles	- - -	5 5 -	21 April 1855.
Major Street	57th Foot	17 Jan. 1855	1st charger	Farcied	35 - -	
Entledge	17th Foot	9 Mar. 1855	- ditto	Glanders	35 - -	
- - -	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	Clothing	6 - -	
H. Torrens	Aide-de-camp	5 Nov. 1854	- ditto	Action	35 - -	
General Torrens	- - -	- ditto	- ditto	ditto	50 - -	
Colonel Haly	47th Foot	- ditto	2d charger	ditto	5 - -	18 April 1855.
Colonel Honourableborne.	- - Assistant Quarter-master-general.	21 Feb. 1855	Horse	-- Inclemency of the weather, &c.	45 - -	Not yet decided upon.
Colonel Montgomery	1st Battalion, 1st Foot	18 Mar. 1855	1st charger	- - ditto	35 - -	
The Honourable A. Spence	44th Foot	11 Mar. 1855	- ditto	- - ditto	35 - -	
De Lisle	4th Foot	24 Feb. 1855	Horse	- - ditto	15 - -	
TOTAL - - £.					8,846 13 11	

War Department,
18 June 1855.

FREDERICK PEEL.

ARMY IN THE EAST.

NOMINAL RETURN of all OFFICERS of the
Army in the East who have applied for
REMUNERATION for the Loss of HORSES,
MULES, and BAGGAGE between the 30th April
1854 and the 21st May 1855, with the Dates
of such Applications.

(Viscount Dalrymple.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
26 June 1855.*

THE CRIMEA.

COPY of LETTER from General *Canrobert* to Lord *Raglan*, in Answer to the THANKS of The HOUSE of the 15th of December last, relative to the CO-OPERATION of the FRENCH ARMY with Her Majesty's LAND FORCES in the *Crimea*; together with a Copy of the GENERAL ORDER to the Army of the East.

Au Quartier Général devant Sebastopol,
le 6 Janvier 1855.

Mylord,

LE Parlement Anglais, en prenant les résolutions que vous voulez bien me transmettre, a comblé d'honneur l'armée Française. En combattant à Alma à côté de l'armée Britannique, dont l'inébranlable solidité a été si hautement remarquée, en l'aidant à Inkermann à battre l'ennemi commun, elle croyait avoir fait son devoir seulement, et ne s'attendait pas à recevoir des Représentants de la nation Anglaise un témoignage d'estime à la fois si bienveillant et si éclatant.

Permettez que je vous prie d'être auprès du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté la Reine et du Parlement Anglais l'interprète des sentiments qu'ont fait naître dans nos esprits ces actes solennels. Ils rendront plus étroite, par les armées, la solidarité qui unit les deux peuples dans cette guerre entreprise pour la défense du droit.

La lettre si affectueuse que votre Seigneurie a bien voulu m'adresser à cette occasion, ajoute un nouveau prix à l'honneur qui nous est fait. Je pense avec vous, Mylord, que l'union entre les Généraux-en-Chef est la meilleure garantie de l'union entre les armées, et depuis qu'elles opèrent ensemble, votre bienveillance m'a rendu le concert si facile, qu'il est pour moi un entraînement naturel autant qu'un devoir de situation.

Recevez, Mylord, l'expression de mon respectueux dévouement.

Le Général-en-Chef,
(signé) G^l. *Canrobert*.

À S. S. le Feld-Maréchal
Lord Raglan,
Commandant-en-Chef de l'Armée Anglaise.

P.S.—J'ai l'honneur de vous donner communication de l'Ordre Général par lequel j'ai fait connaître à l'armée Française les résolutions du Parlement Anglaise.

Pour copie conforme,
Raglan.

ORDRE GÉNÉRAL.

Armée d'Orient.—Etat Major Général. No. 161.

SOLDATS,

JE vous ai fait connaître les termes si flatteurs et si dignes dans lesquels il a plu à Sa Majesté la Reine de la Grande Bretagne de louer, par l'organe de son Ministre de la Guerre, votre conduite devant l'ennemi.

Aujourd'hui, j'ai à vous informer, avec un légitime orgueil, que vous partagerez, de l'honneur insigne et rare que les grands pouvoirs publics de l'Angleterre viennent de vous décerner.

A la date du 15 Décembre, la Chambre des Pairs et la Chambre des Communes vous ont voté solennellement des félicitations et des remerciemens qu'elles ont chargé le digne Chef de l'Armée Anglaise, le Feld Maréchal Lord Raglan, de vous transmettre.

La Résolution des deux hautes Assemblées est ainsi conçue :

“ Résolu à l’unanimité, que des remerciemens seront portés à l’Armée Française et à son Chef, pour leur vaillante et heureuse coopération, dans l’attaque des positions ennemies à Alma, avec les forces de terre de Sa Majesté ; pour l’assistance opportune et énergique qu’ils leur ont prêtée pour repousser l’ennemi à Inkermann ; enfin, pour les efforts remarquables qu’ils déploient devant Sébastopol de concert avec l’Armée Britannique.

“ Le Feld Maréchal Lord Raglan est chargé de leur transmettre la présente résolution.”

Cette éclatante manifestation n’est pas seulement un témoignage d’estime dont vos armes devront s’honorer. Elle est l’expression des sympathies d’un grand peuple notre allié dans une cause dont l’Europe entière proclame la justice.

Vous en sentirez tout le prix ; et je vais assurer, en votre nom et au mien, le Feld Maréchal Lord Raglan qu’elle resserrera encore, s’il est possible, les liens de bonne camaraderie qu’ont formés entre nos vaillants compagnons d’armes de l’Armée Britannique et nous, une haute estime réciproque et le sang versé en commun.

Le présent Ordre sera lu a trois appels consécutifs.

Le Général-en-Chef,
(signé) *Canrobert.*

Pour ampliation,
Le Général Chef d’Etat Major Général.

Au Grand Quartier Général,
devant Sébastopol, le 6 Janvier 1855.

THE CRIMEA.

COPY of LETTER from General Canrobert to Lord Raglan, in Answer to the THANKS of THE House of the 16th of December last, relative to the Co-OPERATION of the FRENCH ARMY with Her Majesty's LAND FORCES in the Crimea; together with a Copy of the GENERAL ORDER to the Army of the East.

*Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be Printed,
24 January 1855.*

A R M Y.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 19 February 1855;—for,

RETURN “of the Number of SOLDIERS in the INFANTRY, CAVALRY,
ARTILLERY, and MARINES respectively, who have PURCHASED their
DISCHARGES during the last Ten Years.”

War Department, }
3 May 1855. }

FREDERICK PEEL.

RETURN of the Number of Men, in the CAVALRY and INFANTRY respectively, who,
have PURCHASED their DISCHARGES during the last Ten Years.

												TOTAL IN EACH YEAR.
1845	-	-	{ Cavalry - - - - - 220 }	-	-	-						2,112
			{ Infantry - - - - - 1,892 }									
1846	-	-	{ Cavalry - - - - - 343 }	-	-	-						2,399
			{ Infantry - - - - - 2,056 }									
1847	-	-	{ Cavalry - - - - - 315 }	-	-	-						1,746
			{ Infantry - - - - - 1,431 }									
1848	-	-	{ Cavalry - - - - - 218 }	-	-	-						1,488
			{ Infantry - - - - - 1,270 }									
1849	-	-	{ Cavalry - - - - - 180 }	-	-	-						1,090
			{ Infantry - - - - - 910 }									
1850	-	-	{ Cavalry - - - - - 214 }	-	-	-						1,361
			{ Infantry - - - - - 1,147 }									
1851	-	-	{ Cavalry - - - - - 205 }	-	-	-						1,122
			{ Infantry - - - - - 917 }									
1852	-	-	{ Cavalry - - - - - 264 }	-	-	-						1,310
			{ Infantry - - - - - 1,046 }									
1853	-	-	{ Cavalry - - - - - 325 }	-	-	-						1,862
			{ Infantry - - - - - 1,537 }									
1854	-	-	{ Cavalry - - - - - 181 }	-	-	-						1,093
			{ Infantry - - - - - 912 }									
TOTAL in Ten Years - - -												15,583

Adjutant-General's Office, }
Horse Guards, 24 March 1855. }

W. F. Forster, D. A. G.

RETURN of NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and MEN of the ROYAL ARTILLERY who
have been permitted to PURCHASE their DISCHARGES during Ten Years, commencing
1st April 1845.

YEAR.	NUMBER.				YEAR.	NUMBER.			
1845-6	-	-	-	57	1851-2	-	-	-	69
1846-7	-	-	-	131	1852-3	-	-	-	125
1847-8	-	-	-	121	1853-4	-	-	-	218
1848-9	-	-	-	91	1854-5	-	-	-	117
1849-50	-	-	-	82	TOTAL				1,094
1850-1	-	-	-	83					

Deputy Adjutant-General's Office, }
Woolwich, 14 April 1855. }

H. Palliser, A.A., R.A.

RETURN of the Number of MEN DISCHARGED by PURCHASE from the Corps of ROYAL MARINES, during the last Ten Years, ending 31st March 1855.

Between 1st April and 31st December 1845	-	-	-	-	80	835.
„ 1st January and 31st December 1846	-	-	-	-	125	
„ „ 1847	-	-	-	-	143	
„ „ 1848	-	-	-	-	131	
„ „ 1849	-	-	-	-	111	
„ „ 1850	-	-	-	-	78	
„ „ 1851	-	-	-	-	116	
„ „ * 1852	-	-	-	-	47	
„ „ 1853	-	-	-	-	1	
„ „ 1854	-	-	-	-	2	
„ 1st January and 31st March 1855	-	-	-	-	1	} Special cases by Board Order.

* Discharge by Purchase suspended, by Board Order, dated 3 May 1852.

Royal Marine Office, }
11 April 1855. }

S. Robt. Wesley, D. A. G.

A R M Y.

RETURN of the Number of SOLDIERS in the
INFANTRY, CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, and MARINES
respectively, who have PURCHASED their Dis-
CHARGES during the last Ten Years.

(Mr. Alcock.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 May 1855.

FOREIGN OFFICERS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 20 December 1854;—for,

RETURN “of the Sums of MONEY paid in each Year since 1815 as Half-pay and Reduced Allowances to OFFICERS of Disbanded FOREIGN CORPS, as Pensions to Wounded FOREIGN OFFICERS, and as Allowances to the WIDOWS and CHILDREN of Deceased FOREIGN OFFICERS; specifying, in each Year of such Return, the Number of such Foreign Officers to whom such Half-pay has been allowed.”

YEAR.	NUMBERS.				AMOUNT.			
	Foreign Half-pay.	Foreign Pensions.	Foreign Widows.	Foreign Children.	Foreign Half-pay.	Foreign Pensions.	Foreign Widows.	Foreign Children.
					£.	£.	£.	
1817 }	-	-	-	-	120,327	6,635	6,500	
1818 }	-	-	-	-	124,465	5,370	6,550	
1819	-	-	-	-	115,900	7,050	6,800	
1820	-	-	-	-	110,324	6,765	8,200	
1821	-	-	-	-	105,355	6,910	9,000	
1822	-	-	-	-	98,650	6,720	9,500	
1823	-	-	-	-	97,420	6,750	9,900	
1824	-	-	-	-	94,760	7,100	9,400	
1825	-	-	-	-	92,750	7,110	9,850	
1826	-	-	-	-	90,301	6,995	10,000	
1827	-	-	-	-	86,200	7,100	10,800	
1828	-	-	-	-	83,000	7,470	11,000	
1829	-	-	-	-	79,000	7,470	10,800	
1830	-	-	-	-	76,500	7,300	11,100	
1831	794	78	189	231	72,000	7,000	12,300	
1832	765	75	189	231	70,000	6,900	12,000	
1833	743	73	185	216	68,000	6,780	11,700	
1834	704	71	187	203	63,000	6,640	11,600	
1835	673	70	185	196	60,000	6,600	11,480	
1836	654	70	181	182	49,362		11,160	
1837	627	64	183	168	60,836		7,823	
1838	601	61	186	166	56,744		10,225	
1839	571	58	195	144	54,649		11,029	
1840	549	56	204	124	51,706		10,761	
1841	524	55	208	124	49,188		8,691	
1842	501	54	207	106	47,173		10,912	
1843	482	54	211	100	44,992		10,666	
1844	466	53	212	90	43,508		10,255	
1845	445	49	207	88	41,850		10,240	
1846	426	50	200	76	39,574		9,922	
1847	409	50	214	76	37,833		9,452	
1848	392	48	211	76	35,413		9,361	
1849	366	47	209	76	29,564	3,769	8,811	580
1850	349	44	210	71	27,614	3,402	8,821	580
1851	323	39	207	68	25,952	3,067	8,629	539
1852	307	37	205	68	24,112	2,702	8,442	553
1853	289	36	200	67	22,737	2,453	8,224	526
1854	276	35	200	64	22,000	2,655	8,439	577

Note.—This Return is made up (as far as possible) from records in the offices of the Paymaster-general and Secretary-at-War. It is impossible to give the numbers prior to 1831. The amounts from 1817 to 1835, and for 1854, are taken from the Army Estimates; from 1836 to 1853 from the books of the Paymaster-general; and the numbers are from the Army Estimates, from 1831 to 1854.

War Department, }
1 May 1855. }

FREDERICK PEEL.

FOREIGN OFFICERS.

RETURN of the Sums of MONEY paid in each Year, since 1815, as Half-pay and Reduced Allowances to Officers of Disbanded Foreign Corps, as Pensions to Wounded Foreign Officers, and as Allowances to the Widows and Children of deceased Foreign Officers.

(*Mr. Locke King.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
2 May 1855.*

FOREIGN TROOPS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 18 December 1854 ;—for,

RETURN “of the SUMS of MONEY annually Expended in the Payment of
FOREIGN TROOPS Employed in the Service of the UNITED KINGDOM, from
the Year 1800 to the Year 1815 inclusive ; together with the Number of
Men so Employed ; and, as nearly as can be ascertained, the different
Countries of which such Troops were Natives.”

(*Mr. Bentinck.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
30 April 1855.

RETURN of the SUMS of MONEY annually Expended in the Payment of FOREIGN TROOPS Employed in the Service of the United Kingdom, from the Year 1800 to the Year 1815 inclusive; together with the Number of Men so Employed; and, as nearly as can be ascertained, the different Countires of which such Troops were Natives.

YEAR.	NUMBERS VOTED.	AMOUNT VOTED.	REMARKS.
		£. s. d.	
1800 - - -	13,976	471,128 12 3	All the information that can be furnished as to the places of which the persons serving in the Foreign Corps, mentioned in the said Return, were natives, is contained in the separate statement herewith, which has been furnished by the General Commanding-in-Chief.
1801 - - -	13,015	303,391 4 5	
1802 - - -	41,352	515,231 13 6	
1803 - - -	5168	159,672 1 11	
1804 - - -	12,559	582,262 19 11	
1805 - - -	17,386	851,350 6 4	
1806 - - -	22,989	985,909 1 10	
1807 - - -	21,473	832,540 19 9	
1808 - - -	22,125	866,558 7 -	
1809 - - -	22,978	933,654 6 10	
1810 - - -	23,953	968,425 6 4	
1811 - - -	24,989	966,225 17 8	
1812 - - -	30,741	1,146,652 12 10	
1813 - - -	31,259	1,205,642 17 4	
1814 - - -	32,216	1,206,801 - 2	
1815 - - -	21,314	586,715 4 -	

War Department, }
26 April 1855. }

FREDERICK PEEL.

FOREIGN CORPS Employed by *Great Britain* from 1800 to 1815.

60th Regiment	1st Battalion	-	-	-	-	-
	2nd "	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd "	-	-	-	-	-
	4th "	-	-	-	-	-
	5th "	-	-	-	-	-
	6th "	-	-	-	-	-
	7th Battalion raised from Germans, prisoners of war in Great Britain.					
	8th Battalion formed from the corps of foreign recruits embodied at Cadiz into a Provisional Battalion	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon Regiment, formed from natives of the Isle of Bourbon						
De Roll's						
Chasseurs Britanniques						
Meuron's (Swiss)						
Watteville's (Swiss)						
York Light Infantry Volunteers, raised for service in the West Indies						
Corsican Rangers, the men (if possible to be procured) to be natives of Corsica						
Dillon's Regiment						
Sicilian (Light Infantry), formed in Sicily						
Greek Light Infantry (Ionian Greek), formed in the Ionian Islands						
1st Italian						
2nd "						
3rd "						
Italian Garrison Company						
Royal Regiment of Malta						
Maltese Provincials						
Independent Companies of Foreigners, formed from natives of France, deserters from the French army						
King's German Legion	1st Light Dragoons	-	-	-	-	-
	2nd "	-	-	-	-	-
	1st Hussars	-	-	-	-	-
	2nd "	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd "	-	-	-	-	-
	1st Light Battalion	-	-	-	-	-
	2nd "	-	-	-	-	-
	1st Line Battalion	-	-	-	-	-
	2nd "	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd "	-	-	-	-	-
	4th "	-	-	-	-	-
	5th "	-	-	-	-	-
	6th "	-	-	-	-	-
	7th "	-	-	-	-	-
	8th "	-	-	-	-	-
	Veteran Battalion	-	-	-	-	-
Duke of Brunswick's Infantry, formed in Germany						
Brunswick Hussars						
Froberg's Levy						

The Men generally are reported under the head of "Foreigners;" but no particular country is specified. Such particulars as are contained in the Records of the Adjutant-General's Office are inserted against the several Corps.

FOREIGN TROOPS.

RETURN of the SUMS of MONEY annually
Expended in the Payment of FOREIGN TROOPS
Employed in the Service of the UNITED
KINGDOM, from the Year 1800 to the Year
1816 inclusive; together with the Number of
Men so Employed; &c.

(*Mr. Bentinck.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
30 April 1855.*

A R M Y.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 23 December 1854;—for,

RETURNS “of all OFFICERS under the Rank of FIELD OFFICERS now upon Half Pay, who are willing to Serve, and the Number who are fit for Active Service :”

“And, Number and Rank of all such OFFICERS who have applied to be placed on Full Pay for Active Service.”

War Department, }
1 May 1855. }

FREDERICK PEEL.

RETURN of all OFFICERS under the Rank of FIELD OFFICERS now upon Half Pay, who are willing to Serve, and the Number who are fit for Active Service.

	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	Above 60.	TOTAL.
Captains - - - -	32	68	107	78	285
Lieutenants - - -	4	9	61	138	212
Ensigns - - - - }	-	-	10	17	27
Cornets - - - - }	-	-	-	-	-
Paymasters - - -	-	-	5	11	16
Quartermasters - - -	-	1	8	23	32
	36	78	191	267	572

The above Return has been prepared from Returns furnished in May 1854, as accurately as the records of this Office will permit.

OFFICERS who have applied to be placed on Full Pay for Active Service.

	BREVET MAJORS.	CAPTAINS.	LIEUTENANTS.	QUARTER- MASTERS.
Under 30 years - - -	- - -	- - -	* 1	—
From 30 to 40 - - -	3	† 5	—	—
From 40 to 50 - - -	1	‡ 11	—	—
Above 50 - - - -	2	12	—	5
	6	28	1	5

* Cavalry. † 3 Cavalry. ‡ 2 Cavalry.

War Department, }
26 April 1855. }

FREDERICK PEEL.

A R M Y.

RETURN of all OFFICERS under the Rank of
FIELD OFFICERS now upon Half Pay, who are
willing to Serve, and the Number who are fit
for Active Service; and Number and Rank of all
such Officers who have applied to be placed on
Full Pay for Active Service.

(*Mr. Macartney*.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
2 May 1855.

KILMAINHAM HOSPITAL.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 5 March 1855 ;—for,

A COPY of the ROYAL WARRANT issued to the Governors of KILMAINHAM HOSPITAL, in the
Year 1853, under which the Establishment of that Hospital is at present regulated."

VICTORIA R.

By His Majesty's will and pleasure is, that the following shall be the Establishment, Duties, Salaries, and Allowances in
Money and in Kind, for the Officers, Under Officers, Soldiers, and Servants, belonging to Our Royal Hospital
Kilmainham, in Our County of Dublin, viz. :—

ESTABLISHMENT AND DUTIES.	Salaries and Allowances in Money per Annum.	ALLOWANCES IN KIND.	QUALIFICATIONS AND REMARKS.
MASTER : To exercise a general superintendence and control over the whole establishment.	<i>£. s. d.</i> Salary, nil. Allowance for his garden, 100 - -	-- Furnished apartments, coach- house and stabling, according to the number of horses for which he is allowed forage, as Commander of the Forces; 30 tons of coal, 200 lbs. candles.	-- Appointment to be held by the general officer commanding the troops for the time being in Ireland, but without salary, or other money allowances, except as stated.
DEPUTY MASTER : To exercise under the Master or in his absence general superintendence and control over the whole establishment.	Salary, nil -	-- Furnished apartments, coach- house and stabling, according to the number of horses for which these officers are entitled to fo- rage respectively; 30 tons of coals, and 200 lbs. of candles be- tween them.	-- Appointments to be held jointly by the Deputy Adjutant-general, and the Deputy Quartermaster-general for Ire- land, but without salary, or other money allowance.
CHIEF CAPTAINS OF INVALIDS : To attend to the discipline of their respective companies, and in turn to perform the daily duties of Orderly Captain. The Captain on duty to attend with the Quartermaster and Surgeon in the kitchen to inspect provisions supplied by the contractors; to see that rooms and galleries of the hospital are properly cleaned; and to be present at the reviews of the non-commissioned officers and men. In the absence of the Master and Deputy-master, the senior Captain to under- stand the government of the Hospital.	Salary. 127 15 -	-- Unfurnished apartments, cloth- ing (the Windsor uniform), or an allowance in lieu thereof of 10 <i>l.</i> per annum each; 8 tons of coal, and 100 lbs. of candles each.	-- To be Captains, with their half-pay made up to 10 <i>s. 6 d.</i> a day each.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER : To attend the meetings of the Governors and to draw up their proceedings. To prepare and submit to them all matters requiring their consideration. To conduct the correspond- ence of the establishment, to pay all ex- penses, and keep the accounts.	300 - -	-- Unfurnished apartments; 8 tons of coal, and 100 lbs. of candles.	-- To have 250 <i>l.</i> on first appointment, increasing by 10 <i>l.</i> , every two years, to 300 <i>l.</i>
CHAPLAIN : To perform prayers twice every day in the Hos- pital and twice every week in the Infirmary; to officiate on Sundays; to visit the sick, and the dead.	200 - -	-- Unfurnished apartments; 8 tons of coal, and 100 lbs. of candles.	
NON-CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN officiating to the Protestant soldiers.	50 - -		
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON : To perform the whole medical duty of the Hospital; to bestow a constant care on the sick and wounded soldiers in the Hospital, and direct a proper diet for them.	300 - -	-- Unfurnished apartments; 8 tons of coals, and 100 lbs. of candles.	-- To be a military medical officer; if ap- pointed from the Half-pay List, to draw his half-pay, but only so much besides of his salary as together will make up 300 <i>l.</i> per annum.

(continued)

ESTABLISHMENT AND DUTIES.	Salaries and Allowances in Money per Annum.	ALLOWANCES IN KIND.	QUALIFICATIONS AND REMARKS.
ADJUTANT:	£. s. d.		
To attend all parades of the invalids; guard mountings, dinner, tattoo, &c., and to investigate cases of absence therefrom; to furnish the Quartermaster and Steward daily with a return of the number of men to be placed on the house diet, of those in the infirmary, or on furlough, and of the vacancies; to enter the same in a book to be kept for that purpose; to sign an abstract thereof, which the Quartermaster and Steward will prepare, and furnish monthly to the Treasurer, with a view to enable that officer to check the contractor's accounts of provisions issued for the use of the pensioners, and pay for the same, if correct; to prepare weekly or monthly, as may be required, and furnish the Treasurer with a nominal roll of the men in the house, or on furlough, in order to enable the Treasurer to issue to them their respective authorised rates of pay, &c.	100 - -	- - Unfurnished apartments; 8 tons of coal, and 100 lbs. of candles.	- - To be a subaltern officer from the Half-pay List, which allowance he receives in addition to his pay as Adjutant.
QUARTERMASTER AND STEWARD:			
To attend in the pensioners' kitchen and hall every morning; to see that the provisions of every description are good and wholesome, and fit in every respect for their use, and that they are properly cooked and issued out to the men, at the hours prescribed for that purpose; to take charge of the clothing, furniture and supplies of every description, and superintend the receipt and issue thereof, in accordance with his instructions from the Governors, and the established usages of the house; to prepare and furnish the Treasurer with all necessary returns, to enable him to check the supplies made by the contractors, and others, and to pay for the same when due; to superintend all in-pensioners employed in sweeping or other duties authorised by the warrant; and connected with the establishment; and furnish the Treasurer weekly or monthly, as may be required, with a nominal list thereof, to enable that officer to pay them their respective allowances.	100 - -	- - Unfurnished apartments; 8 tons of coal, and 100 lbs. of candles.	- - To be a subaltern officer from the Half-pay List, which allowance he receives in addition to his pay as Quartermaster and Steward.
CLERK TO SECRETARY AND TREASURER:			
To copy all correspondence, and perform all the writing of the Secretary and Treasurer's office.	150 - -	- - Unfurnished apartments; 6 tons of coal, and 50 lbs. of candles.	- - To have 80 L. on first appointment, increasing by 10 L. every two years to 100 L.
MATRON AND WHITSTER:			
To superintend the nurses, and see that they perform their duties, and to superintend also the washing in the Hospital.	60 - -	- - Unfurnished apartments; 6 tons of coal, and 70 lbs. of candles.	- - To be selected for fitness and efficiency, being the widow of an officer in the army, who may receive her pension as such, have one.
QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT AND CLERK TO THE QUARTERMASTER AND STEWARD:			
To attend under the directions of the Quartermaster every morning in the kitchen, to receive provisions and to cut up meat; to divide and distribute the messes; to write out all returns and accounts, and to perform such other duties as may be required by the Quartermaster in the due execution of his office.	54 15 -	- - Two rooms unfurnished, three tons of coals, and 50 lbs. candles. To be clothed and victualled as a sergeant of the house.	- - To be selected, as far as practicable, with regard to entire fitness from such pensioners as were discharged from the army with the rank of sergeant with the approbation of the Secretary of War, he may be appointed from any of the in or out-pensioners. If undischarged after 10 years' service, to have the recommendation of the Secretary of War to the Commissioners of the Hospital, an addition to his out-pension not exceeding 6 d. a day.
EIGHT NURSES, &c.:			
2 at 1 s. 6 d. each per diem, board wages - - - - £. 54 15 -	- - -	- - A room, with allowance of coals and candles, and a gown and petticoat of grey serge each annually.	- - To be appointed with reference to entire fitness for the duties they will have to perform.
2 at 1 s. 3 d. each per diem, board wages - - - - 45 12 6			The widows of soldiers, especially widows whose husbands were killed in battle, or died while on foreign service, <i>ceteris paribus</i> , to have a preference.
4 at 1 s. each per diem, board wages - - - - 73 - -			
	173 7 6		
To take care of such men as are not able to leave their rooms, and clean and regulate their rooms, and to give a constant attendance upon the sick soldiers in the infirmary.			

ESTABLISHMENT AND DUTIES.	Salaries and Allowances in Money per Annum.	ALLOWANCES IN KIND.	QUALIFICATIONS AND REMARKS.
Companies of In-Pensioners, not to exceed in the whole 140 men; viz. :—	£. s. d.	-- To be victualled, lodged, and clothed, according to the established rules of the house.	-- In filling up vacancies among the sergeants and corporals, preference is always to be given, as far as practicable, with reference to their entire fitness to those in-pensioners who were discharged from the army in either of those ranks; or, with this view, the appointments may be made directly from men on the out-pension so discharged.
Sergeant-Major, at 2s. 6d. a day - - - - -	£.45 12 6		
Company Sergeants, at 8d. a day - - - - -	73 - -		
Corporals, at 4d. a day - - - - -	36 10 -		
Drummers, at 3d. „ - - - - -	18 5 -		
Privates, 1st Class, at 2d. a day - - - - -	30 8 4		
Privates, 2d Class, at 1½d. a day - - - - -	45 12 6		
Privates, 3d Class, at 1d. a day - - - - -	141 8 9		
	390 17 1		
the Commissioners or Governors, to cover the expense of employing In-pensioners in the performance of the undermentioned duties, a sum of money not exceeding annually for the whole number, viz :—	260 - -	-- As all these appointments will be held by in-pensioners, they will of course receive their pay, rations, clothing, &c., as such in addition.	-- This arrangement will enable the Governors or Commissioners to add to, or deduct from the number of in-pensioners employed, as well as authorise an increase or diminution in the rate of their remuneration, according to circumstances and the amount of duty to be performed. But it does not follow that because such a sum is placed at the disposal of the Governors, it is therefore wholly to be expended, unless absolutely required for the due performance of the duties connected with the in-pension establishment.
As Chapel Clerk, Waterman and Armorer, Lodge Keepers, Infirmary Sergeants, Porter to Dispensary, Cooks and Assistants, Messenger to Board-room, Hall Keeper, Barbers, Coal Porters, Sweepers, &c. Porter to Burial-ground.			The in-pensioners appointed should be selected with reference to their fitness to perform the respective duties, and only be continued to be employed so long as they are able to perform the same in a satisfactory manner.
£.	2,366 14 7		

It is Our further will and pleasure, that this Establishment of officers and servants for Our Royal Hospital at mainham do commence from and take place from time to time, only as vacancies shall occur in any of the existing situations or appointments, by death or otherwise, in Our said Royal Hospital, but the vacancies among soldiers or in-pensioners shall not be filled till after the 31st March next, according to the discretion of Our Governors or Commissioners for managing the affairs thereof; and, except as before excepted, these are to annul and make void, all grants of offices, salaries, or allowances in money or in kind whatsoever, not contained in the Establishment, when the same shall be carried into full effect, and to direct that no new charge shall be levied thereunto, without being first sanctioned by Our High Treasurer, or Commissioners of Our Treasury for the time being, upon the recommendation of Our Secretary at War.

Given at Our Court, at St. James's, this Twelfth day of January 1854, in the Seventeenth year of Our reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

(signed) *Elcho.*
Alfred Hervey.

(A true Copy.)

Charles W. Pengelley, Secretary.

KILMAINHAM HOSPITAL.

COPY of the ROYAL WARRANT issued to the
Governors of KILMAINHAM HOSPITAL, in the
Year 1853, under which the Establishment is
regulated.

(*Mr. Isaac Butt.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 July 1855.*

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THE EARL OF LUCAN.

COPIES of CORRESPONDENCE relating to the Recall of Lieutenant-General
The Earl of *Lucan* from the ARMY in the *Crimea*.

War Department,
6 March 1855.

Field-Marshal Lord *Raglan* to the Duke of *Newcastle*.

My Lord Duke,

Before Sebastopol, 16 December 1854.

I regret to be under the necessity of forwarding to your Grace the copy of a letter which has been addressed to me by Lieutenant-general the Earl of *Lucan*.

When I received it, I placed it in the hands of Brigadier-general Airey, the Quarter-master General, and requested him to suggest to his Lordship to withdraw the communication, considering that it would not lead to his advantage in the slightest degree; but Lord *Lucan* having declined to take the step recommended, I have but one course to pursue, that of laying the letter before your Grace, and submitting to you such observations upon it as I am bound in justice to myself to put you in possession of.

Lieutenant-general the Earl of *Lucan* complains that, in my despatch to your Grace of the 28th of October, I stated that, "from some misconception of the instruction to advance, the Lieutenant-general considered that he was bound to attack at all hazards." His Lordship conceives this statement to be a grave charge, and an imputation reflecting seriously on his professional character, and he deems it incumbent upon him to state those facts which he cannot doubt must clear him, from what he respectfully submits is altogether unmerited.

I have referred to my despatch, and far from being willing to recall one word of it, I am prepared to declare, that not only did the Lieutenant-general misconceive the written instruction that was sent him, but that there was nothing in that instruction which called upon him to attack at all hazards; or to undertake the operation which led to such a brilliant display of gallantry on the part of the Light Brigade, and unhappily, at the same time, occasioned such lamentable casualties in every regiment composing it.

In his Lordship's letter he is wholly silent with respect to a previous order which had been sent him. He merely says that the cavalry was formed to support an intended movement of the infantry.

This previous order was in the following words: "The cavalry to advance and take advantage of any opportunity to recover the heights. They will be supported by infantry, which has been ordered to advance on two fronts."

This order did not seem to me to have been attended to, and therefore it was that the instruction by Captain *Nolan* was forwarded to him. Lord *Lucan* must have read the first order with very little attention, for he now states that the cavalry was formed to support the infantry, whereas he was told by Brigadier-general Airey, "that the cavalry was to advance and take advantage of any opportunity to recover the heights, and that they would be supported by infantry," not that they were to support the infantry; and so little had he sought to do as he had been directed, that he had no men in advance of his main body, made no attempt to regain the heights, and was so little informed of the position of the enemy that he asked Captain *Nolan*, "Where and what he was to attack, as neither enemy nor guns were in sight?"

This, your Grace will observe, is the Lieutenant-general's own admission. The result of his inattention to the first order was that it never occurred to him that the second was in connexion with and a repetition of the first. He viewed it only as a positive order to attack at all hazards (the word "attack," he it

observed,

observed, was not made use of in General Airey's note) an unseen enemy, whose position, numbers, and composition he was wholly unacquainted with, and whom in consequence of a previous order he had taken no step whatever to watch.

I undoubtedly had no intention that he should make such an attack; there was nothing in the instruction to require it, and therefore I conceive I was fully justified in stating to your Grace what was the exact truth, that the charge arose from the misconception of the order for an advance, which Lord Lucan considered obliged him to attack at all hazards.

I wish I could say with his Lordship that, having decided against his conviction to make the movement, he did all he could to render it as little perilous as possible. This, indeed, is far from being the case in my judgment.

He was told that the horse artillery might accompany the cavalry. He did not bring it up. He was informed that the French cavalry was on his left. He did not invite their co-operation. He had the whole of the heavy cavalry at his disposal. He mentions having brought up only two regiments in support, and he omits all other precautions, either from want of due consideration or from the supposition that the unseen enemy was not in such great force as he apprehended, notwithstanding that he was warned of it by Lord Cardigan, after the latter had received the order to attack.

I am much concerned, my Lord Duke, to have to submit these observations to your Grace. I entertain no wish to disparage the Earl of Lucan in your opinion, or to cast a slur upon his professional reputation; but having been accused by his Lordship of having stated of him what was unmerited in my despatch, I have felt obliged to enter into the subject, and trouble your Grace at more length than I could have wished in vindication of a report to your Grace, in which I had strictly confined myself to that which I knew to be true, and had indulged in no observations whatever, or in any expression which could be viewed either as harsh or in any way grating to the feelings of his Lordship.

I have, &c.
(signed) Raglan.

Lieutenant-General Earl of *Lucan* to Field-Marshal Lord *Raglan*.

My Lord,

30 November 1854.

IN your Lordship's report of the cavalry action at Balaklava of the 25th ultimo, given in the papers which have just arrived from England, you observe "that from some misconception of the instruction to advance, the Lieutenant-general considered that he was bound to attack at all hazards, and he accordingly ordered Lord Cardigan to move forward with the light brigade." Surely, my Lord, this is a grave charge, and an imputation reflecting seriously upon my professional character. I cannot remain silent; it is, I feel, incumbent on me to state those facts which I cannot doubt must clear me from what I respectfully submit is altogether unmerited.

The cavalry was formed to support an intended movement of the infantry, when Captain Nolan, the aid-de-camp of the Quarter Master-general, came up to me at speed, and placed in my hand this instruction:

(Copy.)

"Lord Raglan wishes the cavalry to advance rapidly to the front to follow the enemy, and try to prevent the enemy carrying away the guns. Troop of horse artillery may accompany; French cavalry is on your left.

(signed) "*R. Airey*."

"Immediate."

After carefully reading the order, I hesitated and urged the uselessness of such an attack, and the dangers attending it. The aid-de-camp, in a most authoritative tone, stated that they were Lord Raglan's orders, that the cavalry should attack immediately. I asked where, and to do what, as neither enemy nor guns were within sight? He replied in the most disrespectful but significant manner, pointing to the further end of the valley, "There, my Lord, is your enemy; there are your guns."

So

So distinct in my opinion was your written instructions, and so positive and urgent were the orders delivered by the aid-de-camp, that I felt that it was imperative on me to obey; and I informed Lord Cardigan that he was to advance; and to the objections he made, in which I entirely agreed, I replied that the orders were from your Lordship.

Having decided, against my conviction, to make the movement, I did all in my power to render it as little perilous as possible. I formed the light brigade in two lines, and led to its support two regiments of heavy cavalry, the Scots Greys and Royal Dragoons, only halting them when they had reached the point from which they could protect the retreat of the light cavalry, in the event of their being pursued by the enemy, and when having already lost many officers and men by the fire from the batteries and fort, any further advance would have exposed them to destruction. My Lord, I considered at the time—I am still of the same opinion—that I followed the only course open to me. As a lieutenant-general, doubtless I have discretionary power; but to take upon myself to disobey an order written by my Commander-in-Chief, within a few minutes of the delivery, and given from an elevated position, commanding an entire view of all the batteries and the position of the enemy, would have been nothing less than direct disobedience of orders, without any other reason than I preferred my own opinion to that of my general; and in this instance must have exposed me and the cavalry to aspersions, against which it might have been difficult to defend ourselves.

It should be remembered that the aid-de-camp, well informed of the instructions of his general, and the object he had in view, after first insisting on an immediate charge, then placed himself in front of one of the leading squadrons, when he fell the first victim.

I did not dare to disobey your Lordship, and it is the opinion of every officer of rank in this army, to whom I have shown the written order, that it was not possible for me to do so.

I hope, my Lord, that I have stated the facts temperately, and in a becoming and respectful manner, as it has been my wish to do.

I am confident that it will be your desire to do me justice; I will only ask that your Lordship should kindly give the same publicity to this letter that has been given to your report, for I am sensitively anxious to satisfy my Sovereign, my military superiors, and the public, that I have not on this unhappy occasion shown myself undeserving of their confidence, or unfitting the command which I hold.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Lucan*,

Lieutenant-General Commanding Cavalry Division.

Duke of *Newcastle* to Field-Marshal Lord *Raglan*.

(No. 216.)

My Lord,

War Department, 27 January 1855.

I HAVE to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch, dated the 16th of December, inclosing the copy of a letter addressed to you by Lieutenant-general the Earl of Lucan, and submitting to me observations upon its contents.

Upon the receipt of that despatch I felt that the public service and the general discipline of the army must be greatly prejudiced by any misunderstanding between your Lordship, as the general commanding Her Majesty's forces in the field, and the Lieutenant-general commanding the division of cavalry; but desiring to be fortified, in all matters of this nature, by the opinions of the General Commanding-in-Chief, I submitted, without delay, your Lordship's despatch and the letter of the Earl of Lucan, for the consideration of General the Viscount Hardinge.

I have now the honour of inclosing, for your Lordship's guidance, an extract from the reply which I have this day received from Lord Hardinge, and which has been submitted to and approved by the Queen.

I have, therefore, to instruct your Lordship to communicate this decision to the Earl of Lucan, and to inform his Lordship that he should resign the command of the cavalry division, and return to England.

In performing this painful duty, I purposely abstain from any comments upon the correspondence submitted to me; but I must observe that, apart from any consideration of the merits of the question raised by Lord Lucan, the position in which he has now placed himself towards your Lordship renders his withdrawal from the army under your command in all respects advisable.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Newcastle.*

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Viscount *Hardinge* to His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, dated Horse Guards, 26 January 1855.

"It is to be regretted that the Lieutenant-general, acting upon a misconception of a written order, did not show that order to Lord Cardigan; and that, influenced by the authoritative tone and disrespectful manner of the aide-de-camp, he did not decide upon his own judgment, supported by the concurrence of his major-general, that the charge ought not to be made.

"Lord Lucan, in his letter of the 30th November, objects to the terms used by Lord Raglan, in his public despatch, that his orders for the light brigade to charge were given under a misconception of the written order, &c. He declines to withdraw that letter, and adheres to the construction he has put upon the order, that it compelled him to direct a charge.

The papers having been referred by your Grace to me, I concur with Lord Raglan, that the terms he used in his despatch were appropriate; and as a good understanding between the Field-marshal commanding the forces in the field, and the Lieutenant-general commanding the cavalry division, are conditions essentially necessary for advantageously carrying on the public service, I recommend that Lieutenant-general Lord Lucan should be recalled; and if your Grace and Her Majesty's Government concur in this view, I will submit my recommendation to Her Majesty, and take Her Majesty's pleasure on the subject."

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THE EARL OF
LUCAN.

COPIES of CORRESPONDENCE relating to the
Recall of Lieutenant-General the Earl of *Lucan*
from the Army in the *Crimée*.

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

Ordered by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 March 1855.

123.

Under 1 oz.

MEDICAL OFFICERS (ARMY AND NAVY).

ABSTRACT

OF

A RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 4 May 1855 ;—*for*,

“RETURNS of the Names of all Persons appointed PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, ASSISTANT SURGEONS, ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEONS, DRESSERS, or other MEDICAL OFFICERS to the ARMY or NAVY, or to the HOSPITALS at *Scutari*, *Smyrna*, or elsewhere, for SICK or DISABLED SOLDIERS or SAILORS, from the 1st day of January 1854 to the present Time, stating the nature of the Degrees, Diplomas, or Licenses held by them as Qualifications, and the Colleges from which they have been obtained :”

“And, of any COMMUNICATIONS made from the Army Medical Department to Public Medical Bodies within the United Kingdom, or other Individuals, inviting Candidates for Medical Appointments in the Army, Civil Hospitals in the East, or in the Turkish Contingent.”

War Department, }
28 June 1855. }

FREDERICK PEEL.

(*Mr. Grogan.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
27 July 1855.

RETURN of the MEDICAL OFFICERS appointed to the Civil Hospital at the *Dardanelles*.

NAMES.	QUALIFICATIONS.
William Robertson, M. D., Edinburgh -	Fell. Coll. Physicians, Edinburgh.
Henry H. Goodeve, M. D., Edinburgh -	Fell. Royal Coll. Surgeons, London.
George Scott, M. D., Edinburgh -	M. B., London.
William Reid, M. D., Edinburgh -	Lic. Coll. Surgeons, Edinburgh.
David Christison, M. D., Edinburgh -	Lic. Coll. Surgeons, Edinburgh.
John Kirk, M. D., Edinburgh -	Lic. Coll. Surgeons, Edinburgh.
J. D. M'Laren, M. D., Edinburgh -	Lic. Coll. Surgeons, Edinburgh.
John Beddoe, M. D., Edinburgh -	
Thomas S. Holland, M. D., Edinburgh -	Lic. Coll. Surgeons, London.
Thomas Dixon, M. D., St. Andrew's -	Memb. Royal Coll. Surgeons, London.
John Cowan, M. D., Glasgow -	Lic. Facy. Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow.
Robert J. Hall, M. D., Edinburgh -	Lic. Royal Coll. Physicians, London.
Charles Bader, M. D., Heidelberg -	Mem. Royal Coll. Surgeons, London.
George Buchanan, M. D., St. Andrew's -	Lic. Royal Coll. Surgeons, Edinburgh.
Charles F. Maunder -	Mem. Royal Coll. Surgeons, London.
Samuel Stratton -	Mem. Royal Coll. Surgeons, London.
James Fawcies -	Mem. Royal Coll. Surgeons, London.
John Fox -	Mem. Royal Coll. Surgeons, London.
Richard Pery -	Mem. Royal Coll. Surgeons, London.
John Dix -	Mem. Royal Coll. Surgeons, London.
A. Plaque, M. B., London -	Mem. Royal Coll. Surgeons, London.
Thomas Veal -	Mem. Royal Coll. Surgeons, London.
Mansley Roberts -	Mem. Royal Coll. Surgeons, London.
John Humphrey -	Mem. Royal Coll. Surgeons, London.

A like RETURN of MEDICAL OFFICERS appointed to the Civil Hospital at *Smyrna*.

NAMES.	QUALIFICATIONS.
John Meyer, M. D., Heidelberg -	Mem. Royal Coll. Surgeons, England.
J. Barclay, M. D., Edinburgh -	Mem. Royal Coll. Physicians, England.
Arthur Leared, M. B. -	Trinity Coll., Dublin.
Septimus Gibbon, M. B., Cantab. -	Lic. Royal Coll. Surgeons, England.
T. Spencer Wells -	Fell. Royal Coll. Surgeons, England.
G. H. B. Macleod -	M. D. Glasgow.
J. C. Wordsworth -	Mem. Royal Coll. Surgeons, England.
C. Holthouse -	Fell. Royal Coll. Surgeons, England.
Holmes Coote -	Fell. Royal Coll. Surgeons, England.
H. Rourke -	M. D., Berlin.
W. H. Cullen -	M. D., Edinburgh.
Charles Coote -	M. D., Cantab.
Robert Master -	M. B., Cantab.
Geo. Rolleston -	M. B., Oxon.
Richard Wilkinson -	M. B.
Barnes Wood -	M. D.
T. F. Streatfield -	Mem. Royal Coll. Surgeons, England.
R. M'Donnell -	M. D., Trinity Coll., Dublin.
W. Eddowes -	Mem. Royal Coll. Surgeons, England.
J. H. Lakin -	Mem. Royal Coll. Surgeons, England.
J. W. Hulke -	Mem. Royal Coll. Surgeons, England.
Edward Atkinson -	Mem. Royal Coll. Surgeons, England.
E. J. Complin -	Mem. Royal Coll. Surgeons, England.
J. J. Jardine -	Mem. Royal Coll. Surgeons, England.
J. R. Hornidge -	Mem. Royal Coll. Surgeons, England.
John Falconer -	Mem. Royal Coll. Surgeons, England.

War Department, }
June 1855. }

URN showing the Names of all Persons appointed PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, ASSISTANT SURGEONS, ACTING SURGEONS, DRESSERS, or other MEDICAL OFFICERS to the ARMY, or to the HOSPITALS at *Scutari, Smyrna*, elsewhere, for Sick or Disabled SOLDIERS, from the 1st day of January 1854, to the present Time, stating the Degrees, Diplomas, or Licenses held by them as Qualifications, and the Colleges from which they have been obtained.

NAME.	RANK.	WHERE STUDIED.	QUALIFICATIONS.
J. J. - - -	Staff Assistant Surgeon	Dublin - - -	Surgical diploma, Dublin.
urn, J. B. - - -	ditto - - -	London and Edinburgh -	- ditto - London ; M. D. - - - Edinburgh.
G. - - -	ditto - - -	London - - -	Surgical diploma, London.
E. Y. - - -	ditto - - -	Dublin - - -	- ditto - Dublin.
e, R. A. - - -	ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto.
s, C. - - -	ditto - - -	London - - -	- ditto - London.
r, L. G. - - -	ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto.
s, J. J. - - -	ditto - - -	Dublin - - -	- ditto - Dublin.
A. - - -	ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto.
rford, R. - - -	ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto.
n, J. - - -	ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto.
W. - - -	ditto - - -	Edinburgh - - -	- ditto - Edinburgh.
W. H. - - -	ditto - - -	London - - -	- ditto - London.
l, W. J. - - -	ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto.
T. - - -	ditto - - -	Dublin - - -	- ditto - ditto ; M. D. - - - Dublin.
on, H. - - -	ditto - - -	Edinburgh - - -	Surgical diploma, London ; M. D. - - - Edinburgh.
A. H. - - -	ditto - - -	Dublin - - -	Surgical diploma, Dublin.
D. C. - - -	ditto - - -	Aberdeen - - -	- ditto - Edinburgh ; M. D. - - - Aberdeen.
well, G. B. - - -	ditto - - -	Manchester - - -	Surgical diploma, London.
W. - - -	ditto - - -	Aberdeen - - -	- ditto - Edinburgh ; M. B. - - - Aberdeen.
A. R. - - -	ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Surgical diploma, Edinburgh ; M. D. - - - Aberdeen.
T. W. - - -	ditto - - -	London - - -	Surgical diploma, London ; M. D. - - - Glasgow.
r, T. H. - - -	ditto - - -	Liverpool - - -	Surgical diploma, London.
a, S. S. - - -	ditto - - -	London - - -	- ditto - ditto ; M. D. - - - St. Andrew's.
J. P. - - -	ditto - - -	Edinburgh - - -	Surgical diploma, Edinburgh ; M. D. - - - ditto.
J. A. - - -	ditto - - -	Dublin - - -	Surgical diploma, Dublin.
t, T. - - -	ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto ; M. D. - - - ditto.
r, A. - - -	ditto - - -	London - - -	Surgical diploma, London.
W. - - -	ditto - - -	Dublin - - -	- ditto - Dublin.
d, A. D. - - -	ditto - - -	Edinburgh - - -	- ditto - Edinburgh.
A. - - -	ditto - - -	Exeter - - -	- ditto - London.
C. H. - - -	ditto - - -	London - - -	- ditto - ditto.
t, W. R. - - -	ditto - - -	Quebec and Edinburgh -	- ditto - Edinburgh.
aw, W. - - -	ditto - - -	Dublin - - -	- ditto - Dublin.
ins, A. - - -	ditto - - -	London - - -	- ditto - London.
e, J. L. - - -	ditto - - -	Edinburgh - - -	- ditto - Edinburgh ; M. D. - - - ditto.
J. C. - - -	ditto - - -	Dublin - - -	Surgical diploma, Edinburgh.
T. - - -	ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	- ditto - Dublin.
ogus, W. T. - - -	ditto - - -	London - - -	- ditto - London.
mson, B. - - -	ditto - - -	Aberdeen - - -	- ditto - Edinburgh ; M. B. - - - Aberdeen.
, D. - - -	ditto - - -	Edinburgh - - -	Surgical diploma, Edinburgh ; M. D. - - - ditto.
thney, F. A. - - -	ditto - - -	Dublin - - -	Surgical diploma, London.
urst, A. E. F. - - -	ditto - - -	London - - -	- ditto - ditto.
tt, A. P. M. - - -	ditto - - -	Canada - - -	- ditto - ditto ; M. D. - - - Montreal.
, H. W. - - -	ditto - - -	London - - -	Surgical diploma, London.
ther, G. M. - - -	ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto.
, T. - - -	ditto - - -	Belfast - - -	- ditto - ditto.
T. E. - - -	ditto - - -	Birmingham - - -	- ditto - ditto ; B. A. London University.
on, J. A. - - -	ditto - - -	Glasgow and Newcastle -	Surgical diploma, London ; M. D. - - - St. Andrew's.
E. P. - - -	ditto - - -	Glasgow - - -	Surgical diploma, Glasgow.
thney, J. - - -	ditto - - -	Dublin - - -	- ditto - Dublin.

NAME.	RANK.	WHERE STUDIED.	QUALIFICATIONS.
Finlay, G. H. - - -	Staff Assistant Surgeon -	Dublin - - -	Surgical diploma, Dublin.
De Chaumont, F. S. B. F. -	- ditto -	Edinburgh - - -	- ditto - Edinburgh.
Sherlock, H. - - -	- ditto -	Dublin - - -	- ditto - London.
Lynch, W. E. - - -	- ditto -	Ditto - - -	- ditto - Dublin.
Gamble, E. P. - - -	Acting Assistant Surgeon	Dublin and Cork - -	{Surgical diploma, London.
Clery, G. C. - - -	- ditto -	- ditto -	{M.D. - Glasgow.
Hearn, J. H. - - -	- ditto -	Dublin and Galway -	Surgical diploma, London.
Ludlow, H. - - -	- ditto -	London and Paris -	- ditto - Glasgow.
Greig, D. - - -	- ditto -	Edinburgh - - -	- ditto - Edinburgh.
Johnston, J. - - -	- ditto -	Ditto - - -	{M.D. - ditto.
Mackay, A. J. - - -	- ditto -	Ditto - - -	M.D. - ditto.
Ball, T. - - -	- ditto -	London - - -	Surgical diploma, ditto.
Grant, J. - - -	- ditto -	Edinburgh - - -	- ditto - London.
Hollingsworth, T. S. -	- ditto -	London - - -	- ditto - Edinburgh.
Fair, G. - - -	- ditto -	Edinburgh - - -	{M.D. - ditto.
Cambell, J. G. - - -	- ditto -	London - - -	Surgical diploma, London.
Edwards, R. - - -	- ditto -	Edinburgh and London -	- ditto - Edinburgh.
Acton, W. - - -	- ditto -	London - - -	- ditto - London.
Stewart, W. - - -	- ditto -	Cork - - -	- ditto - ditto.
Leach, W. - - -	- ditto -	Birmingham - - -	- ditto - ditto.
Reynolds, F. - - -	- ditto -	Dublin - - -	- ditto - Dublin.
Barr, W. A. - - -	- ditto -	London - - -	- ditto - London.
Barton, G. P. - - -	- ditto -	Ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto.
Barnett, O. - - -	- ditto -	Dublin - - -	- ditto - Dublin.
Yates, W. H. - - -	- ditto -	London - - -	- ditto - London.
Cullen, W. F. - - -	- ditto -	Glasgow - - -	- ditto - Glasgow.
Spittall, A. - - -	- ditto -	Edinburgh - - -	{- ditto - Edinburgh.
Marsden, A. E. - - -	- ditto -	London - - -	{M.D. - ditto.
Beatty, J. M'N. - - -	- ditto -	Dublin - - -	Surgical diploma, London.
Creasy, J. G. - - -	- ditto -	London - - -	- ditto - Dublin.
Dickson, R. G. - - -	- ditto -	Malta and Edinburgh -	{Surgical diploma, Edinburgh.
Simons, R. T. - - -	- ditto -	London - - -	{M.D. - ditto.
O'Callaghan, C. - - -	- ditto -	Ditto - - -	Surgical diploma, London.
Corbett, W. H. - - -	- ditto -	Canada - - -	{- ditto - ditto.
Jardine, J. - - -	- ditto -	Edinburgh - - -	{Surgical diploma, London.
Ramsay, W. - - -	- ditto -	Dublin - - -	{M.D. - ditto.
White, J. H. - - -	- ditto -	London - - -	Surgical diploma, London.
Weir, A. - - -	- ditto -	Glasgow - - -	- ditto - Edinburgh.
Dickerson, S. H. - - -	- ditto -	London - - -	- ditto - London.
Beaufoy, C. - - -	- ditto -	Ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto.
Carolan, G. M. G. - - -	- ditto -	Dublin - - -	- ditto - Edinburgh.
Watson, P. H. - - -	- ditto -	Edinburgh - - -	{- ditto - ditto.
Graham, F. - - -	- ditto -	Dublin - - -	{M.D. - ditto.
Miles, H. C. - - -	- ditto -	London - - -	Surgical diploma, Dublin.
Gilborne, J. H. - - -	- ditto -	Dublin - - -	- ditto - London.
Hoey, P. J. - - -	- ditto -	Ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto.
Hine, D. B. - - -	- ditto -	Ditto - - -	- ditto - Dublin.
Randell, H. S. - - -	- ditto -	Ditto - - -	- ditto - London.
Philpot, H. J. - - -	- ditto -	Ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto.
French, H. J. - - -	- ditto -	Ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto.
M'Gill, E. - - -	- ditto -	Belfast and Glasgow -	{- ditto - Edinburgh.
Wood, J. - - -	- ditto -	London - - -	{M.D. - Dublin.
M'Kertcheon, A. - - -	- ditto -	Edinburgh and Glasgow -	Surgical diploma, London.
Bakewell, R. H. - - -	- ditto -	London - - -	- ditto - Edinburgh.
Orton, T. J. - - -	- ditto -	Ditto - - -	- ditto - London.
Hyde, G. C. - - -	- ditto -	Ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto.
Kilgour, P. - - -	- ditto -	Aberdeen - - -	{- ditto - Edinburgh.
Bubb, E. - - -	- ditto -	London - - -	{M.D. - Aberdeen.
Read, J. - - -	- ditto -	Ditto - - -	Surgical diploma, London.
Muschamp, N. H. - - -	- ditto -	Ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto.
Hepworth, A. J. L. - - -	- ditto -	Leeds - - -	- ditto - ditto.
Morris, W. - - -	- ditto -	London - - -	- ditto - ditto.
Stockwell, W. - - -	- ditto -	Edinburgh - - -	- ditto - Edinburgh.
Pratt, F. - - -	- ditto -	London - - -	- ditto - London.
Struthers, A. - - -	- ditto -	Edinburgh - - -	{- ditto - Edinburgh.
			{M.D. - ditto.

NAME.	RANK.	WHERE STUDIED.	QUALIFICATIONS.
W. T. - - -	Acting Assistant Surgeon	Glasgow and Dublin	Surgical diploma, London.
A. R. - - -	ditto	Edinburgh	ditto - Edinburgh.
art, A. J. - - -	ditto	Dublin	ditto - Glasgow.
y, T. S. - - -	ditto	Cork	ditto - London.
as, R. - - -	ditto	Dublin and Cork	ditto - ditto.
sk, W. R. - - -	ditto	Bristol	ditto - ditto.
ut, A. - - -	ditto	Aberdeen	ditto - ditto.
ston, J. A. - - -	ditto	Glasgow and Newcastle	{ ditto - ditto; M.D. - St. Andrew's.
ris, C. J. - - -	ditto	London	Surgical diploma, London.
ckley W. R. - - -	ditto	Leeds	ditto - ditto.
ris, W. H. - - -	ditto	Birmingham	ditto - ditto.
ward, G. - - -	ditto	London	ditto - ditto.
es, C. A. - - -	ditto	Edinburgh	{ ditto - Edinburgh; M.D. - Aberdeen.
es, M. J. - - -	ditto	London	Surgical diploma, London.
wan, C. J. - - -	ditto	Dublin	ditto - Dublin.
neddy, T. - - -	ditto	Ditto	ditto - ditto.
e, H. J. - - -	ditto	Ditto	ditto - ditto.
amer, W. J. - - -	ditto	Liverpool	ditto - London.
ckett, F. W. - - -	ditto	London	ditto - ditto.
pton, J. N. - - -	ditto	Ditto	ditto - ditto.
anaghan, D. - - -	ditto	Glasgow	{ ditto - Edinburgh; M.D. - Glasgow.
wford, J. R. - - -	ditto	Ditto	Surgical diploma, Glasgow.
y, G. - - -	ditto	London	ditto - London.
ckett, E. R. - - -	ditto	Dublin	ditto - Dublin.
op, C. M. - - -	ditto	London	ditto - London.
ckett, W. R. - - -	ditto	Dublin	ditto - Dublin.
ner, R. - - -	ditto	London	ditto - London.
nett, T. W. - - -	ditto	Edinburgh and Paris	ditto - Edinburgh.
niel, C. O. - - -	ditto	London	ditto - London.
ine, A. O. W. - - -	ditto	Berlin	{ ditto - Berlin; M.D. - ditto.
es, B. - - -	ditto	London	Surgical diploma, London.
and, H. - - -	ditto	Ditto	ditto - ditto.
le, R. H. - - -	ditto	Ditto	ditto - ditto.
mer, W. S. - - -	ditto	Dublin	ditto - ditto.
ckley, C. - - -	ditto	Quebec and Montreal	ditto - Canada.
yne, J. - - -	ditto	Dublin	ditto - Edinburgh.
le, T. C. - - -	ditto	London	ditto - London.
od, H. W. - - -	ditto	Ditto	ditto - ditto.
aley, J. D. - - -	ditto	Dublin	ditto - Dublin.
kards, A. K. - - -	ditto	Bristol	ditto - London.
rp, G. - - -	ditto	Edinburgh and Manchester	ditto - ditto.
ilton, W. - - -	ditto	Dublin and Edinburgh	{ ditto - ditto; M.D. - Edinburgh.
de, G. L. - - -	ditto	Dublin	Surgical diploma, Dublin.
lie, W. H. - - -	ditto	Ditto	ditto - Edinburgh.
mlin, R. - - -	ditto	London and Edinburgh	ditto - London.
liott, J. - - -	ditto	Birmingham	ditto - ditto.
l, G. - - -	ditto	London	ditto - ditto.
son, A. - - -	ditto	Ditto	ditto - ditto.
ser, P. - - -	Civil Surgeon	One of the Physicians of the London Hospital.	
ant, T. J. - - -	ditto	- - Assistant Surgeon Royal Free Hospital; surgical diploma, London.	
les, M. W. - - -	ditto	Lecturer on Anatomy; surgical diploma, Dublin.	
t, H. - - -	ditto	- - Assistant Surgeon Marylebone Infirmary; surgical diploma, London; F.R.C.S.	
son, R. - - -	ditto	- - Surgical diploma, London; F.R.C.S.; House Surgeon St. Bartholomew's Hospital.	
wden, H. - - -	ditto	Lecturer on Anatomy Middlesex Hospital.	
polaston, R. - - -	ditto	House Surgeon London Hospital; F.R.C.S.	
ll, H. B. - - -	ditto	Surgical diploma, London.	
oke, H. T. L. - - -	ditto	- - House Surgeon Westminster Hospital; surgical diploma, London; M.D. Edinburgh.	

NAME.	RANK.	WHERE STUDIED.	QUALIFICATIONS.
Knight, M. - - -	Civil Surgeon - - -	Surgical diploma, London.	
Nicholas, G. E. - - -	ditto - - -	- - ditto - - ditto.	
Howard, E. - - -	ditto - - -	- - ditto - - ditto; M.D. Edinburgh.	
Brabazon, A. B. - - -	ditto - - -	- - ditto, Dublin.	
Dombory, C. G. - - -	ditto - - -	M.D. Pesth.	
Glover, R. M. - - -	ditto - - -	Surgical diploma; Edinburgh, M.D.	
M'Egan, W. B. - - -	ditto - - -	Assistant-surgeon Bengal Army, H.E.I.C.S.	
Bryce, C. - - -	ditto - - -	- - Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow; has resided and practised in the East.	
Williams, S. G. - - -	ditto - - -	East India Company's service; M.D.	
Pincoffs, P. - - -	ditto - - -	- - M.D. Leyden; Extra Licentiate, College of Physicians London.	
Bowen, E. - - -	- - Assistant Surgeon Ordnance Medical Department.	London - - - -	Surgical diploma, London.
Cockerill, R. W. - - -	- - ditto - - -	Birmingham - - - -	- ditto - ditto.
Haughton, W. - - -	- - ditto - - -	Dublin - - - -	- ditto - ditto.
Humfrey, A. M. - - -	- - ditto - - -	Aberdeen - - - -	{ - ditto - Edinburgh; - M.B. - Aberdeen.
Barker, J. - - -	- - ditto - - -	London - - - -	Surgical diploma, London.
Clifford, H. - - -	- - ditto - - -	Dublin - - - -	- ditto - Dublin.
Manley, W. G. N. - - -	- - ditto - - -	London - - - -	- ditto - London.
Betts, N. P. - - -	- - ditto - - -	Ditto - - - -	- ditto - ditto.
Roch, S. - - -	- - ditto - - -	Dublin - - - -	- ditto - ditto.
Webb, R. - - -	- - ditto - - -	London - - - -	- ditto - ditto.
Joseph, J. L. - - -	- - Principal Medical Store-keeper.	- - In employment of a large wholesale firm in London years, by whom he was most strongly recommended.	
Jackson, M. R. - - -	Assistant ditto - - -	- - Employed for some years in wholesale houses; recommended by Savory & Son, and Herrings, Brothers.	
Macintosh, J. - - -	Apothecary - - -	- - Apothecary to the General Field Hospital, Rangoon during greater part of Burmese war; recommended by Tweedie, Physician-general H.E.I.C.S.	
Fernandez, F. - - -	- ditto - - -	- - Educated near Winchester; with a chemist at Bishop Waltham two years.	
Kersey, J. E. - - -	Dispenser - - -	Was in dispensing practice in Norfolk.	
Andrews, J. - - -	- ditto - - -	- - Served with the firm of Savory & Son, by whom recommended.	
Darrac, J. M. - - -	- ditto - - -	- - Studied at Richmond Hospital, and recommended by Mr. Monsell, M.P.	
Philpot, F. - - -	- ditto - - -	- - Educated in London; apprenticed three years at Kensington.	
Wallis, L. - - -	- ditto - - -	Educated in Bath; apprenticed in Bath for five years.	
Mossman, R. C. - - -	- ditto - - -	Educated in London; apprenticed in Ross for five years.	
Beeching, J. - - -	- ditto - - -	- - Educated at Ramsgate; served five years with druggists at Maidenhead, Bath, and Chatham.	
Poad, M. L. - - -	- ditto - - -	- - Assistant Dispenser at King's College 18 months; studied medicine and surgery at Charing Cross Hospital; examined by Messrs. Savory.	
Beveridge, J. M. - - -	- ditto - - -	- - Employed for three years in General Dispensary Ordnance Hospital at Woolwich; member of Pharmaceutical Society; recommended by Deputy Inspector-general Dr. Briscoe; examined by Messrs. Savory.	
Brown, G. B. - - -	- ditto - - -	Served with chemists; examined by Savory & Son.	
Smeeton, G. H. - - -	- ditto - - -	- - Served with J. Bell, Oxford-street, for two years; recommended by Mr. Bell; examined by Savory & Son; Associate of Pharmaceutical Society.	
Tepper, J. - - -	- ditto - - -	- - Served for some years with London chemists; recommended by J. Bell, Oxford-street; examined by Messrs. Savory.	

NAME.	RANK.	WHERE STUDIED.	QUALIFICATIONS.
J. - - -	Dispenser - - -	- -	Member of Pharmaceutical Society; served three years with chemists in town and country; recommended by Bishop of Exeter; examined by Savory & Son; decidedly superior.
ds, E. - - -	ditto - - -	- -	Served an apprenticeship to a chemist, and assistant to a surgeon; highly recommended; examined by Savory & Son.
ton, W. P. - - -	ditto - - -	- -	Served for one year as Dispenser to St. George's Hospital; examined and recommended by Savory & Son.
by, E. - - -	ditto - - -	- -	Apprenticed five years at Sleaford; served five years with chemists at Kilburn, London, and Paris; examined by Savory & Son.
py, L. - - -	ditto - - -	- -	served a surgical apprenticeship; three years resident at Windsor Royal Dispensary; lately in business at Birmingham; member of Pharmaceutical Society; examined by Savory & Son.
er, T. - - -	ditto - - -	- -	Served for some years with chemists in Cheltenham, Hastings, and London; examined and recommended by Savory & Son.
er, J. - - -	ditto - - -	- -	Served for many years with first-class chemists; last with Mr. Pound, in Oxford-street; examined by Messrs. Savory; superior.
ney, A. - - -	ditto - - -	- -	Served some time as chemist; examined by Messrs. Savory & Son and Apothecary Army Medical Department, and considered decidedly superior to generality of chemists and druggists' assistants.
son, E. D. - - -	ditto - - -	- -	Apprenticed five years to surgeon in Edinburgh; served one year with J. Bell, Oxford-street; examined by Savory & Sons; decidedly superior.
y, H. P. - - -	ditto - - -	- -	Served some time with chemists; was two years assistant to a surgeon; recommended by Dr. Bowman as a good chemist; examined by Messrs. Savory.
ll, C. - - -	ditto - - -	- -	Served seven years with various chemists and druggists; examined by Savory & Sons.
on, G. A. - - -	ditto - - -	- -	Served seven years with chemists; member of Pharmaceutical Society; examined by Savory & Sons.
ams, D. W. - - -	ditto - - -	- -	Served for some time with chemists in London; examined and recommended by Savory & Sons.
es, J. - - -	ditto - - -	- -	Served four years' apprenticeship, and lived 18 months with chemists in London; examined by Savory & Son.
uck, J. W. - - -	ditto - - -	- -	Been 10 years a dispenser in a first-rate house; recommended by B. Travers, junior, Esq.; examined by Savory & Sons.
s, H. T. - - -	ditto - - -	- -	Well educated in pharmacy at the Pharmaceutical Society; served with chemist in London eight years; recommended by J. Bell & Co; examined by Savory & Sons.
ht, C. - - -	ditto - - -	- -	Served for two years with Mr. Squire, Oxford-street; also with J. Bell & Co.; recommended and examined by Savory & Sons.
eley, T. - - -	ditto - - -	- -	Served with chemists for 15 years as dispenser; examined by Messrs. Savory.
n, S. - - -	ditto - - -	- -	Served some years as dispenser with chemists, including J. Bell & Co.; examined by Savory & Sons.
er, J. B. - - -	ditto - - -	- -	Apprenticed five years with chemist at Southampton; has served at Apothecaries' Hall; member of Pharmaceutical Society; examined by Savory & Son.
er, W. J. - - -	ditto - - -	- -	Employed for several years at Godfrey & Cook's, and Apothecaries' Hall; member of Pharmaceutical Society; examined by Messrs. Savory.

(continued)

NAME.	RANK.	WHERE STUDIED.	QUALIFICATIONS.
Whitwell, J. - - -	Dispenser - - -	- - Served for some time with chemists; and one year v Savory & Son, by whom he is recommended.	
Dunsford, W. H. - -	ditto - - -	- - Served as dispenser with Mr. Squire of Oxford-str examined by Savory & Son.	
Richardson, W. H. - -	ditto - - -	- - Served with chemists; head assistant to chemist Edgeware-road. Recommended by Mr. O. Duncum examined by Savory & Sons.	
Avent, N. - - -	Dresser - - -	London Hospital - -	Hospital Attendance.
Atkinson, J. - - -	ditto - - -	St. Thomas's Hospital - -	- ditto.
Walls, J. W. - - -	ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
Bellingham, W. - - -	ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
Baines, J. E. - - -	ditto - - -	Guy's Hospital - - -	- ditto.
Bennett, W. F. - - -	ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
Elliott, R. A. - - -	ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
Pavey, F. - - -	ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
Tucker, O. - - -	ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
Kingsley, E. A. - - -	ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
Woodfall, S. P. - -	ditto - - -	London Hospital - - -	- ditto.
Giles, J. - - -	ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
Castle, W. - - -	ditto - - -	King's College - - -	- ditto.
Taylor, S. C. - - -	ditto - - -	Guy's Hospital - - -	- ditto.
Wilkinson, A. G. - -	ditto - - -	General Hospital, Bir- mingham.	- ditto.
Chavasse, H. - - -	ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
Swann, W. T. - - -	ditto - - -	King's College - - -	- ditto.
Ambler, R. - - -	ditto - - -	London Hospital - - -	- ditto.
Harrison, H. - - -	ditto - - -	King's College - - -	- ditto.
Kemp, R. - - -	ditto - - -	Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.	- ditto.
Gray, C. - - -	ditto - - -	St. Bartholomew's Hospital - -	- ditto.
Moore, E. D. - - -	ditto - - -	General Hospital, Bir- mingham.	- ditto.
Oppenheim, L. - - -	ditto - - -	London Hospital - - -	- ditto.
Flewitt, J. A. - - -	ditto - - -	London University - - -	- ditto.
Leeson, R. H. - - -	ditto - - -	St. Thomas's Hospital - - -	- ditto.
Croome, W. - - -	ditto - - -	London Hospital - - -	- ditto.
John, W. - - -	ditto - - -	St. Thomas's Hospital - - -	- ditto.
Elliott, E. H. - - -	ditto - - -	Chichester Infirmary - - -	- ditto.
Hayes, R. O. - - -	ditto - - -	Queen's College, Cork - - -	- ditto.
Hawkins, B. L. - - -	ditto - - -	Westminster Hospital - - -	- ditto.
Hall, C. - - -	ditto - - -	London Hospital - - -	- ditto.
Oxford, F. J. - - -	ditto - - -	General Hospital, Bir- mingham.	- ditto.
Morgan, E. M. - - -	ditto - - -	King's College - - -	- ditto.
Ortouk, J. - - -	ditto - - -	Free University, Brussels - -	- ditto.
Baynten, T. J. - - -	ditto - - -	Bath United Hospital - - -	- ditto.
Fell, T. - - -	ditto - - -	- - Was some years assistant to Mr. Thomas Gough, surg at Kendal, and seven years in business for himself as che and druggist.	

A. Smith, M.D.,
Director-General Army and Ordnance Medical Department

15 June 1855.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the Director-General Army and Ordnance Medical
Department to Colonel *Mundy*, dated 29 March 1855.

IN reply, I beg to state, for the information of Lord Panmure, that I am not aware of the course that was pursued by Sir James M'Grigor in regard to the matter in question. When I have found it necessary to solicit assistance with a view to secure such a supply of Medical Officers as might be required, I have addressed letters to a number of the first-rate surgeons of colleges and medical schools, and requested their aid. As regards Dublin, I lately wrote to several of the most eminent Irish surgeons, some of whom at least are Professors in the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, as well as in the Dublin University.

MEDICAL OFFICERS (ARMY AND NAVY).

ABSTRACT

OF

RETURN of the Names of Persons appointed
PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, ASSISTANT SURGEONS,
ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEONS, DRESSERS, or
other MEDICAL OFFICERS to the ARMY, or to the
HOSPITALS at *Seikori*, *Smyrna*, or elsewhere, for
Sick or Disabled Soldiers, from 1 January 1854
to the present Time; &c.

(*Mr. Grogan.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
27 July 1855.*

428.

Under 2 oz.

MILITARY MEDICAL OFFICERS (TURKEY).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 23 February 1855;—for,

A "RETURN of the MEDICAL OFFICERS attached to the FORCES serving in *Turkey* ; specifying the Name, Age, and Rank of each, the Date of their Appointment, and whether still serving in the East."

N A M E.	Age.	Rank.	Date of Appointment.	Whether still Serving in the East.
Hall, J. - - -	59	Inspector-General of Hospitals.	24 June 1815	Yes.
Cumming, A. - - -	59	- ditto - - -	7 Mar. 1814	"
Burrell, W. H. - -	60	Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.	24 June 1815	No.
Dumbreck, D. - - -	49	- ditto - - -	3 Nov. 1825	"
Linton, W. - - -	49	- ditto - - -	12 Dec. 1826	Yes.
Forrest, J. - - -	50	- ditto - - -	10 Nov. 1825	No.
Chapman, J. S. - -	52	- ditto - - -	15 Dec. 1825	"
Humfrey, W. C. - -	52	- ditto - - -	10 Jan. 1826	Yes.
Menzies, D. - - -	51	- ditto - - -	1 Nov. 1827	No.
Spence, T. - - -	50	- ditto - - -	3 Aug. 1826	Drowned.
Lawson, R. - - -	40	- ditto - - -	15 May 1835	Yes.
Alexander, T. - - -	42	- ditto - - -	10 Oct. 1834	"
MacGrigor, A. - -	47	- ditto - - -	6 Dec. 1833	"
MacDonnell, A. S. -	49	- ditto - - -	15 Nov. 1827	"
Taylor, J. R. - - -	44	- ditto - - -	31 May 1833	"
Mitchell, J. - - -	47	Staff Surgeon, 1st Class	13 Nov. 1832	Dead.
Cruickshank, W. - -	49	- ditto - - -	22 Nov. 1827	Yes.
Jameson, T. R. - -	45	- ditto - - -	10 Jan. 1834	"
O'Flaherty, R. J. -	43	- ditto - - -	9 Jan. 1834	"
Anderson, A. - - -	40	- ditto - - -	16 Oct. 1835	"
Tice, J. C. G. - - -	44	- ditto - - -	15 Jan. 1836	"
Prendergast, J. S. -	44	- ditto - - -	19 Feb. 1836	"
Carr, G. - - -	41	- ditto - - -	24 July 1835	No.
Gibson, J. B. - - -	50	- ditto - - -	14 Dec. 1826	"
Pitcairn, G. K. - -	45	- ditto - - -	23 Nov. 1832	Dead.
Marshall, J. - - -	46	- ditto - - -	29 Mar. 1833	"
Pine, C. - - -	44	- ditto - - -	2 Aug. 1833	Yes.
Hunter, T. - - -	44	- ditto - - -	18 April 1834	"
M'Ilree, J. D. - - -	42	- ditto - - -	20 Feb. 1835	"
Gordon, A. - - -	43	- ditto - - -	28 June 1836	"
Delmege, C. C. J. -	42	- ditto - - -	15 May 1835	"
Dume, T. D. - - -	46	- ditto - - -	26 Oct. 1826	"
Moore, J. G. P. - -	43	- ditto - - -	3 Mar. 1837	"
Roberts, F. - - -	41	- ditto - - -	11 Aug. 1837	"
Paynter, J. - - -	41	- ditto - - -	11 Jan. 1839	"
Beatson, G. S. - -	40	- ditto - - -	13 July 1838	"
Taylor, G. - - -	46	- ditto - - -	16 May 1834	"
Mouat, J. - - -	40	- ditto - - -	14 Dec. 1838	"
Wood, J. G. - - -	38	- ditto - - -	11 Jan. 1839	"
Burton, E. J. - - -	40	- ditto - - -	11 May 1838	"
Mapleton, H. - - -	39	Staff Surgeon, 2d Class	12 July 1839	No.
Reade, H. C. - - -	37	- ditto - - -	31 May 1839	"
Matthew, T. P. - -	35	- ditto - - -	12 Dec. 1843	Yes.

2 RETURN RELATING TO MILITARY MEDICAL OFFICERS (TURKEY).

N A M E.	Age.	Rank.	Date of Appointment.	Whether still Serving in the East.
Maclise, W. - - -	37	Staff Surgeon, 2d Class	27 Dec. 1842	Yes.
Meikleham, G. C. - - -	35	- ditto - - -	16 June 1843	"
Sunter, T. M. - - -	37	- ditto - - -	6 Oct. 1843	"
Anderson, D. - - -	34	- ditto - - -	23 July 1844	Dead.
Mackey, P. - - -	35	- ditto - - -	30 July 1844	"
Powell, G. W. - - -	36	- ditto - - -	20 Aug. 1844	Yes.
Dowding, W. M. - - -	34	- ditto - - -	19 May 1845	"
Somers, H. - - -	35	- ditto - - -	17 Oct. 1845	"
Baxter, F. H. - - -	35	- ditto - - -	11 July 1845	No.
Menzies, E. - - -	34	- ditto - - -	20 Oct. 1841	Yes.
Mackey, H. - - -	41	- ditto - - -	17 Feb. 1837	"
O'Connor, N. - - -	40	- ditto - - -	5 April 1839	"
Newton, J. - - -	40	- ditto - - -	4 Oct. 1839	Dead.
Summers, J. - - -	36	- ditto - - -	20 May 1840	"
Manifold, M. F. - - -	32	- ditto - - -	22 May 1846	No.
Jane, M. A. - - -	33	- ditto - - -	23 Mar. 1847	Yes.
Wishart, J. A. - - -	34	- ditto - - -	9 Dec. 1845	"
Park, W. K. - - -	33	- ditto - - -	31 Oct. 1845	No.
Saunders, G. - - -	31	- ditto - - -	16 Dec. 1845	Yes.
Laing, P. S. - - -	33	- ditto - - -	8 April 1842	"
Rutherford, W. - - -	39	- ditto - - -	2 July 1841	"
Hanbury, W. - - -	31	- ditto - - -	3 April 1846	"
Donnall, O. S. - - -	36	- ditto - - -	19 Oct. 1841	"
Trench, J. - - -	36	- ditto - - -	3 Dec. 1841	No.
Ewing, J. - - -	41	- ditto - - -	21 May 1841	Yes.
Moorhead, T. - - -	32	- ditto - - -	24 Oct. 1845	"
Evans, U. W. - - -	32	- ditto - - -	4 April 1846	"
Simpson, W. - - -	33	- ditto - - -	1 May 1846	"
Young, E. W. - - -	33	- ditto - - -	7 Aug. 1846	"
Reynolds, F. - - -	33	- ditto - - -	7 Aug. 1846	"
Walsh, H. C. - - -	36	- ditto - - -	3 Sept. 1842	"
Bain, D. S. E. - - -	31	- ditto - - -	23 Jan. 1846	"
Fraser, J. A. - - -	39	- ditto - - -	20 Dec. 1839	"
Barrett, W. - - -	37	- ditto - - -	20 Oct. 1843	"
Smith, H. F. - - -	31	- ditto - - -	23 Mar. 1847	"
Wall, T. F. - - -	30	- ditto - - -	20 Nov. 1846	"
Guy, T. - - -	35	- ditto - - -	28 Jan. 1842	"
Jephson, W. H. - - -	36	- ditto - - -	12 July 1844	"
Llewellyn, J. H. - - -	33	- ditto - - -	17 Mar. 1848	"
Mure, J. - - -	38	Surgeon, 15th Hussars	4 Oct. 1839	"
Innes, J. H. K. - - -	35	Surgeon, 60th Foot	8 April 1842	"
Stone, E. W. - - -	41	Surgeon, 1st Dragoon Guards.	5 Oct. 1838	"
Williams, St. G. - - -	-	Acting Surgeon	- - -	"
Stewart, J. - - -	39	Staff Surgeon, 2d Class	17 April 1838	No.
D'Arcey, O. C. - - -	32	Assistant Staff Surgeon	2 Oct. 1846	Yes.
King, G. S. - - -	31	- ditto - - -	3 April 1849	"
Franklyn, E. J. - - -	27	- ditto - - -	18 Sept. 1849	"
Fitzgerald, T. G. - - -	25	- ditto - - -	15 April 1852	"
Adrien, J. J. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	10 Feb. 1854	"
Cockburn, J. B. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	3 Mar. 1854	No.
Lawson, G. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	3 Mar. 1854	Yes.
Evans, G. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	24 Mar. 1854	"
Reade, J. B. C. - - -	23	- ditto - - -	24 Mar. 1854	No.
Jackson, P. N. - - -	26	- ditto - - -	28 April 1854	Yes.
Ancell, M. C. - - -	23	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Loughnan, C. F. - - -	25	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	No.
Houghton, W. - - -	25	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	Yes.
Ricketts, C. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Hooper, L. G. - - -	23	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Hamilton, F. G. - - -	22	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Bayfield, S. J. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	5 May 1854	No.
Reid, A. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	26 May 1854	Yes.
Hungerford, R. - - -	21	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Johnson, J. - - -	23	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Calder, W. M. - - -	27	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Rendell, W. J. - - -	22	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Sheehy, T. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Reid, A. R. - - -	23	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	Dead.
Taylor, D. C. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	Yes.
Popplewell, G. B. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	9 June 1854	"
Skipton, S. S. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	9 June 1854	"

N A M E.	Age.	Rank.	Date of Appointment.	Whether still Serving in the East.
Street, J. P. - - -	25	Assistant Staff Surgeon	9 June 1854	Yes.
Gulland, A. D. - - -	22	- ditto - - -	23 June 1854	"
Chapple, R. A. - - -	23	- ditto - - -	28 April 1854	"
Carte, W. - - -	26	- ditto - - -	23 April 1854	"
Kellett, E. Y. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	28 April 1854	"
Titterton, H. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	26 May 1854	"
Taylor, A. H. - - -	25	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Tarrant, T. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	16 June 1854	"
Muloch, J. J. - - -	22	- ditto - - -	5 May 1854	No.
Rutter, T. W. - - -	25	- ditto - - -	9 June 1854	Yes.
Eames, J. A. - - -	21	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Hooper, A. - - -	22	- ditto - - -	16 June 1854	"
Mitchell, H. - - -	23	- ditto - - -	21 July 1854	No.
Macnamara, W. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	3 Nov. 1854	Yes.
M'Neece, J. M. - - -	26	- ditto - - -	28 April 1854	"
Grant, W. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	9 June 1854	"
Salter, A. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	14 July 1854	Yes.
Boyle, E. P. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	11 Aug. 1854	Dead.
Cullen, D. - - -	21	- ditto - - -	1 Sept. 1854	Yes.
Tovey, C. H. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	11 Aug. 1854	"
Stewart, W. R. - - -	21	- ditto - - -	11 Aug. 1854	No.
Longheed, J. F. - - -	23	- ditto - - -	15 Aug. 1854	Yes.
Hawkins, A. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Biddle, T. J. - - -	21	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Erskine, J. L. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	1 Sept. 1854	"
Smith, J. C. - - -	21	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Paliologus, W. T. - - -	26	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Williamson, B. - - -	21	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Price, W. H. - - -	25	- ditto - - -	26 May 1854	"
Bradshaw, W. - - -	25	- ditto - - -	15 Aug. 1854	"
Walker, T. H. - - -	25	- ditto - - -	9 June 1854	"
Longhurst, A. E. T. - - -	22	- ditto - - -	27 Oct. 1854	"
Corbett, A. J. M. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	15 Dec. 1854	"
Macartney, F. A. - - -	22	- ditto - - -	6 Oct. 1854	Dead.
Bellew, W. H. - - -	21	- ditto - - -	24 Nov. 1854	Yes.
Slaughter, G. M. - - -	23	- ditto - - -	15 Dec. 1854	"
Crosse, P. H. E. - - -	29	- ditto - - -	22 Dec. 1848	"
Peacock, G. - - -	25	- ditto - - -	10 Jan. 1851	"
Bayfield, S. S. - - -	23	- ditto - - -	5 May 1854	"
Macartney, J. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	6 Oct. 1854	"
Finlay, G. H. - - -	22	Acting Assist.-Surgeon	6 Oct. 1854	No.
Clery, G. C. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	13 Oct. 1854	Yes.
Hearn, J. H. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Ludlow, H. - - -	27	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Greig, D. - - -	23	- ditto - - -	27 Oct. 1854	"
Johnston, J. - - -	23	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Struthers, A. - - -	25	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	Dead.
Grant, J. - - -	30	- ditto - - -	3 Nov. 1854	Yes.
Cambell, J. G. - - -	21	- ditto - - -	10 Nov. 1854	"
Acton, W. - - -	28	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Fair, G. - - -	22	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Stewart, W. - - -	27	- ditto - - -	24 Nov. 1854	"
Edwards, R. - - -	30	- ditto - - -	10 Nov. 1854	No.
Mackay, A. J. - - -	21	- ditto - - -	27 Oct. 1854	Yes.
Barr, W. A. - - -	21	- ditto - - -	24 Nov. 1854	"
Barton, G. P. - - -	30	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Leach, W. - - -	26	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Barnett, O. - - -	25	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Yates, N. H. - - -	26	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Marsden, A. E. - - -	22	- ditto - - -	1 Dec. 1854	"
Simons, R. T. - - -	25	- ditto - - -	14 Dec. 1854	"
Ramsay, W. - - -	19	- ditto - - -	15 Dec. 1854	"
Beatty, J. M. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	14 Dec. 1854	"
Dickson, R. G. - - -	22	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Rock, S. - - -	25	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Webb, R. - - -	23	- ditto - - -	15 Dec. 1854	"
Jardine, J. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Corbett, W. H. - - -	22	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
O'Callaghan, C. - - -	30	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Sherlock, H. - - -	22	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Weir, A. - - -	26	- ditto - - -	23 Dec. 1854	"
White, J. H. - - -	28	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"

4 RETURN RELATING TO MILITARY MEDICAL OFFICERS (TURKEY).

N A M E.	Age.	Rank.	Date of Appointment.	Whether still Serving in the East.
Hale, T. E. - - -	22	Acting Assist. Surgeon	14 Dec. 1854	Yes.
Creasy, J. G. - - -	25	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Dicherson, S. H. - - -	22	- ditto - - -	23 Dec. 1854	"
Gilborne, J. H. - - -	21	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Beaufoy, C. - - -	25	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Carolan, G. M'G. - - -	25	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Watson, P. H. D. - - -	22	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Graham, F. - - -	23	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Miles, H. C. - - -	22	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
French, H. J. - - -	28	- ditto - - -	5 Jan. 1855	"
Hoey, P. J. - - -	22	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Hine, D. B. - - -	26	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Randall, H. L. - - -	21	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Philpott, H. J. - - -	21	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Reynolds, F. - - -	28	- ditto - - -	24 Nov. 1854	"
Cullen, W. F. - - -	23	- ditto - - -	1 Dec. 1854	"
Spittall, A. - - -	28	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Ball, T. - - -	28	- ditto - - -	3 Dec. 1854	"
Gamble, E. P. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	13 Oct. 1854	"
M'Gill, E. - - -	23	- ditto - - -	8 Jan. 1855	"
Wood, J. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	10 Jan. 1855	"
M'Kutcheon, A. - - -	25	- ditto - - -	13 Jan. 1855	"
Bakewell, R. H. - - -	23	- ditto - - -	15 Jan. 1855	"
Orton, T. J. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	17 Jan. 1855	"
Hyde, G. C. - - -	21	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Kilgour, P. - - -	21	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Bubb, E. - - -	21	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Read, J. - - -	21	- ditto - - -	23 Jan. 1855	"
Mushamp, W. H. - - -	22	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Hepworth, A. J. L. - - -	21	- ditto - - -	26 Jan. 1855	"
Moore, S. - - -	26	Acting Surgeon, 6th Dragoon Guards.	11 Nov. 1851	"
White, C. J. - - -	22	- ditto, 3d Dragoon Guards.	28 Mar. 1854	"
Smyth, R. B. - - -	28	- ditto, 2d Battalion 1st Foot.	8 Oct. 1850	"
Holton, F. - - -	29	- ditto, 2d Foot -	14 May 1851	"
Coates, J. - - -	28	- ditto, 26th ditto -	16 Nov. 1849	No.
Ligertwood, T. - - -	25	- ditto, 40th ditto -	20 Oct. 1851	Yes.
Macdermott, P. - - -	28	- ditto, 48th ditto -	25 Nov. 1851	"
Tydd, B. - - -	29	- ditto, 58th ditto -	25 April 1851	"
O'Leary, T. C. - - -	33	- ditto, 59th ditto -	6 Aug. 1847	"
Poulton, C. W. - - -	31	- ditto, 73d ditto -	8 June 1849	"
Leet, J. K. - - -	27	- ditto, 85th ditto -	20 May 1851	No.
Grier, A. - - -	28	- ditto, 92d ditto -	23 July 1852	Yes.
Hudson, A. K. - - -	25	- ditto, 6th ditto -	26 May 1854	"
Teevan, T. - - -	22	- ditto, 3d ditto -	30 June 1854	No.
Webb, S. M. - - -	25	- ditto, 36th ditto -	19 May 1854	Yes.
Young, G. - - -	24	- ditto, 2d Battalion 60th Foot.	5 May 1854	"
Hyde, G. - - -	29	- ditto, 69th Foot -	3 Nov. 1848	"
De Chaumont, W. F. - - -	22	- ditto, Dep. Batt. -	28 April 1854	"
Youell, G. - - -	25	- ditto, 54th Foot -	26 May 1854	"
Wason, E. S. - - -	25	- ditto, 13th ditto -	13 Oct. 1854	Dead.
Ellul, C. - - -	Not known	- ditto, Malta Fen ^s -	9 Aug. 1849	No.
Reade, G. H. - - -	62	Apothecary - - -	15 Nov. 1812	Dead.
Joseph, J. L. - - -	42	- ditto - - -	31 Jan. 1855	Yes.
Macintosh, J. - - -	54	- ditto - - -	12 April 1854	"
Fernandez, F. - - -	-	- ditto - - -	4 Sept. 1854	"
Kersey, J. E. - - -	Not known	Dispenser - - -	12 April 1854	"
Andrews, J. - - -	-	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Darrac, J. M. - - -	28	- ditto - - -	11 Aug. 1854	"
Philpot, F. - - -	Not known	- ditto - - -	4 Sept. 1854	"
Wallis, L. - - -	28	- ditto - - -	23 Oct. 1854	"
Mossman, R. C. - - -	-	- ditto - - -	26 Oct. 1854	"
Beeching, J. - - -	Not known	- ditto - - -	4 Sept. 1854	"
Pod, M. L. - - -	23	- ditto - - -	8 Dec. 1854	"
Beveridge, J. M. - - -	21	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Brown, G. B. - - -	18	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Smeeton, G. H. - - -	22	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Tepper, J. - - -	25	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Fitze, J. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	23 Nov. 1854	"
Rickards, E. - - -	-	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Crompton, W. P. - - -	Not known	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Allenby, E. - - -	-	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"

N A M E.	Age.	Rank.	Date of Appointment.	Whether still Serving in the East.
Harvey, L. - - -	Not known	Dispenser - - -	23 Nov. 1854	Yes.
Weaver, T. - - -		- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Brewer, J. - - -		- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Peachey, A. - - -		- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Thomson, E. A. - - -		- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Arthy, H. P. - - -	19	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Rowell, C. - - -	Not known	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Clayton, G. - - -		- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Williams, D. M. - - -		- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Davies, J. - - -		- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Pidduck, J. W. - - -		- ditto - - -	9 Feb. 1855	"
Watts, H. T. - - -		- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Knight, C. - - -		- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Blakeley, T. - - -	32	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Collin, J. - - -	Not known	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Gwyer, J. B. - - -		- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Barber, W. J. - - -		- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Whitwell, — - - -		- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Dunsford, W. H. - - -		- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Richardson, W. H. - - -		- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Avent, N. - - -	Not known	Dresser - - -	6 Nov. 1854	"
Atkinson, J. - - -		- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Watts, S. W. - - -		- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Bellingham, W. - - -		- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Barnes, J. E. - - -		- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Bennett, W. F. - - -		- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Elliott, R. A. - - -		- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Pavey, F. - - -		- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Tucker, O. - - -		- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Kinsley, E. A. - - -		- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Woodfall, S. P. - - -		- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Giles, J. - - -		- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Castle, W. - - -		- ditto - - -	11 Dec. 1854	"
Taylor, S. C. - - -		- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Wilkinson, A. G. - - -		- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Chavasse, H. - - -		- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Swann, W. F. - - -		- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Ambler, R. - - -		- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Harrison, H. - - -		- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Kemp, R. - - -		- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Gray, C. - - -		- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Moore, E. D. - - -		- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Oppenheim, L. - - -		- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Flewett, J. A. - - -		- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Leeson, R. H. - - -		- ditto - - -	10 Feb. 1855	"
Croome, W. - - -		- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
John, W. - - -		- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Elliott, E. H. - - -		- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Hayes, R. O. - - -	27	- ditto - - -	21 Feb. 1855	"
Hawkins, B. L. - - -	Not known	- ditto - - -	19 Feb. 1855	"
Hall, C. - - -		- ditto - - -	14 Feb. 1855	"
Oxford, F. J. - - -		- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Morgan, E. M. - - -		- ditto - - -	19 Feb. 1855	"
Orton, R. J. - - -		- ditto - - -	23 Feb. 1855	"
Baynten, F. J. - - -		- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Fell, T. - - -		- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Cooper, R. - - -	36	Surgeon, 4th Dragoon Guards.	21 July 1843	"
Armstrong, W. B. - - -	24	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	25 March 1853	"
M'Culloch, G. - - -	35	Surgeon, 5th Dragoon Guards.	1 June 1845	No.
Cattell, W. - - -	25	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	28 March 1854	Yes.
Forteach, A. - - -	34	Surgeon, 1st Dragoons	10 Feb. 1843	"
Gorringe, J. - - -	30	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	8 June 1849	"
Brush, J. R. - - -	36	Surgeon, 2d ditto	8 June 1841	"
Armstrong, J. J. - - -	25	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	16 March 1852	"
Kendall, H. - - -	34	Surgeon, 4th ditto	16 Dec. 1845	"
Crichton, R. O. - - -	27	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	14 Oct. 1851	"

N A M E.	Age.	Rank.	Date of Appointment.	Whether still Serving in the East.
Wilson, R. - - -	29	Surgeon, 6th Dragoons	1 July 1848	No.
Boate, H. C. - - -	26	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	26 Nov. 1852	Yes.
Anderson, G. - - -	42	Surgeon, 8th Dragoons	12 Jan. 1835	"
Hulsebergh, J. W. - -	22	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	14 Dec. 1854	"
Fraser, T. - - -	34	Surgeon, 10th Drngs.	16 Dec. 1845	"
Macbeth, A. M. - - -	33	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	21 July 1846	No.
Crosse, J. B. St. C. - -	39	Surgeon, 11th Drngs.	9 Oct. 1840	Yes.
Ancell, M. C. - - -	23	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	28 April 1854	"
Horne, A. D. - - -	27	Surgeon, 13th Drngs.	17 Mar. 1848	"
Armstrong, L. - - -	25	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	7 April 1854	"
Massey, H. H. - - -	34	Surgeon, 17th Drngs.	22 Nov. 1844	"
Stanley, St. J. - - -	25	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	27 Feb. 1854	"
Huthwaite, F. C. - - -	56	Surgeon, Grenadier Guards.	16 Oct. 1823	Dead.
Blenkins, G. E. - - -	41	Surgeon, Grenadier Guards, 3d Batt.	13 April 1838	Yes.
Nicoll, C. R. - - -	40	- ditto - - -	26 June 1840	"
Wardrop, J. M. - - -	36	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	21 May 1841	"
Lawrence, H. J. H. - -	24	- ditto - - -	24 Feb. 1854	"
Read, C. C. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	13 May 1853	"
Skelton, J. - - -	45	Surgeon, Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt. -	2 Sept. 1845	No.
Wyatt, J. - - -	28	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	17 June 1851	Yes.
Trotter, J. W. - - -	28	- ditto - - -	26 May 1854	"
Cay, C. V. - - -	31	- ditto - - -	12 June 1846	"
Bostock, J. A. - - -	39	Surgeon, Scots Fus. Guards, 1st. Batt.	8 Feb. 1842	"
Robinson, T. - - -	29	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	19 Nov. 1847	"
Elkington, A. G. - - -	26	- ditto - - -	11 Mar. 1853	No.
Turner, H. - - -	31	- ditto - - -	19 May 1854	Yes.
Baker, F. B. - - -	-	- ditto - - -	3 Mar. 1854	No.
Hearn, C. B. - - -	36	Surgeon, 1st Foot, 1st Batt.	15 April 1842	Yes.
Greene, J. B. - - -	23	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	24 Mar. 1854	No.
Dumbreck, W. - - -	21	- ditto - - -	7 April 1854	Yes.
Atkinson, R. - - -	26	- ditto - - -	5 May 1854	No.
De Lisle, R. V. - - -	36	Surgeon, 4th Foot -	27 Aug. 1841	Yes.
Smith, F. M. - - -	25	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	6 Jan. 1854	No.
Ekin, J. - - -	26	- ditto - - -	7 April 1854	"
Lockwood, A. P. - - -	35	Surgeon, 7th Foot -	17 Sept. 1841	Yes.
M'Arthur, A. - - -	28	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	3 April 1849	"
Langham, J. P. - - -	25	- ditto - - -	28 Mar. 1854	Dead.
Tippetts, A. M. - - -	23	- ditto - - -	7 April 1854	Yes.
Le Blanc, E. - - -	39	Surgeon, 9th Foot -	21 May 1841	Yes.
Ovens, J. C. - - -	23	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	16 Dec. 1853	"
Meadows, R. W. - - -	22	- ditto - - -	26 May 1854	"
Johnston, J. C. - - -	23	- ditto - - -	3 Nov. 1854	"
Chalmers, W. K. - - -	29	Surgeon, 14th Foot -	13 Nov. 1846	"
Renwick, W. - - -	23	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	4 Mar. 1853	"
Bleckley, T. M. - - -	26	- ditto - - -	6 Jan. 1854	"
Hyde, J. M. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	3 Nov. 1854	"
Simpson, W. - - -	34	Surgeon, 17th Foot -	23 Feb. 1844	"
Bone, T. G. - - -	25	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	12 Mar. 1852	"
Gibant, W. M. - - -	23	- ditto - - -	3 Feb. 1854	"
Crawford, T. - - -	31	Surgeon, 18th Foot -	18 Feb. 1848	"
Ryall, E. C. - - -	23	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	16 Dec. 1854	"
Philip, J. R. - - -	26	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Semple, A. - - -	23	- ditto - - -	12 Jan. 1855	"
Longmore, T. - - -	38	Surgeon, 19th Foot -	3 Feb. 1843	"
Webb, W. M. - - -	22	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	28 Mar. 1854	"
Grylls, W. R. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	7 April 1854	"
Hifferman, E. L. - - -	23	- ditto - - -	16 June 1854	"
Howard, E. - - -	38	Surgeon, 20th Foot -	29 April 1842	"
Wright, T. - - -	24	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	21 April 1854	"
Carter, R. W. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	28 July 1854	"
Wolseley, R. - - -	22	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"

N A M E.	Age.	Rank.	Date of Appointment.	Whether still Serving in the East.
M'Kinnon, D. R. - -	33	Surgeon, 21st Foot -	12 Dec. 1843	Yes.
Greer, A. J. - - -	23	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	23 July 1852	"
West, J. H. - - -	22	- ditto - - -	24 Mar. 1854	"
Patrickson, J. H. - -	21	- ditto - - -	14 July 1854	"
Watt, W. G. - - -	34	Surgeon, 23d Foot -	1 Mar. 1844	"
Woods, D. - - -	24	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	7 April 1854	"
Sylvester, H. T. - -	23	- ditto - - -	3 Mar. 1854	No.
Raymond, H. H. - -	24	- ditto - - -	12 May 1854	Yes.
Risk, A. - - -	25	- ditto - - -	7 April 1854	No.
Jenkin, E. A. - - -	32	- ditto - - -	7 Jan. 1848	Dead.
Marlow, B. W. - - -	35	Surgeon, 28th Foot -	25 Oct. 1842	Yes.
Brice, W. H. - - -	23	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	6 Jan. 1854	"
Irwin, C. G. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	24 Feb. 1854	No.
Stewart, J. F. - - -	22	- ditto - - -	7 April 1854	Yes.
Dowse, R. R. - - -	38	Surgeon, 30th Foot -	15 Jan. 1831	"
Mackesey, W. P. P. -	26	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	10 Jan. 1851	"
Fyffe, W. J. - - -	28	- ditto - - -	8 Dec. 1848	No.
Milroy, D. - - -	23	- ditto - - -	7 April 1854	Yes.
Muir, W. M. - - -	39	Surgeon, 33d Foot -	22 Nov. 1842	"
Ogilvy, J. - - -	23	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	15 July 1853	"
Clark, T. - - -	22	- ditto - - -	7 April 1854	"
Seddall, J. V. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	13 Oct. 1854	"
Dwyer, J. H. - - -	30	Surgeon, 34th Foot -	14 Nov. 1845	"
Worthington, R. S. -	22	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	26 May 1854	"
Harvard, W. - - -	23	- ditto - - -	7 June 1854	"
Wrench, E. M. - - -	21	- ditto - - -	3 Nov. 1854	"
Foaker, F. - - -	42	Surgeon, 38th Foot -	19 Oct. 1838	"
Lawlor, D. W. - - -	23	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	10 June 1853	"
Lewes, J. H. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	24 Mar. 1854	"
Jeevis, W. Y. - - -	27	- ditto - - -	7 April 1854	"
Woodman, G. T. - - -	30	Surgeon, 39th Foot -	29 Nov. 1834	"
Ross, J. H. - - -	26	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	16 Dec. 1853	"
Sparke, G. W. - - -	25	- ditto - - -	3 Nov. 1854	"
Madden, C. D. - - -	21	- ditto - - -	14 Dec. 1854	"
Scott, J. E. - - -	30	Surgeon, 41st Foot -	11 June 1847	"
Anderson, W. A. - -	32	- ditto - - -	23 Feb. 1845	Dead.
King, G. S. - - -	31	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	3 April 1849	Yes.
Lamont, J. - - -	23	- ditto - - -	23 Dec. 1852	Dead.
Abbott, F. T. - - -	23	- ditto - - -	7 April 1854	Yes.
Furlong, J. S. - - -	32	Surgeon, 42d Foot -	19 Nov. 1847	"
Macinnon, W. A. - -	24	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	18 Feb. 1853	"
Davidson, W. A. - -	24	- ditto - - -	28 Mar. 1854	No.
Maclean, A. - - -	23	- ditto - - -	7 April 1854	Yes.
Mee, J. - - -	34	Surgeon, 44th Foot -	28 Mar. 1845	"
Gibbons, J. - - -	28	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	7 June 1850	"
Butler, R. L. - - -	23	- ditto - - -	7 April 1854	"
Thomson, W. A. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	4 Sept. 1851	Dead.
Webb, V. - - -	34	Surgeon, 46th Foot -	13 Oct. 1843	Yes.
Dempster, C. C. - -	23	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	5 May 1854	"
Scott, R. R. - - -	22	- ditto - - -	28 July 1854	"
Duffin, J. - - -	22	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Weld, W. W. - - -	39	Surgeon, 47th Foot -	20 Jan. 1843	"
White, W. A. - - -	25	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	18 Oct. 1853	"
Cusack, S. A. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	7 April 1854	"
Grange, H. - - -	21	- ditto - - -	1 Sept. 1854	"
Davies, J. - - -	37	Surgeon, 49th Foot -	22 Nov. 1839	"
Hannan, J. - - -	27	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	7 April 1854	"
Jephson, J. H. - - -	26	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Beckwith, H. - - -	30	- ditto - - -	3 Nov. 1846	Dead.
Trousdell, W. G. - -	39	Surgeon, 50th Foot -	8 Nov. 1842	Yes.
Noot, E. G. - - -	23	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	10 Feb. 1854	No.
Martel, P. G. - - -	22	- ditto - - -	2 Feb. 1854	Dead.
Davis, G. F. - - -	23	- ditto - - -	7 April 1854	Yes.
Blake, E. H. - - -	36	Surgeon, 55th Foot -	16 Nov. 1841	"
Gains, G. E. - - -	29	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	21 Feb. 1851	No.
Cowan, J. M'H. - - -	23	- ditto - - -	7 April 1854	Yes.
Norris, J. J. - - -	22	- ditto - - -	28 Mar. 1854	Dead.
Dickson, J. - - -	34	Surgeon, 57th Foot -	27 Jan. 1843	Yes.

N A M E.	Age.	Rank.	Date of Appointment.	Whether still Serving in the East.
Brady, T. C. - - -	28	Assistant Surgeon, 57th Foot.	21 May 1852	Yes.
Scott, J. J. - - -	26	- ditto - - -	21 Jan. 1853	"
Phelps, J. S. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	11 Aug. 1854	"
Hanley, D. - - -	31	Surgeon, 62d Foot -	20 July 1847	"
Rutherford, C. C. - - -	24	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	7 May 1852	"
Young, J. E. - - -	25	- ditto - - -	28 Oct. 1853	"
Alder, S. - - -	25	- ditto - - -	3 Nov. 1854	"
Lewins, R. - - -	37	Surgeon, 63d Foot -	13 Dec. 1842	"
Mills, W. W. - - -	24	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	28 Mar. 1854	"
Flower, W. H. - - -	28	- ditto - - -	28 April 1854	No.
Odell, F. - - -	22	- ditto - - -	28 July 1854	Yes.
Graves, J. S. - - -	53	Surgeon, 68th Foot -	22 Feb. 1826	"
Shiell, T. W. - - -	26	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	13 Dec. 1850	"
Johnston, A. - - -	22	- ditto - - -	1 Sept. 1854	"
O'Leary, J. F. - - -	29	- ditto - - -	21 Feb. 1851	Dead.
Dods, G. D. - - -	38	Surgeon, 71st Foot -	22 Nov. 1839	Yes.
Grabham, J. - - -	24	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	24 Nov. 1854	Dead.
Todd, R. C. - - -	31	- ditto - - -	19 April 1850	Yes.
Macartney, C. - - -	37	Surgeon, 77th Foot -	2 Feb. 1844	"
Burton, R. G. - - -	24	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	24 Feb. 1854	"
Miller, O. B. - - -	23	- ditto - - -	28 Mar. 1854	"
Humfrey, A. - - -	23	- ditto - - -	7 April 1854	"
Scot, T. G. - - -	34	Surgeon, 79th Foot -	14 Dec. 1841	"
Bell, J. N. - - -	24	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	1 April 1853	"
Lundy, E. L. - - -	23	- ditto - - -	7 April 1854	"
Drysdale, R. K. - - -	21	- ditto - - -	24 Mar. 1854	"
Dunlop, J. - - -	32	Surgeon, 88th Foot -	4 April 1846	"
Williams, T. R. - - -	23	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	24 Mar. 1854	"
Harris, W. - - -	22	- ditto - - -	7 April 1854	"
Meade, R. W. - - -	25	- ditto - - -	1 Sept. 1854	"
Shegog, F. Y. - - -	32	- ditto - - -	13 Oct. 1838	Dead.
Gilborne, R. - - -	30	Surgeon, 89th Foot -	2 Oct. 1846	Yes.
Wiles, J. - - -	26	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	24 Nov. 1854	"
Roe, W. C. - - -	21	- ditto - - -	1 Dec. 1854	"
Anderson, R. C. - - -	40	Surgeon, 90th Foot -	22 May 1840	"
Jackson, R. W. - - -	27	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	26 May 1854	"
Reid, D. A. - - -	21	- ditto - - -	13 Oct. 1854	"
Nelson, C. R. - - -	22	- ditto - - -	27 Oct. 1854	"
Munro, W. - - -	31	Surgeon, 93d Foot -	6 Dec. 1844	"
Sinclair, W. - - -	23	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	2 Sept. 1853	"
Menzies, R. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	24 Feb. 1854	"
Pollard, W. H. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	7 April 1854	"
Smith, F. - - -	32	Surgeon, 95th Foot -	1 Jan. 1847	Dead.
Ferguson, R. L. - - -	26	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	1 April 1853	Yes.
Clarke, J. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	13 Dec. 1853	"
Swinhoe, G. M. - - -	25	- ditto - - -	7 April 1854	"
Downes, H. - - -	36	Surgeon, 97th Foot -	1 Nov. 1839	"
Porter, J. H. - - -	23	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	17 June 1853	"
Sinclair, E. M. - - -	23	- ditto - - -	28 Mar. 1854	"
Bryson, A. - - -	23	- ditto - - -	19 May 1854	"
Bowen, R. - - -	37	Surgeon, Rifle Brigade, 1st Batt.	18 May 1851	"
Shorrock, J. A. - - -	22	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	14 July 1854	Dead.
Williams, J. P. - - -	22	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	Yes.
Fraser, J. - - -	36	Surgeon, Rifle Brigade, 2d Batt.	20 Aug. 1841	"
Sanders, H. S. - - -	29	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	5 Mar. 1847	No.
Brown, J. L. - - -	26	- ditto - - -	28 April 1854	Yes.
Browne, W. - - -	31	Surgeon, 95th Foot -	11 Sept. 1846	Dead.
Bent, J. - - -	38	Surgeon Ordnance Department.	25 April 1838	Yes.
Elliot, R. C. - - -	39	- ditto - - -	7 June 1839	"
Fago, J. M. S. - - -	33	Assist. Surgeon, ditto	5 Mar. 1844	"
Gilborne, E. - - -	34	- ditto - - -	28 Aug. 1844	No.
Protheroe, E. S. - - -	32	- ditto - - -	10 June 1845	Yes.
Fasson, S. H. - - -	31	- ditto - - -	24 April 1846	"
Thornton, R. - - -	33	- ditto - - -	6 July 1846	"

N A M E.	Age.	Rank.	Date of Appointment.	Whether still Serving in the East.
Coome, M. - - -	31	Assist. Surgeon, Ordnance Department.	20 July 1846	Yes.
Allinson, E. D. - - -	30	- ditto - - -	31 May 1847	No.
Ward, W. P. - - -	30	- ditto - - -	14 June 1847	Yes.
Perry, W. - - -	31	- ditto - - -	13 Sept. 1849	"
Park, T. - - -	30	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	"
Rudge, A. - - -	29	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	No.
Woodward, G. P. M. -	26	- ditto - - -	12 Sept. 1851	Yes
Fago, A. S. - - -	27	- ditto - - -	7 Oct. 1851	"
Wright, J. C. - - -	25	- ditto - - -	8 Nov. 1852	"
M'Mann, J. - - -	28	- ditto - - -	1 Jan. 1853	"
Bowen, E. - - -	27	- ditto - - -	14 Mar. 1854	"
Cockerill, R. W. - -	24	- ditto - - -	25 April 1854	"
Haughton, W. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	28 April 1854	"
Humphrey, A. M. - -	23	- ditto - - -	11 May 1854	"

14 March 1855.

Andrew Smith,
Director-General
Army and Ordnance Medical Department.

War Department, }
16 March 1855. }

FREDERICK PEEL.

MILITARY MEDICAL OFFICERS
(TURKEY).

RETURN of the MEDICAL OFFICERS attached
to the FORCES serving in *Turkey*; specifying the
Name, Age, and Rank of each, the Date of their
Appointment, and whether still serving in the
East.

(*Mr. Baresford.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
19 March 1855.*

M I L I T I A.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 29 January 1855 ;—for,

A “RETURN of the EXPENSE Charged or to be Charged on the COUNTY RATE of every County of *England* and *Wales*, since the 1st day of January 1852, in providing DEPÔTS and STAFF HOUSES for the MILITIA ; distinguishing the different Regiments and Counties, and specifying, in Detail, the Nature and Extent of the Accommodation provided.”

(*Mr. Alcock.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 May 1855.

A RETURN of the EXPENSE charged or to be charged on the COUNTY RATE of every County of *England* and *Wales*, since the 1st day of January 1852, in providing DEPÔTS and STAFF HOUSES for the MILITIA; distinguishing the different Regiments and Counties, and specifying, in detail, the Nature and Extent of the Accommodation provided.

ENGLAND.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

EXPENSES charged or to be charged on the County Rate, since the 1st January 1852, in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Militia.

I CERTIFY that no such expenses have yet been charged on the county rate of the county of Bedford; but at the quarter sessions for the said county, holden on the 2d of January last, plans for the purposes mentioned in the said resolution were approved by the court, and a committee was appointed to select and purchase a proper site, and carry such plans into execution, so that the aggregate cost should not exceed 4,000 *l.* And the court ordered that 4,000 *l.*, or so much thereof as should be necessary for the aforesaid purposes, should be borrowed upon mortgage of the county rates, under the provisions and according to the directions of the 5th and 6th sections of the Militia Law Amendment Act, 1854.

And I further certify, that, pursuant to an award in that behalf made under the provisions of the same Act, all expenses to be incurred for the purposes aforesaid will be charged upon rates of the county and borough of Bedford respectively, in the following proportions; viz.

	£.	s.	d.
Upon the county rate, at per cent. - - -	91	12	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Upon the borough rate, at per cent. - - -	8	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
£.	100	-	-

22 February 1855.

Theod Pearse, Clerk of the Peace.

BERKSHIRE.

EXPENSES charged on the County Rate in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Militia.

WHEN the county gaol at Reading was built, a depôt for stores was provided, by building off some cells in the basement, to which a subterraneous passage was made, unconnected with the gaol. Adjoining this passage, outside the prison wall, there was at the same time built an armoury and guard-room, with necessary conveniences. This was previous to 1852, and the costs cannot be stated. Since the 11th January 1852 the county have rented a house at a short distance from the armoury, containing an orderly-room and stores for the clothing and equipment of the Royal Berks Militia Regiment, when disembodied, with quarters for a non-commissioned officer in charge of the stores, at a rent of 20 *l.* per annum, which is paid out of the county rate; and the sum of 229 *l.* 18 *s.* 1 *d.* was also expended out of the county rate in fitting up the house, in the first instance.

Geo. B. Morland, Clerk of the Peace.

BUCKS.

EXPENSES charged or to be charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852, in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Militia.

THE depôts and staff houses for "The Royal Bucks King's Own Militia" have been provided at the head-quarters, High Wycombe, on land belonging to the lord lieutenant of the county, and the necessary additions thereto are now in course of erection at the sole cost of his lordship.

The expenses charged upon the county rate for the hire of the depôts and staff houses remain the same as for some years past, namely, the annual rent of 6 *l.*, which is paid by the county treasurer for the use of the same.

25 May 1855.

Acton Tindal, Clerk of the Peace.

CAMBRIDGE.

RETURN of the EXPENSES of MILITIA DEPÔTS.

THE amount of expenses incurred in providing a depôt for the Cambridgeshire regiment of militia, since the 1st day of January 1852, is 2,976 *l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; which sum, under the provisions of "The Militia Law Amendment Act," 17 & 18 Vict. c. 105, s. 11, 26, is chargeable in the following proportions:

	£.	s.	d.
County of Cambridge - - - - -	1,534	9	2
Isle of Ely - - - - -	1,096	10	5
Borough of Cambridge - - - - -	345	5	11
£.	2,976	5	6

The site of the depôt contains three acres and a quarter, and comprises a building for the arms, accoutrements, clothing, and stores of the regiment; a residence for the adjutant and six non-commissioned officers of the permanent staff; with orderly and guard-rooms, magazine, and drill-ground.

24 February 1855.

H. R. Evans, Clerk of the Peace.

ISLE OF ELY.

EXPENSES charged on the Rates of the Isle of Ely since the 1st of January 1852, in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Militia.

By the Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 105, s. 26, the Isle of Ely contributes to the county of Cambridge a certain proportion of the expenses incurred in respect of the militia. The only sum ordered to be contributed by the isle to the county since January 1852, in respect of the expenses of the militia is 1,096*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, which is to be paid out of a rate now in course of collection.

Wisbech, 24 February 1855.

Charles Metcalfe, Clerk of the Peace.

CHESHIRE.

No Return received.

CORNWALL.

EXPENSES charged or to be charged on the County Rate since the 1st day of January 1852, in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Militia.

1853:		£. s. d.
30 June -	Paid Captain Alms rent of store-room for the Duke of Cornwall's Rangers Rifle Militia at Bodmin - - -	17 10 -
21 October -	Remitted Captain Ward, Adjutant of Royal Cornwall and Devon Miners Artillery Militia, the sum ordered by the sessions for fitting up a store-room, &c. at Truro - -	25 - -
28 November	Remitted Captain Alms for balance of rent of store-room for the Duke of Cornwall's Rangers Rifle Militia at Bodmin, by order of Francis John Hext, Esq. - -	7 13 -
26 December	Remitted Captain Alms first instalment of sum ordered for fitting up stores, &c. at Bodmin for the Duke of Cornwall's Rangers Rifle Militia - - - - -	10 - -
1854:		
13 January -	Remitted H. R. S. Trelawny, Esq., Captain and Adjutant of the 2d Regiment of the Duke of Cornwall's Rangers Rifle Militia, at Launceston, the sum ordered at Midsummer Sessions, 1853, for fitting up stores at Launceston -	25 - -
14 February	Remitted Captain Alms balance of 50% ordered for the expense of fitting up stores for the First Duke of Cornwall's Rangers Rifle Militia at Bodmin - - - -	40 - -
2 March -	Remitted Captain Ward a year's rent of stores, &c., at Truro, for the Royal Cornwall and Devon Regiment of Miners Artillery Militia at Truro - - - - -	15 - -
2 May -	Paid half-year's rent of storehouse for the 2d Regiment of the Duke of Cornwall's Rangers Rifle Militia at Launceston - - - - -	15 - -
11 July -	Remitted Captain Alms year's rent due at Midsummer for stores at Bodmin for the 1st Regiment of the Duke of Cornwall's Rangers Rifle Militia - - - - -	30 - -
24 October -	Remitted Captain Ward sum ordered by the Sessions for the expenses of fitting up stores, &c. at Truro, for the Royal Cornwall and Devon Miners Artillery Militia at Truro - - - - -	50 - -

At the Epiphany Sessions, 1855, the sum of 37*l.* 18*s.* for rent of stores, &c. for the Royal Cornwall and Devon Miners Militia at Truro for the current year, and a sum not exceeding 50*l.* per annum for such purpose in future were granted.

Captain Frederick Alms, adjutant of the 1st Regiment of the Duke of Cornwall's Rangers Rifle Militia, says, the house provided by the county for the stores, &c. of that regiment contains, on the ground-floor, an armoury, an orderly-room, a guard-room, a wash-house; on the first floor, four rooms, two closets occupied by two staff serjeants; and in the upper storey two attics, appropriated as regimental stores; there is a very small triangular yard (enclosed) attached to the premises, and one privy; and that the entire accommodation provided is quite insufficient for the ordinary requirements of the regiment at its present limited numerical strength.

N. B.—A committee of justices has been appointed, with a view to getting plans and estimates for the necessary buildings and parade-ground at Bodmin or its vicinity, and is to report thereon at the next sessions.

Captain H. R. Trelawny, adjutant of the 2d Regiment of the Duke of Cornwall's Rangers Rifle Militia, says, that the building provided for that regiment is half a public-house, situated in the centre of the town of Launceston; that it is, from its situation, very undesirable as a depôt for arms, stores, &c.; that there is no guard-room or magazine, and that it is only separated from the public-house by a thin partition. That the house consists of a small room on the ground-floor, 12 feet by eight feet, used as a kitchen by the serjeant-major; of two rooms on the next floor, 14 feet by 10 feet, one used as an orderly-room, the other by the serjeant-major; of two rooms on the next floor, one 20 feet by 15 feet, used for the arms and accoutrements, and the other 8 feet by 12 feet, also used for stores. He adds, that although there is sufficient room for all the arms, viz. 220 stand, there is not sufficient room for the stores; in fact, that the house will only accommodate 100 stand of arms with stores.

Captain Ward, adjutant of the Royal Cornwall and Devon Miners Artillery Militia, returns that the accommodation provided for the staff, &c. of the regiment at Truro comprises one clothing store, one armoury, one orderly-room, one guard-room, one cell, and accommodation for six serjeants, agreeable to regulation.

27 February 1855.

Edward Coode, Clerk of the Peace.

C U M B E R L A N D.

EXPENSES charged or to be charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852,
in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Militia.

	£.	s.	d.
One year's rent of a house in Roper-street, Whitehaven, fitted up as a store-room for the Royal Cumberland Militia, and taken on a lease for five years from the 11th November 1852, at the yearly rent of 20 £, payable half-yearly at Whitsuntide and Martinmas, under the Act 42 Geo. 3, c. 90, s. 106, due 11th November 1854 - - - - -	40	-	-
For armour racks and conveniences for accoutrements - - - - -	35	9	9
For rent of a room for stores previous to taking the house in Roper-street -	2	13	-
For expenses of lease of house in Roper-street - - - - -	6	-	1
For rates, coals, and repairs - - - - -	29	-	6
	£.	113	3 4

T. H. Hodgson, Clerk of the Peace.

D E R B Y S H I R E.

EXPENSES charged or to be charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852,
in providing Depôt and Staff Accommodation for the Militia.

Total Expenses charged - - - £. 4,757. 10. 9.

Number of Regiment - - - First.

Nature and Extent of Accommodation provided - - -	A new storehouse, consisting of four rooms. Two old houses in St. Mary's Gate made use of for orderly-room. Guard-room and quarters for three serjeants. The yards and premises attached to the above houses. One house in St. Mary's Gate hired for an hospital.
---	--

2 March 1855.

John Barker, Clerk of the Peace.

D E V O N.

EXPENSES charged or to be charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852,
in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Militia.

REGIMENT.	ACCOMMODATION.
1st Devon Militia - -	-- Store-room, rented at 30 £. a year. This regiment has also had for many years the use of a guard-house and place for stores belonging to the county, in which is accommodation for a non-commissioned officer; and the use of a building, containing two rooms, which has been appropriated to the adjutant.
2d Devon Militia - -	-- Storehouse, of three storeys, built by the county about the year 1809, in which the quartermaster-serjeant resides.
Devon Militia Artillery -	Store-rooms, rented at 40 £. a year.

N. B.—At the next Easter Sessions the subject of appropriating a large building, hitherto used as a debtors' prison, to the purposes of the 1st Devon Militia; of providing storehouses for the Devon Militia Artillery; and of purchasing land, and erecting storehouses thereon, for the 2d Devon Militia, will be taken into consideration by the justices.

20 March 1855.

Thomas Pring, Clerk of the Peace.

D O R S E T S H I R E.

EXPENSES charged or to be charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852, in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Militia.

No depôt or staff houses have been built for the use of the Dorset regiment of militia. A private building has been fitted up by a gentleman of the county, and is used as a store; but it is quite inadequate for the purposes intended. £. 60 per annum rent is paid for this building.

William Ffooks,
Clerk of the Peace.

D U R H A M.

EXPENSES charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852, in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Militia.

First, or South Durham Militia Regiment:		£.	s.	d.
1853	- Paid for rent of house at Barnard Castle for depôt of stores -	28	-	-
	„ House-rent for staff officers - - - - -	20	-	-
	£.	48	-	-
1854	- Paid rent of stores depôt at Barnard Castle - - - -	32	-	-
	„ House-rent, taxes, and fuel for staff officers - - -	88	17	9
	£.	120	17	9
Second, or North Durham Militia Regiment:				
1854	- Paid for rent of house in the city of Durham for stores depôt	29	11	3
	„ For fitting up rooms in stores depôt, repairs, and painting	39	5	9
	„ For furniture, &c., for stores depôt - - - -	33	13	-
	„ For house-rent, taxes, and fuel for staff officers - -	44	7	-
	£.	146	17	-
Durham Militia Artillery Regiment:				
1854	- Paid for rent of house at Bishop Auckland for stores depôt -	30	12	8
	„ For house-rent, taxes, and fuel for staff officers - -	24	10	6
	£.	55	3	2
		£.	s.	d.
TOTAL for the year 1853 - - - - -		48	-	-
Ditto - - - 1854 - - - - -		322	17	11

1 March 1855.

John Tiplady,
Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

E S S E X.

EXPENSES charged or to be charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852,
in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Militia.

West Essex Militia, at Chelmsford :		£.	s.	d.
Expenses charged and to be charged on the county rate, including estimate for works yet to be completed, and estimated value of buildings and ground before belonging to the county, and taken for depôt, about		4,999	2	-
East Essex Militia, or Essex Rifles, at Colchester :				
Expenses charged or to be charged on the county rate, including estimated value of buildings and ground before belonging to the county, and taken for depôt, about		4,565	5	-
		£.	9,564	7 -

NATURE and Extent of the Accommodation provided in the present Depôts.

WEST ESSEX.

Surgery.	Quartermaster-serjeant's apartments— <i>cont^d</i> .
Orderly-room.	Closet.
Quartermaster-serjeant's office.	Store-room.
Guard-room.	Store-room.
Powder magazine.	Large store-room over armoury.
Serjeant-major's apartments :	Armoury on two floors for 900 stand of arms and accoutrements.
Sitting-room.	Smithy attached.
Bed-room.	Prison cell and black-hole.
Bed-room.	Detached wash-house.
Kitchen.	Drying ground.
Quartermaster-serjeant's apartments :	Apartments for 12 staff serjeants, consisting of sitting-room and two bed-rooms to each serjeant.
Sitting-room.	Enclosed parade-ground of one acre and a quarter.
Bed-room.	
Bed-room.	
Scullery.	

EAST ESSEX.

Serjeant-major's residence :	Portion of the building at present unappropriated.
Orderly-room.	Powder magazine (detached).
Guard-room.	Two prison cells (detached).
Surgeon's room.	Four hospital rooms (two in each portion of detached building).
Armoury on two floors, with accommodation for 900 rifles and accoutrements for more than 1,000 men.	Two-stalled stable.
Storeroom attached to armoury.	Large wash-house.
Large room in basement unappropriated.	Armourer's shop.
Apartments for seven staff serjeants, consisting of one sitting-room and one bedroom for each serjeant.	Chaise house.
Apartments for four staff serjeants, consisting of one sitting-room and two bed-rooms for each serjeant.	Covered shed for delivery of provisions.
	Tailor's room.
	Two detached buildings at present unappropriated.

W. Gibson, Clerk of the Peace.

26 March 1855.

G L O U C E S T E R.

EXPENSES charged or to be charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852, in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the two Regiments of Militia.

DATE.	Amount of Expenses incurred and to be incurred.	Nature and Extent of the Accommodation.	REMARKS.
	£. s. d.		
ROYAL SOUTH GLOUCESTER REGIMENT OF MILITIA :			
6 Jan. 1852	15 7 -	Half-year's rent and taxes of storehouse at Gloucester - -	At this time the stores were only for the staff.
29 June -	15 7 7	The like - - - - -	
4 Jan. 1853	14 9 5	The like - - - - -	
June -	13 17 9	The like - - - - -	Additional accommodation was rendered necessary by the Act 15 & 16 Vict. c. 50. The adjutant rented a house for an orderly-room, paymaster's office, quartermaster's office, and a house for hospital and surgeon's office: in this latter house further stores and necessities for the men were kept.
	415 - -	For fittings of the octagon building in the boundary wall of the county prison, used as a depôt for the arms and part of the clothing and necessities for the men. The prisoners' waiting-room at the shire-hall has been used as guard-room at each training, and on embodiment.	
1854-5 - -	8,340 - -	Amount of contract for building new storehouse at Gloucester, with the conveniences required by the recent Act.	The building is on land belonging to the county. £.3,070 have been paid to the contractor on account.
3 Jan. 1855	7 10 -	For fuel at octagon building.	
ROYAL NORTH GLOUCESTER REGIMENT OF MILITIA :			
6 Jan. 1852	12 10 -	Half a year's rent to Christmas last, for storehouse at Cirencester.	£.1,800 have been paid on account of the contract.
29 June -	12 10 -	The like.	
4 Jan. 1853	12 10 -	The like.	
June -	6 5 -	One quarter's rent to Lady-day 1853, when tenancy expired.	
	38 13 9	For fittings at another house, taken in lieu of the previous one.	
October -	50 - -	Rent of new house to Michaelmas last.	
	28 7 3	For further fittings to ditto.	
June 1854	3 18 6	For fuel.	
October -	35 - -	Rent of storehouse at Cirencester, due Michaelmas last.	
1855 - - -	7,556 - -	Amount of contract for building new storehouse at Cirencester.	
January - - -	12 - -	Half a year's ground-rent of land on which the storehouse is being built.	

12 April 1855.

W. Joyner Ellis, Clerk of the Peace.

HEREFORD.

RETURN of Expenditure in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Herefordshire Regiment of Militia since the 1st day of January 1852.

PORTIONS of the shire-hall at Hereford have for years past been appropriated to militia purposes. There are six rooms occupied by the Herefordshire Regiment, viz., 3 for arms and clothing, 1 orderly-room, 1 guard-room, 1 quartermaster's room.

In altering, warming, and making those rooms fit for the intended purposes, about the sum of 120 *l.* has been charged upon the county rates. The exact amount cannot be ascertained, as the hot air and water apparatus has been applied to warming other parts of the shire-hall as well as these rooms.

It is intended forthwith to erect on a site agreed to be purchased, an orderly and guard-room, and magazine and buildings for the arms, &c. of the militia, and also quarters for a certain number of the permanent staff; plans for which have been submitted to the magistrates and to the colonel of the regiment.

22 February 1855.

J. H. Cleave,
Clerk of the Peace.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

EXPENSES charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852, in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Militia.

	£.	s.	d.
1852 - - - - -			Nil.
1853 - - - - -	250	2	-
1854 - - - - -	120	9	3

Buildings and ground have been agreed to be rented of the Marquis of Salisbury at Hatfield, affording sufficient accommodation for a storehouse and parade-ground, and lodging for 19 serjeants, upon a lease for 14 years, at a rental of 280 *l.* per annum. The county has been at a considerable expense in alterations and fittings up, the bills for which have not been audited.

10 March 1855.

T. H. Bosworth,
Clerk of the Peace.

HUNTINGDON.

EXPENSES charged or to be charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852, in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Militia.

Regiment - - - - - Rifle Corps.

Expenses charged to the County - 399 *l.* 2 *s.* 4 *d.*

Expenses to be charged to the County { *£.* 2,555. for the erection of new militia stores, &c.;
127 *l.* 15 *s.* for architect's commission; 57 *l.* 15 *s.*
the clerk of the works.
Also for furniture, fixtures, fittings, coals, rates, &c.
Also 72 *l.* for three years' rent of present militia
rooms, &c., under lease to Michaelmas 1857.

Nature and Extent of Accommodation provided { The county hired on lease, for five years from Michaelmas 1852, at the annual rent of 24 *l.*, part of the Fountain Hotel, Huntingdon, consisting of an orderly-room and store-rooms for accoutrements, &c.
This accommodation being insufficient, the county has purchased three roods of land for 225 *l.*, upon which they have contracted for the erection of buildings to accommodate eight permanent serjeants and two staff serjeants, an orderly-room and offices, store-rooms for accoutrements, clothing, &c., magazine, yard for mustering of men, &c., with all suitable out-offices. These buildings the contractor is to finish by the 1st of September next.

B. A. Greene, C. P.

K E N T.

EXPENSES charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852, in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Militia.

EAST KENT REGIMENT.

THE sum of 30 *l.* 10 *s.* per annum has been paid since October 1852, as rent for a house and premises in Lamb-lane, Canterbury, as a store, subject to six months' notice to quit. The fixtures are removable, and were put up at the cost of the county.

Fuel for warming and airing the premises, is also paid for by the county, at an annual expense of about 8 *l.*

The quota of the regiment is 1,000 privates, 1 quartermaster, 1 serjeant-major, 33 serjeants, 23 corporals, and 10 drummers.

There is no room for the staff, except only one for the serjeant in charge of the stores, arms, and accoutrements. The fitments are sufficient for keeping 660 stand of arms, accoutrements for 330 men, and a corresponding quantity of clothing.

Stoves and gas fittings, and furniture for the recruiting office, have been supplied out of the contingency funds of the regiment.

The building is stated by the colonel and adjutant of the regiment to be very inadequate for the wants of the regiment, particularly as the regiment being about to embark for foreign service, the head-quarters will be at Canterbury.

WEST KENT LIGHT INFANTRY REGIMENT.

The sum of 10 *l.* 10 *s.* per annum was paid as rent for a small building for the old stores up to October 1852.

A portion of a house on St. Faith Green in Maidstone was then provided, at a rent of 50 *l.* per annum. The remaining portion of the house has been fitted up and paid for by the colonel, Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart.

The portion paid for by the county, comprises quarters for the non-commissioned officer in charge of the stores, an orderly room, three store-rooms, one containing the arm-racks for 1,000 stand of arms with accoutrements, one containing shelves to receive the clothing when returned into store by the men, and a third containing the new clothing, necessaries, &c. for the use of the men of the regiment.

The expenses incurred in fitting up the rooms with arm-racks, shelves, partitions, &c., have been defrayed by the regiment.

The colonel states that though the house in question was the best which could be obtained for the purpose, it is far from being safe, there being wooden buildings attached thereto, and in occupation of people unconnected with the regiment. The house is also very old and damp.

Fuel for warming and airing the building is paid for by the county, at an annual expense of about 8 *l.*

KENT MILITIA REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

A small store and orderly room was provided until June 1854, at a rent of 4 *s.* per week, until a proper store and depôt could be obtained.

A building called the Apollo Assembly Room, and the rooms and premises adjoining in Caroline-place, Dover, was then provided as a store for the clothing and accoutrements of the regiment, at the rent of 1 *l.* 5 *s.* per month.

Fuel and gas for warming, airing, and lighting the buildings are paid for by the county, at an annual expense of about 12 *l.* 10 *s.*

The lieutenancy of the county had agreed upon sites for the erection of storehouses for the East and West Kent regiments previously to the passing of the Act, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 105, transferring the powers from the lieutenancy to the justices of the county.

The regiments having been since "embodied," a doubt was suggested whether the county was liable to be charged with the expense of providing the required storehouses, during the time the regiments are so embodied. The opinion of counsel has been taken on the point by the justices, and they are advised that it is not incumbent on them to proceed to erect

the store-rooms; nor to continue to hire the store-rooms now occupied, and they have therefore proceeded no further towards the contemplated buildings; and they have given notice to quit the buildings hired for the East and West Kent regiments.

TOTAL EXPENSES.

East Kent Regiment:										£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Rent 30 l. 10 s. per annum, from October 1852 to October 1854 - - - - -										61	-	-	134	1	3
Fitments - - - - -										56	6	2			
Fuel &c., two years - - - - -										16	15	1			
West Kent Regiment:													122	16	4
Rent, nine months to October 1852 - - - - -										7	12	6			
Ditto, two years to October 1854 - - - - -										100	-	-			
Fuel, &c., two years - - - - -										15	3	10			
Kent Militia Artillery:													30	5	-
Rent from August 1853 to March 1855 - - - - -										19	10	-			
Fuel, &c. - - - - -										10	15	-			
TOTAL - - - - -										£.			387	2	7

LANCASTER.

EXPENSES charged or to be charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852, in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Militia.

REGIMENT.	Expenses charged.			Expenses to be charged.			REMARKS.
	New Buildings, Rents, Fittings, and Law Expenses.			New Buildings.			
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
First - - -	3,089	1	4	2,515	13	5	New storehouse, unfinished.
Second - - -	6,499	15	3	1,564	-	11	Annual rent, 145 l., ditto.
Third - - -	7,379	12	10	76	2	6	New storehouse, completed.
Fourth - - -	195	1	1	-	-	-	Annual rent, 249 l.; rented building.
Fifth - - -	1,465	17	10	4,984	2	2	Ditto - 100 l., new store, not completed.
Sixth - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	{ No provision at present made; if the county builds, the cost may amount to 16,000 l for the two.
Seventh - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Artillery corps -	619	8	10	-	-	-	Annual rent, 260 l.; rented building.
TOTAL - £.	19,248	17	2	9,139	19	-	

N. B.—For the purpose of erecting the new buildings for the First, Second, Third and Fifth Regiments, a sum of 26,700 l. was borrowed on the security of the county rates, at 5 per cent., to be repaid by instalments in 10 years.

Gorsts & Birchall,
Deputy Clerks of the Peace.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

	£.	s.	d.
EXPENSES charged or to be charged on the county rate since the 1st January 1852, in providing depôts and staff houses for the militia - - - - -	4,308	7	11
Of this amount 400 l. is considered applicable to yeomanry and pensioners - - - - -	400	-	-
	£.	3,908	7 11

SPECIFICATION in detail of the Nature and Extent of the Accommodation provided.

LEICESTERSHIRE MILITIA.

The magazine building, which has been enlarged and restored.

Accommodation provided.

Orderly-room, 17 feet by 10 feet.	Hard and soft water.
Guard-room.	Accommodation for 2 staff serjeants.
One lock-up cell.	Store-room for quartermaster.
Waterclosets and urinals.	Work-room.

The New Armoury Building.

Store-rooms for 1,045 stand of arms, clothing, and accoutrements.

One ditto for pensioners, 24 ft. × 15 ft. 6 in.

One ditto for yeomanry, 25 ft. × 11 ft. 7 in.

Magazine for ammunition for the militia pensioners and yeomanry.

Accommodation for one staff serjeant.

Parade-yard, 67 ft. × 50 ft., adjoining.

Adjoining the present building are rooms for 5 staff serjeants.

And about 120 yards distance from this place accommodation is provided for four staff serjeants, making a total of 12. These have not been erected, but are rented.

William Freer, Clerk of the Peace.

LINCOLNSHIRE (HOLLAND).

EXPENSES charged or to be charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852, in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Militia.

— Nil. —

J. R. Carter, Clerk of the Peace.

LINCOLNSHIRE (KESTEVEN).

EXPENSES charged or to be charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852, in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Militia.

THE storehouse of the Royal South Lincoln Militia consists of a spacious dwelling-house, at Grantham, in the main street, rented by the county at 40*l.* per annum, and provided, in 1852, with gun racks and other fittings.

	£.	s.	d.
The rent paid by the county since 1st January 1852 to the present time	151	-	-
The amount expended in 1853 in racks and fittings - - - -	113	9	1
The amount expended in fuel, &c. and taxes - - - -	60	3	11
TOTAL - - - £.	324	13	-

Sleaford, 19 May 1855.

Maurice Peter Moore,
Clerk of the Peace.

LINCOLNSHIRE (LINDSEY).

EXPENSES charged on the County Rate, since the 1st January 1852, in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Militia.

County - - - - - Parts of Lindsey, in the county of Lincoln.
Regiment - - - - - North Lincoln.

	£.	s.	d.
Particulars of Expenses - - - { 1852 - - - - -	42	14	9
- - - { 1853 - - - - -	44	16	5
- - - { 1854 - - - - -	45	12	6
TOTAL - - - £	133	3	8

Nature and Extent of Accommodation { A house at Lincoln used for the purpose of a store-
provided - - - - - { house, and lately reported by the colonel of the
North Lincoln Regiment of Militia as insufficient.

2 March 1855.

John H. Hollway, Clerk of the Peace.

MIDDLESEX.

EXPENSES charged or to be charged on the County Rate, since the 1st January 1852, in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Militia.

NAME of REGIMENT.	Expenses charged or to be charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852, in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for such Regiment of Militia.	Nature and Extent of Accommodation provided, specified in detail.
1st Regiment of Middlesex Militia (head quarters, Hampstead).	£. s. d. 183 1 10	- - A house and premises rented at will. They contain quarters for the serjeant-major and his family, the like for the quartermaster-serjeant and his family. Rooms are appropriated as orderly-rooms. There is also a paymaster's office, a quartermaster's office, including store-rooms, a surgery, a guard-room, and lock-ups; a small magazine, a two-stall stable, a small garden sufficient for the parade and drill of the permanent staff.

NAME of REGIMENT.	Expenses charged or to be charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852, in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for such Regiment of Militia.	Nature and Extent of Accommodation provided, specified in detail.
	£. s. d.	
2d Regiment (head quarters, Barnet).	9,050 6 -	-- Storehouses and dwellings erected on a site (purchased by the county) situated in the town of Barnet, and contiguous to the high road; the accommodation comprising, in the main building, an adjutant's house, containing two sitting-rooms, a kitchen, scullery, &c., and four bed-rooms; an orderly-room, and a private room for the use of the officers; a guard-room, three cells, and a defaulter's room; a bath-room, a room for fumigating the clothes, an armoury 52 feet long by 20 feet wide, two store-rooms each 22 feet by 20 feet (which, with the armoury, are heated by hot-water pipes), a quartermaster's store-room and office, a coal store and bread-room, waterclosets, &c. And in the inferior buildings, appropriated to the residence of the non-commissioned officers, 20 sets of apartments, each set containing a living-room 12 feet 10 inches by 12 feet 6 inches, a scullery, and 3 bed-rooms. These latter have been arranged on a system of flats, and form three blocks of building, surrounding a common yard, the fourth side being occupied by the private front of the storehouse already mentioned. In addition to these works a boundary wall has been erected round the greater part of the property, and a covered way provided, 212 feet long, down one side of the parade-ground, for the purpose of drilling the men in unfavourable weather; a magazine, formed of slate slabs 8 feet square, and fixed in a detached position in the parade-ground; arm-racks for 1,000 stand of arms (arranged vertically), shelves and pegs round the armoury and store-rooms, tables, benches, &c., a fumigating apparatus capable of containing 25 complete suits of clothes at the same time.
3d Regiment (head quarters, Turn- ham-green).	9,734 18 1	-- A storehouse and dwellings erected on site (purchased by the county) adjoining Turnham-green, about 50 yards from the London road. The new buildings, though arranged in a different form to those of Barnet, contain generally a very similar amount of accommodation, the great exception being in the store department of the main building, which, from various causes, was originally much curtailed in size; but an additional storey to the two wings of the building has been added, by which it is hoped the accommodation will be rendered amply sufficient, and space likewise obtained for the apartments of two additional sergeants.
4th Regiment (head quarters, Houns- low).	7,970 7 4	-- A storehouse and dwellings erected on a site (taken on lease by the county) at the back of the town of Hounslow. The accommodation is similar to that at Barnet, except that the dwellings are not arranged in flats as at the other depôts, and are divided from the main building by a public footpath.
5th Regiment (head quarters, Ux- bridge).	7,226 8 6	-- A storehouse and dwellings erected on a site (taken on lease by the county) at Uxbridge, between the London and West Drayton roads. The storehouse and dwellings resemble, in all essential points, those at Barnet.
1st Regiment of Tower Hamlets Militia.	9,056 1 3	-- A storehouse and dwellings are in the course of erection on a site (taken on lease by the county) at Shrubland-road East, Dalston. The accommodation comprises guard-room, surgeon's room, office, orderly-room, court-martial room, quartermaster's room, six cells, black-hole, watercloset, armourer's shop, arm store, accoutrement store, sergeants' quarters (14 in number), stabling for three horses, covered shed, magazine, waterclosets and urinals, and adjutant's house.

NAME of REGIMENT.	Expenses charged or to be charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852, in providing Dépôts and Staff Houses for such Regiment of Militia.	Nature and Extent of Accommodation provided, specified in detail.
2d Regiment of Tower Hamlets Militia (Head Quarters, east side of Bethnal- green).	£. s. d. 6,505 1 6	-- A storehouse and dwellings are in the course of erection on a site (taken on lease by the county) on the east side of Bethnal-green. The accommodation com- prises surgeon's room, office, orderly-room, guard-room, waterclosets, six cells, black-hole, armourer's shop, stabling for three horses, covered shed, quarters for 10 sergeants, magazine, waterclosets, and urinal. On the site taken on lease is a sufficient house for the adjutant.

May 1855.

A. G. Maude,

Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

MONMOUTH.

EXPENSES charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852, in providing Dépôts
and Staff Houses for the Militia.

Regiment.	Nature and Extent of the Accommodation provided.	Amount of Liability incurred for Repairs, &c.	Amount actually Expended.	Annual Liability incurred.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The Royal Monmouthshire Militia.	The Monmouth Castle House, situate in the town of Mon- mouth, and several pieces of garden and other land, contain- ing one acre, a part of which has been converted into a parade ground. Of these premises the magistrates of the county have taken a lease for 21 years, from the 24th of June 1853 - -	600 - - To put the build- ings in repair.	516 7 -	25 - - For rent, besides taxes, and the keeping the build- ings in repair.
		£.	516 7 -	

Charles Prothero,

Clerk of the Peace.

NORFOLK.

EXPENSES charged or to be charged on the County Rates since the 1st January 1852,
in providing Dépôts and Staff Houses for the Militia.

A DEPÔT is in the course of erection for the Eastern Regiment of Norfolk Militia and
Militia Artillery, at Great Yarmouth, in this county, for which a sum not exceeding
14,000*l.* has been voted by the justices assembled in quarter sessions.

Terms have been agreed upon for borrowing this sum at 4½ per cent. interest, on a
charge of the county rates, to be repaid by equal annual instalments in 10 years.

The sum of 6,500*l.* has only been advanced at present, and the remainder will be taken
up as required from time to time.

The

The buildings are placed on land hired of the town council of Yarmouth, with the sanction of the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, for a term of 21 years, renewable for a like term for ever (without fine), at the yearly rent of 2*l.* 2*s.*

I have not the means of specifying in detail the nature and extent of the accommodation of the depôt, but I can state in general, from the contract for the works, that it will comprise quarters for a permanent staff, cells, with suitable conveniences for the custody of arms, accoutrements, clothing, and stores of the regiment, and all requisite fittings, and ample space for drills and parade.

A depôt is not at present provided for the Western Regiment of Norfolk Militia, but the consideration of the subject has been brought before the justices, and a decision will be come to, it is expected, at the approaching quarter sessions.

The following sums have been paid out of the county rates, under the head of "Militia Expenses," since the 1st January 1852:

	1852.	1853.	1854.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To the Earl of Orford, Colonel of the West Norfolk Militia, for rent of store-rooms - -	20 - -	50 - -	50 - -	120 - -
To the Honourable B. Wodehouse, Colonel of the East Norfolk Militia, or Lieutenant-colonel Mason, for rent of store-rooms - - - - -	25 - -	43 15 -	50 - -	118 15 -
To Lord Hastings, Captain Commandant of Militia Artillery, for rent of store-rooms - -	- -	25 - -	50 - -	75 - -
To Captain and Adjutant Browne, for fitting up store-rooms for the East Norfolk Militia -	- -	- - -	61 19 -	61 19 -
£.	45 - -	118 15 -	211 19 -	375 14 -

Robert W. Parmeter,
Clerk of the Peace.

3 March 1855.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

EXPENSES charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852, in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Militia.

SINCE the 1st of January 1852, the expenses charged on and paid out of the county rate for alterations and repairs of a part of the county gaol, which has been fitted up for a militia storehouse, amounts to 130*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*

Henry Philip Markham,
Clerk of the Peace.

14 March 1855.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

EXPENSES charged or to be charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852, in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Militia.

		£.	s.	d.
I. NORTHUMBERLAND MILITIA DEPÔT AT ALNWICK.				
1. Expenses for providing the Depôt at Alnwick since 1st January 1852 to 16th February 1855:				
The Total of this Cost is		-	-	-
		2,106	17	8
2. Nature and Extent of the Accommodation provided:				
Side Buildings:				
Guard-room at the entrance	- - - - -	}	ground floor.	
Black hole adjoining	- - - - -			
Bugler's kitchen and bed-room	- - - - -			
Orderly room	- - - - -			
Private office adjoining	- - - - -			
Kitchen and bed-room for a serjeant	- - - - -	}	first floor.	
The like accommodation for another serjeant	- - - - -			
Main House:				
Serjeant-major's kitchen, bed-room, and pantries	- - - - -	}	ground floor.	
Adjutant's office, and two private rooms	- - - - -			
Three rooms for 1,350 muskets and accoutrements	- - - - -		first floor.	
One long room for clothing	- - - - -	}	second floor.	
One room for necessities	- - - - -			
One ditto for tailoring	- - - - -			
Large attic	- - - - -	}	attic.	
Powder magazine next roof	- - - - -			
Yards:				
Front yard, for assembling; ash-pit, privies, &c.				
Back yard, containing long shed for working under cover, drying clothing, and distributing rations.				
II. NORTHUMBERLAND MILITIA ARTILLERY CORPS.				
1. Expenses incurred for providing temporary accommodation for the time aforesaid:				
The cost already incurred	- - - - -	£.	7	4 10
Hire of two dwelling-houses at Tynemouth for 12 months, until a permanent and proper place can be provided	- - - - -		50	- -
				57 4 10
2. Nature and Extent of Accommodation:				
Two houses, containing 13 rooms, besides cellars, which latter are unfit for stores or quarters, and which rooms are intended to be used as follows:				
1 room for office.				
1 room for arms.				
2 rooms for clothing.				
2 rooms for serjeant-major.				
2 rooms for quartermaster serjeant.				
2 rooms for a serjeant.				
2 rooms for another serjeant.				
1 room for trumpeter.				
13 Rooms.				
TOTAL		- - - £.	2,164	2 6

Alnwick, }
8 March 1855. }

William Dickson,
Clerk of the Peace.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

EXPENSES charged or to be charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852, in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Royal Sherwood Foresters or Nottinghamshire Regiment of Militia.

Expense - - - - - £. 714. 15.

Nature and extent of the accommodation provided - - - -

{ At present only three warehouses or rooms under the Corn Exchange at Newark, are hired by the county as a depôt for the militia stores, and an orderly-room is also provided.

{ A site for the erection of new buildings for the purpose has been purchased by the county, and a committee of justices appointed for the erection of such buildings; but the nature and extent of such buildings is not yet finally arranged.

27 February 1855.

T. F. A. Burnaby,

Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

OXFORD.

EXPENSES charged or to be charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852, in providing a Depôt and Staff Houses for the Militia.

	£.	s.	d.
1. The expense of partly building (on ground belonging to the county) an armoury, afterwards abandoned (and devoted to other county purposes), in consequence of the enactments in 16 & 17 Vict. c. 116, requiring the addition of certain quarters for non-commissioned officers, and also a parade ground, neither of which was contemplated by the Act of 15 & 16 Vict. c. 74, under which this building was commenced - - - - -		593	15 4
2. The expense of the present armoury and parade-ground (the site being the property of the county), as follows:			
The building complete, including fittings for arms, and stores, grates, one watercloset, and boundary fences - - - - -	£. 3,070	-	-
Sheds and external privies, with drainage - - - - -	140	-	-
Gravel, and levelling the ground - - - - -	45	-	-
Architect's commission - - - - -	170	-	-
Clerk of the works' salary - - - - -	100	-	-
Legal expenses of contracts and printing, &c. - - - - -	65	-	-
		3,590	- -
	£.	4,183	15 -

The building consists of two rooms, each 50 feet by 20 feet, one for the stores and the other for the arms, and quarters for the serjeant-major and eight serjeants. Those quarters consist of three rooms for the serjeant-major, and two rooms each for the serjeants. There are also a magazine, an orderly-room, a guard-room, and two cells. The parade-ground contains a quarter of an acre.

27 February 1855.

John M. Davenport,

Clerk of the Peace.

R U T L A N D.

EXPENSES charged or to be charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852, in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Militia.

	£.	s.	d.
1853 - - - - -	8	7	3
1854 - - - - -	Nil.		
1855 - - - - -	157	7	8

In addition to the foregoing sums, the rent paid for the years 1853 and 1854 was 9*l.* per annum; the present and future rent will be 30 *l.* per annum.

The accommodations provided, are—residences for one serjeant-major, and one staff serjeant, a regimental store, an orderly-room, a guard-room, a cell, and a magazine, with requisite out-offices. There is also a large building adjoining, where the men muster.

10 April 1855.

Benjamin Adam,
Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

S A L O P.

EXPENSES charged or to be charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852, in providing a Depôt and Staff Houses for the Shropshire Regiment of Militia.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of such expenses charged on the county rate - - -	6,718	6	8
Amount to be charged on the county rate for works now in course of execution - - - - -	526	5	6
	£.	7,244	12 2

Towards these expenses the several boroughs in the county (five in number) will contribute the sum of 1,072 *l.* 4 *s.*

NATURE and Extent of the Accommodation provided.

In the main building of the depôt are the following rooms:—

- A room 128 ft. × 35 ft., fitted with racks, for 1,058 stand of arms, and for holding the clothing and accoutrements of the regiment, with a small quartermaster's store at the end.
- A room underneath the above, and of similar size, used for giving out the clothing, &c., and for mustering the men in wet weather. At the end is a tailor's shop.
- A magazine.

There are also—

- An orderly-room (now in course of erection).
- A guard-room, defaulter's room, four cells, and four sentry boxes.
- 12 residences for 12 non-commissioned officers of the permanent staff, each containing a kitchen, scullery, &c., and two bed-rooms. A small garden is also attached to each.
- A yard of the extent of 0*A.* 2*R.* 9*P.*

The whole is enclosed by a boundary wall, and contains an area of 1*A.* 3*R.* 34*P.*

The main building, with the land, including the guard-room and four of the residences, was purchased by the county in 1854 for 5,000 *l.* The other buildings have since been added, or are now in course of construction.

8 March 1855.

John Loxdale, Clerk of the Peace.

SOMERSET.

EXPENSES charged or to be charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852, in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Militia.

First Somerset Regiment of Militia:		£.	s.	d.
Annual rent of a storehouse at Taunton, ordered to be allowed for the same at a general meeting of lieutenantancy, held on the 5th day of October 1852		60	-	-
Amount of cost of fitting up and rendering the same convenient, ordered to be paid at a general meeting of lieutenantancy, held on the 13th day of January 1853		50	-	-
Second Somerset Regiment of Militia:				
Annual rent of a storehouse at Bath, ordered to be allowed for the same, at a general meeting of lieutenantancy, held on the 5th day of October 1852		60	-	-
Amount of cost of fitting up and rendering the same convenient, ordered to be paid at a general meeting of lieutenantancy, held on the 13th day of January 1853		60	-	-

I have no information from which I can specify, in detail, the nature and extent of the accommodation provided in either of the storehouses.

Edwin Lovell, Clerk of the Peace.

SOUTHAMPTON.

EXPENSES charged or to be charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852, in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Militia.

NAME OF REGIMENT.	EXPENSE.	NATURE AND EXTENT OF ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED.
	£. s. d.	
Hampshire Militia } Infantry - - }	82 3 2	-- A house was rented at Winchester by the year at 40 <i>l.</i> , for the stores of the North Hants Militia, which has been continued for the Hampshire Militia Infantry; it contains store-rooms, orderly-room, and quarters for the serjeant-major and serjeants.
Hampshire Militia } Artillery - - }	371 14 7	-- Up to the end of the year 1853 a house was rented at Southampton at 45 <i>l.</i> a year, for the stores of the South Hants Militia, but on the two regiments being amalgamated it was given up, and a part of a building belonging to the county, theretofore a bridewell, and since a police station, has been converted, at a cost of 287 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> , into rooms for stores and a room for a serjeant in charge of them, and a tenement near is rented for a year at 15 <i>l.</i> , which is used for an orderly-room. These several sums form the amount of this item.
Isle of Wight Militia } Artillery - - }	13 - -	-- A small tenement, rented by the year at this sum, which contains rooms for stores and a serjeant.
TOTAL - - £.	466 17 9	

STAFFORDSHIRE.

EXPENSES charged or to be charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852,
in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Militia.

For the First Regiment of King's Own Staffordshire Militia, at Lichfield.		£.	s.	d.
Amount already paid for site, building, fittings, &c.	- - - -	4,081	8	6
Amount already paid for fuel, &c.	- - - -	17	2	6
Amount to be paid (balance due to contractor and architect)	- -	442	3	4
TOTAL Cost - - £.		4,540	14	4
For the Second Regiment of King's Own Staffordshire Militia, at Stafford.		£.	s.	d.
Amount already paid for site, building, fittings, &c.	- - - -	4,210	9	-
Amount already paid for fuel, &c.	- - - -	25	6	10
Amount to be paid (balance due to contractor and architect)	- -	290	10	-
TOTAL Cost - - £.		4,526	5	10
For the Rifle Regiment of King's Own Staffordshire Militia, at Newcastle-under-Lyme.		£.	s.	d.
Amount already paid for building, fittings, &c.	- - - -	3,691	19	7
Amount already paid for fuel, &c.	- - - -	6	-	2
Amount to be paid for site, and balance due to contractor and architect	-	992	2	4
TOTAL Cost - - £.		4,690	2	1

SUMMARY.		£.	s.	d.
Total cost of the depôt at Lichfield	- - -	4,540	14	4
The like - at Stafford	- - -	4,526	5	10
The like - at Newcastle-under-Lyme	-	4,690	2	1
TOTAL - - £.		13,757	2	3

The accommodation provided at each of the depôts is as follows, namely :

Four store-rooms, capable of containing the arms, accoutrements, clothing, and other stores for a regiment 1,000 strong.

A magazine, orderly-room, and guard-room, six cells.

Quarters for 16 staff serjeants (12 married and four single).

A yard or parade-ground to muster in, to receive arms and clothing, 100 feet by 94 feet.

23 February 1855.

R. W. Hand,
Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

S U F F O L K.

EXPENSES charged or to be charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852, in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Militia.

THE expenses charged on the county rate for the said county since 1st January 1852 have been 6,000 L., to be raised on loan.

The depôt already provided is for the East Suffolk Artillery, at Ipswich, and consists of the following accommodation:

Quarters.—Permanent staff: 10 serjeants; 5 trumpeters.

Armoury.—Orderly-room, guard-room, six cells, surgery, paymaster's office, scullery, gun sheds and gun stores.

Magazine.—Shed for horses of mounted officers.

1 March 1855.

John Henry Boston, Clerk of the Peace.

S U R R E Y.

EXPENSES charged or to be charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852, in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Militia.

NATURE and EXTENT of ACCOMMODATION.

First Regiment.—Richmond.

1. THE rooms appropriated to the guard and the official business of the depôt. These consist of an orderly-room, and an officer's guard-room, with a quartermaster's office (to be noticed in the next department), a defaulter's room, and four cells in connexion with a guard-room placed at the entrance of the buildings.

2. The store department, comprising an armoury with an armourer's workshop, a large room for clothing, &c., a room for fumigating the clothes (in which also is fixed the fumigating apparatus), an office for the issue of the clothing and stores, and a private office for the quartermaster, a coal-cellar, and a lean-to building for the rations of bread and meat.

3. The adjutant's quarters, consisting of a sitting-room and dining-room, a kitchen, with scullery, pantry, &c., and man-servant's room on the ground-floor, and five bed-rooms and two dressing-rooms above.

4. The infirmary, which comprises a dispensary with a private room and store closet, a kitchen, a nurse's room, and two wards, the one for 15 and the other for 5 patients.

5. The serjeant's dwelling: these, with an average of a living-room, and scullery, and two bed-rooms, to each man, are calculated to accommodate 23 of the permanent staff.

6. Various outbuildings: amongst which may be mentioned a three-stall stable, with harness-room and coach-house, and in the parade-ground (which is walled in) a covered way, 150 feet long and 9 feet wide, terminating in a swimming-bath for the men. The site in all contains $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land.

Second Regiment.—Guildford.

The principal building contains the guard-room, orderly-room, clerk's room, armoury, room for clothing, room for accoutrements, room for stores, the adjutant's office, and seven cells.

The adjutant's house comprises a dining-room, drawing-room, kitchen, scullery, six bed-rooms, and a dressing-room.

In the hospital, which is constructed for 36 patients, there are three large wards and small wards for contagious diseases, and a ward on the ground-floor for lame patients; it also contains a kitchen, scullery, and rooms for the surgeon, for the surgeon's stores, the nurse and hospital serjeants.

The quarters have accommodation for the serjeant-major and for 32 of the staff.

In the barrack-yard, which is to be enclosed by brick walls, will be a large shed, a powder magazine, &c.

Third Regiment.—Kingston.

The principal buildings contain the store, in which is the armoury, room for clothing and accoutrements, guard-room, adjutant's office and clerk's office, and four solitary cells.

In the hospital, which is constructed for 32 patients, there are three wards, besides an attic, surgery, kitchen, and hospital serjeant's room.

The quarters for the permanent staff have accommodation for the serjeant-major and for 19 serjeants.

In the barrack-yard, which is enclosed by a wall 18 feet high, is a powder magazine.

Expenses charged on the County Rate in respect of the above-mentioned Depôts,

	£.
First Regiment - - - - -	7,535 *
Second - - - - -	11,160
Third - - - - -	4,260
Not appropriated - - - - -	2,045
£.	25,000

* This depôt is built upon a plot of ground taken on a lease of 60 years from the Commissioners of Public Works, at the rent of 60*l.* per annum.

Woronzow Greig, Clerk of the Peace,

S U S S E X.

EXPENSES charged or to be charged on the County Rate since 1st January 1852, in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Militia.

	Expenses Charged.	To be Charged.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Light Infantry Battalion of the Royal Sussex Militia	1,300 1 -	—
Artillery Battalion of the Royal Sussex Militia -	2,361 14 10	About 350 - -
TOTAL - - - £.	3,661 15 10	350 - -

ACCOMMODATION provided at the Depôt and Staff House at *Chichester*, for the Light Infantry Battalion.

- Armoury - - Contains racks for 1,050 stand of arms, and pegs for same number of accoutrements.
- Clothing Store - Contains shelves for 1,000 suits of militia clothing and haversacks.
- House - - - Contains an office and quarters for the adjutant and acting paymaster.
- Yard - - - - Space for two companies to parade, to receive or to deliver in to store their arms, accoutrements, &c.

ACCOMMODATION provided at the Depôt and Staff House at *Southover*, near *Lewes*, for the Artillery Battalion.

1. QUARTERS for the adjutant, containing an office or enrolment room.
2. Quarters for non-commissioned officers of the permanent staff, consisting of four rooms, affording accommodation for not more than three unmarried serjeants, giving each a small sleeping apartment, and a general living or mess-room.
3. Armoury or clothing store—two rooms (13 ft. × 18 ft.)
4. Small magazine.
4. Gun and store shed, covered with galvanized iron, containing four wooden ground, and two traversing platforms for garrison guns, with privy and urinal.
6. Parade field, walled in, containing about two acres and a half of a triangular form, two wood ground platforms for garrison guns and 10-inch mortar; flagstaff and railed platform; water tap.

William V. Langridge,

Clerk of the Peace.

13 March 1855.

W A R W I C K.

EXPENSES charged or to be charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852, in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Militia.

2d Regiment:		£. s. d.
1 April to 30 Sept. 1853.	To rent of Sand Rock Villa, Leamington, as a store for the arms and accoutrements, and quarters for the adjutant - - - - -	43 10 -
1 Oct. 1853 to 31 Mar. 1855.	To rent of Seaforth House, as a store for arms, regimental necessities, orderly-room, quarters for the adjutant and quartermaster serjeant - - - - -	142 10 -
25 Dec. 1854 to 25 Mar. 1855.	To rent of Bath Cottage and 5, Packington-place, as a store for arms, necessities, orderly-room, guard-room, &c. - - - - -	16 10 -
9 June 1853 to 16 Jan. 1854.	To rent of a room as a store for the clothing - - -	8 - -
1 May 1853 to 31 Jan. 1854.	To rent of a house in Tachbrook-street, as an orderly-room, and quarters for the serjeant-major - - -	9 - -
12 Jan. to 29 Sept. 1854.	To rent of a house, 19, Clemens-street, as a store for clothing, accoutrements, and quarters for the serjeant-major - - - - -	22 10 -
7 Apr. 1853 to 14 Dec. 1854.	To rent of houses occupied by staff serjeants as guards over arms - - - - -	130 6 -
30 Sept. 1854 to 25 Mar. 1855.	To rent of houses for serjeant-major and quartermaster serjeant - - - - -	15 - -
		£. 387 6 -

27 April 1855.

W. O. Hunt,

Clerk of the Peace.

WESTMORELAND.

EXPENSES charged on the County Rate from the 1st January 1852, in providing
Depôts and Staff Houses for the Militia.

1852:										£.	s.	d.
Carpenter's bill for militia store-room	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	10	6
Plumber and glazier's bill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	8
Blacksmith's bill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	15	6
Slater's and plasterer's bill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
TOTAL										29	19	9
1853:												
Painter's and glazier's bill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	19	8
Slater's and plasterer's bill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-
Coals for store-room	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4
One year's rent for ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-
TOTAL										14	7	-
1854:												
One year's rent for militia store-room	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-
Coals for ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
TOTAL										11	12	1

The store-room consists of one room $11\frac{1}{2}$ yards long by $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards wide, is situated above a place where washing is carried on, and is fitted up to contain arms and accoutrements for 287 men.

There are no staff houses, with the exception of a portion of a house taken for an hospital, in which one of the staff serjeants resides.

John Bell, Clerk of the Peace.

30 April 1855.

WILTSHIRE.

EXPENSES charged or to be charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852, in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Militia.

THE deputy lieutenants of the county having contracted for the purchase of a piece of land for erecting militia stores, the justices in quarter sessions have confirmed such contract, and the deed of conveyance being completed, was recently sent to the owner of the land for execution. The consideration for such purchase, to be charged on the county rates, is 600 £.

The justices in quarter sessions have also sanctioned a plan (prepared by Mr. Wyatt) for a building for militia stores, affording suitable quarters for a serjeant-major, a quarter-master-serjeant, and 10 men of the permanent staff, six cells for the confinement and punishment of offenders, and the other necessary requirements, in accordance with the Militia Law Amendment Act, 1854; the estimated expense whereof is 6,000 £; and advertisements for tenders for the work have been recently published, and will be taken into consideration on the 14th of March next.

To the above sums are to be added the costs of the conveyance, and of contracts for the works, and the usual charges of the architect and clerk of the works.

John Swayne, Clerk of the Peace.

21 February 1855.

WORCESTER.

EXPENSES charged or to be charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852,
in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Militia, &c.

Regiment - - - - - Worcestershire Regiment of Militia.
Expenses - - - - - £. 2,862. 12. 1.

Nature and Extent of Accommodation { Four apartments sufficient for the accommodation
of 1,400 stand of arms, two apartments for stores or
clothing, two used as hospitals to admit of 17 patients,
three used as orderly and paymaster's offices; accom-
modation for 3 of the staff non-commissioned offi-
cers; 2 cells for prisoners, a guard-house, magazine,
and open store shed, together with out-offices.

William Nichols Marcy,
Clerk of the Peace.

YORK (EAST RIDING).

EXPENSES charged and to be charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852, in
providing a Depôt and Staff Houses for the East York Regiment of Militia.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of the expenses charged on the county rate - - - - -	4,970	7	4
Ditto - - - ditto - to be charged on ditto in erecting an open shed - - - - -	200	-	-
TOTAL - - - - £.	5,170	7	4

NATURE and Extent of the Buildings.

		ft.	in.	ft.	in.
Main Building -	- All the external walls 18 inches thick.				
	Extent outside dimensions - - -	102	0	by	28 0
Contains - -	- Arms, store, fitted with racks, &c. - -	40	6	by	25 0
	Archway - - - - -	15	0	by	28 0
	Guard-room on ground-floor - - -	21	6	by	25 0
	Four cells, arched, and boarded-floor, each	12	6	by	5 3
	Passage between guard-room and cells -	4	0	by	25 0
Chamber Floor -	- Accoutrements store, fitted with racks -	40	6	by	25 0
	Store-room over archway, fitted with shelves and presses - - - - -	15	0	by	25 0
	Clothing store, with shelves - - -	40	6	by	25 0
Access - - -	- Stone stairs on the outside.				
	Ground-floors, all flag.				
Magazine - -	- Walls 18 inches thick, arched, and covered with stone.				
	Stable for three horses, &c.				
Offices - - -	- Colonel's, adjutant's, and clerk's offices and orderly-room.				
Serjeants' Quarters	- One building, 6 rooms; 1 ditto, 8 rooms; 1 ditto, 2 rooms; and 1 building, 20 rooms; in all 36 rooms: wash-house and cook- house.				
Ground Plot -	- 346 ft. 6 in. by 102 ft., enclosed with walls 18 inches thick and 12 feet high above ground line.				
	Privies or waterclosets, flagged courtyard to each.				
	Pump and rain water tank and pump.				
	Parade ground covered with chalk and gravel, and all well drained into main drain.				
	Enclosed in front with iron palisades, and iron door to entrance archway.				
	Open shed to be erected, length 92 ft. 6 in. by 14 ft. 6 in.; front supported by iron columns.				

Geo. Leeman,
Clerk of the Peace.

YORK (NORTH RIDING).

EXPENSES charged or to be charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852, in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Militia.

At the Epiphany Sessions 1855, it was ordered that a sum not exceeding 3,000 *l.* be granted out of the county rates of the Riding for the purpose of providing a secure and suitable place for the stores of the North Riding Rifle Regiment of Militia.

Of this amount the sum of 1,000*l.* only has yet been expended.

28 February 1855.

T. T. Trevor,
Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

YORK (WEST RIDING).

EXPENSES charged or to be charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852, in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Militia.

NAMES of REGIMENTS.	Depôts and Intended Depôts.	Accommodation Provided.	Expenses charged to the Riding.	Expenses proposed to be charged to the Riding.
			<i>£. s. d.</i>	
1st Regiment of West York Rifle Militia.	Pontefract -	Boundary wall - Additional land	108 - - 279 - -	
2d Regiment of West York Militia (Light Infantry).	York - -	Boundary wall, drains, &c. Additional land	308 4 4 1,597 10 -	
3d Regiment of West York Militia (Light Infantry).	Doncaster -	Land and build- ings.	3,000 - -	
4th Regiment of West York Militia.	Leeds - -	2 acres and 16 perches of land.	1,450 - -	
5th Regiment of West York Militia.	Harrogate -	4 acres and 6 perches of land.	800 - -	- - Proposed im- mediate outlay in buildings, 7,000 <i>l.</i>
6th Regiment of West York Militia.	Halifax -	4 acres of land -	1,800 - -	

Note.—The probable cost of depôts for the 4th and 6th Regiments will be 7,000 *l.* each; but it is not proposed to erect such depôts, or increase the accommodation for the 1st, 2d, and 3d Regiments at present.

Benjamin Dixon,
Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

RIPON LIBERTY.

THERE are no depôts or staff houses within the liberty of Ripon.

23 February 1855.

Samuel Wise,
Clerk of the Peace.

W A L E S.

A N G L E S E Y.

EXPENSES charged and to be charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852, in providing Depôt, &c., for the Militia.

- No. 1.—Armoury and clothing room.
- No. 2.—Orderly-room and office.
- No. 3.—Serjeant-major's quarters.
- No. 4.—Quarters for four serjeants and three buglers.
- No. 5.—Fuel yards for stores and serjeant-major.
- No. 6.—Small barrack-yard.

For which an annual rent of 40 *l.* is paid by the county; and on the landlord making certain alterations and additions to the above, an additional rent of 20 *l.* per annum is ordered to be paid out of the county rate.

27 February 1855.

O. Owen, Clerk of the Peace.

B R E C K N O C K S H I R E.

EXPENSES charged or to be charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852, in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Militia.

Name of Regiment	-	-	-	-	Brecknockshire Royal Rifle Regiment of Militia.
Nature and Extent of the Accommodation provided	-	-	-	-	{ A house, containing an orderly-room, and five rooms occupied by a portion of the staff, consisting of the serjeant-major and quartermaster-serjeant; and a building adjoining, used for keeping therein the arms, accoutrements, and stores belonging to the said regiment.
Expense	-	-	-	-	

83 *l.* 7 *s.* 9 *d.*

23 February 1855.

Edward Williams, Clerk of the Peace.

C A R D I G A N.

EXPENSES charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852, in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Militia.

Regiment	-	-	-	-	Royal Cardigan Militia.			
Expenses charged on the county rate since 1st January 1852	-	-	-	-	{ 2½ years' rent of the Royal Cardigan Stores up to the 12th February 1854, at 4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per annum	£.	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Nature of accommodation	-	-	-	-	{ A storehouse for the stores, which was given up on the same being removed.	11	5	-

20 March 1855.

Frederick Rowland Roberts, Clerk of the Peace.

C A R M A R T H E N.

EXPENSES charged or to be charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852,
in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Militia.

July 1853 :		£.	s.	d.
Cash paid by the treasurer of this county to John Lewis, cabinet-maker, for arms-rack, clothes-stands, rack-pins, and tables supplied for the Carmarthenshire Rifles Arms Stores, as per bill and receipt	- -	14	14	-
Cash paid by the treasurer of this county to Mrs. Baldwin, ironmonger, bill for goods supplied for the Carmarthenshire Rifles Arms Stores, as per bill and receipt	- - - - -	2	14	8

23 February 1855.

Charles Bishop, Clerk of the Peace.

C A R N A R V O N.

EXPENSES charged or to be charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852,
in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Militia.

DATE OF PAYMENT.	AMOUNT OF PAYMENT.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.
	£. s. d.	
2 July - 1853	10 - -	Six months' rent of temporary depôt for stores.
6 October "	5 - -	Three months' - - - ditto,
3 January 1854	5 - -	Three months' - - - ditto.
4 May - "	2 - 6	Coals for temporary depôt for stores.
6 May - "	1 11 -	Repairs at - - ditto.
30 June - "	12 10 -	Temporary lodgings for staff serjeants.
30 August "	- 11 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Taxes and rates.
27 October "	15 9 6	Temporary lodgings.
23 December "	10 10 -	Twelve months' rent of temporary depôt for stores.
13 January 1855	414 - -	Purchase-money of land for the new public building.
13 " "	41 4 5	Costs of the conveyance, and incidental to borrowing 4,000 <i>l.</i> on mortgage.
13 " "	7 10 9	Clerk to the lieutenantancy's bill in respect to the contract.
13 " "	20 14 6	Costs of the mortgagee's solicitors.
13 " "	500 - -	Contractor, on account, in part of 3,594 <i>l.</i>
£.	1,046 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	

OBSERVATIONS.

There is only one regiment in the county of Carnarvon, which is called "The Royal Carnarvonshire Rifle Corps."

A new public building is now in course of erection, which is intended to contain an armoury, three store-rooms for clothes, a magazine, adjutant's office, orderly-room, dwellings for eight staff serjeants, a cooking kitchen, guard-room and cells, cleaning sheds, armourer's shed, courtyard, and other conveniences.

The freehold of the land on which it is to be erected has been purchased and conveyed to the Lord Lieutenant, the colonel of the corps, the chairman of the quarter sessions, and the clerk of the peace.

The county magistrates, by order of sessions, have borrowed 4,000*l.*, by a mortgage of the county rates, from the Sun Assurance Office, to defray the costs of and incidental to the new building, repayable, with interest at five per cent., by 15 yearly instalments.

The contract money for the erection of the new building is 3,594*l.*

Richard A. Poole, Clerk of the Peace.

DENBIGH.

EXPENSES charged or to be charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852, in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Militia.

	£.	s.	d.
Rent of armoury and store-room, from 1st October 1852, for } five years - - - - - }	125	-	-
Expenses relating to armoury and store-room, about - -	25	-	-
Purchase-money of land for new depôt - - - - -	675	-	-
Advertisements and expenses of purchase will be about -	40	-	-
Cost of the building and boundary walls will be about -	4,500	-	-

The intended extent of accommodation will be—

1. Regimental store-room for arms and accoutrements. 2. Room for quartermaster's and small stores. 3. Orderly-room. 4. Guard-room. 5. Cells, and passage thereto. 6. Hospital for the sick. 7. Cleaning room. 8. Quarters for the serjeant-major. 9. Quarters for six of the permanent staff, with necessary outbuildings. 10. Magazine. 11. Parade-ground. 12. Yard, and offices for the permanent staff.

Joseph Peers,
Clerk of the Peace.

FLINT.

No Return received.

GLAMORGAN.

EXPENSES to be charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852, in providing Depôts, &c. for the Militia.

For fitting up store-rooms for clothes, arms, and accoutrements - £. 185. 6. -.

26 February 1855.

Thos. Dalton,
Clerk of the Peace.

MERIONETH.

RETURN of the Expenses charged on the County Rate in respect of the Allowance to the Staff of the Royal Merionethshire Rifles, in lieu of Staff Houses.

Names of the Staff Officers.	Amount charged upon, and paid out of the County Rate, in lieu of providing Houses.
Serjeant-major - - - - -	At the rate of 12 <i>l.</i> per annum.
Quartermaster-serjeant - - - - -	At the rate of 12 <i>l.</i> per annum.
Each of the other Staff-serjeants - - - - -	At the rate of 8 <i>l.</i> per annum.
Each of the two Buglers - - - - -	At the rate of 7 <i>l.</i> per annum.

30 April 1855.

David Williams,
Clerk of the Peace.

MONTGOMERY.

EXPENSES charged or to be charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852, in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Militia.

Nature and Extent of Accommodation provided.	Amount charged or to be charged.
The repairs and reconstruction of the original building into guard-room, orderly-room, stores, and the addition of cell, magazine, and out-offices - - - - -	£. s. d. 400 - -
Fitting up the store-room with clothing racks, and alterations therein, and other substantial repairs - - - - -	80 - -
The erection of five cottages, and the conversion of the old building formerly occupied by the adjutant into quarters for seven of the staff	1,200 - -
For advertisements for tenders for the above works - - - - -	12 17 -
To clerk to lieutenancy charges in respect to preparation of lease of site for the erection of quarters for the staff and for parade-ground -	33 7 2

13 April 1855.

John Pryce Harrison,
Clerk of the Peace.

PEMBROKE.

EXPENSES charged or to be charged since the 1st January 1852, in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Militia is - - - - - £. 67. 10. -

The accoutrements &c., are kept at the dwelling-house of one of the serjeants, but application has been made to the county under the recent Act, to provide a suitable building, and a committee has been appointed to carry out the requisite steps.

15 March 1855.

W. Vaughan James,
Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

RADNOR.

EXPENSES charged or to be charged on the County Rate since the 1st January 1852, in providing Depôts and Staff Houses for the Militia.

No expenses have been incurred, for no dépôt or staff house for the militia has yet been provided for the county of Radnor.

10 May 1855.

Richard Banks, Clerk of the Peace.

MILITIA.

RETURN of the EXPENSE Charged or to be Charged on the COUNTY RATE of every County of *England and Wales*, since the 1st January 1852, in providing DEPOTS and STAFF HOUSES for the MILITIA; distinguishing the different Regiments and Counties; &c.

(*Mr. Alcock.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 May 1855.*

M I L I T I A.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 29 January 1855;—for,

A “ RETURN of the EXPENSE Charged or to be Charged on the COUNTY RATE of every County of *England* and *Wales*, since the 1st day of January 1852, in providing DEPÔTS and STAFF HOUSES for the MILITIA ; distinguishing the different Regiments and Counties, and specifying, in Detail, the Nature and Extent of the Accommodation provided.”

C H E S H I R E.

AN ACCOUNT of the EXPENSES which have been incurred to the present Time in providing Store Rooms and Places for the Keeping of Arms and Clothing for the Militia.

1853 and 1854 - (So far as relates to the county of Chester) - - £. 217. 18. 7.

The above includes fuel for airing the room, &c.

The arms and other accoutrements of the 1st Regiment of Royal Cheshire Militia are kept in rooms, part of the county buildings at Chester Castle ; and the foregoing sum does not include the expense of any buildings, except the fitting up the rooms for the reception of arms, stores, &c. It however includes the sum of 30*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*, paid to the colonel of the 2d Regiment of Militia for expenses connected with the arms and stores of that regiment.

(signed) Chas. Wm. Potts,
Treasurer.

17 March 1854.

M I L I T I A.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN of the EXPENSE
Charged or to be Charged on the COUNTRY RATE
of every County of *England* and *Wales*, since
the 1st January 1852, in providing DEPÔTS and
STAFF HOUSES for the MILITIA; distinguishing
the different Regiments and Counties; &c.

(*Mr. Alcock.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 May 1855.

MILITIA.

ABSTRACT

OF

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 30 March 1855;—*or*,

A RETURN “of the Number of WIVES of MILITIAMEN, and of the Number of their CHILDREN, in each Union in *England* and *Wales*, in Receipt of OUT-DOOR RELIEF, with the Amount of that Relief, in the Week ending the 24th day of March 1855.”

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, }
25 June 1855.

COURTENAY,
Secretary.

SUMMARY.

COUNTIES.	Number of the Wives of Militiamen in receipt of Out-door Relief during the Week ended the 24th day of March 1855.	Number of the Children of Militiamen in receipt of Out-door Relief during the Week ended the 24th day of March 1855.	Amount of Out-door Relief to such Women and Children during the Week ended the 24th day of March 1855.
ENGLAND:			£. s. d.
Bedford - - - - -	44	74	5 8 -
Berks - - - - -	24	54	4 15 1 ¹ / ₄
Buckingham - - - - -	12	22	2 3 1 ¹ / ₄
Cambridge - - - - -	38	84	9 3 10 ¹ / ₄
Chester - - - - -	109	209	16 19 -
Cornwall - - - - -	40	87	7 1 1
Cumberland - - - - -	84	215	10 5 6 ¹ / ₂
Derby - - - - -	14	40	3 - 2 ¹ / ₄
Devon - - - - -	31	58	4 17 10 ¹ / ₄
Dorset - - - - -	48	85	8 8 4 ¹ / ₂
Durham - - - - -	41	105	6 17 2
Essex - - - - -	24	42	4 13 10 ¹ / ₄
Gloucester - - - - -	37	74	6 17 5
Hereford - - - - -	7	12	1 15 7 ¹ / ₂
Hertford - - - - -	47	88	6 8 4 ¹ / ₄
Huntingdon - - - - -	-	-	-
Kent - - - - -	11	31	2 4 3 ¹ / ₂
Lancaster - - - - -	203	484	33 2 2
Leicester - - - - -	139	234	21 1 8
Lincoln - - - - -	47	78	8 16 - ¹ / ₂
Middlesex - - - - -	58	144	9 13 10 ¹ / ₂
Monmouth - - - - -	1	1	- 2 1 ¹ / ₂
Norfolk - - - - -	87	171	20 8 7 ¹ / ₄
Northampton - - - - -	32	48	5 9 2 ¹ / ₄
Northumberland - - - - -	47	108	8 9 6
Nottingham - - - - -	117	243	19 15 3 ¹ / ₂
Oxford - - - - -	36	67	6 14 - ¹ / ₄
Rutland - - - - -	-	-	-
Salop - - - - -	18	30	2 11 -
Somerset - - - - -	50	89	8 6 7
Southampton - - - - -	39	92	9 14 - ¹ / ₄
Stafford - - - - -	112	246	17 19 11 ¹ / ₂
Suffolk - - - - -	81	156	16 4 5 ¹ / ₄
Surrey - - - - -	62	119	8 12 10 ¹ / ₄
Sussex - - - - -	23	43	5 7 8 ¹ / ₄
Warwick - - - - -	16	37	3 4 2 ¹ / ₄
Westmorland - - - - -	-	-	-
Wilts - - - - -	11	16	2 2 -
Worcester - - - - -	22	39	3 18 10 ¹ / ₄
York, East Riding - - - - -	11	27	2 5 6
" North Riding - - - - -	8	6	- 11 -
" West Riding - - - - -	190	344	28 16 10 ¹ / ₂
TOTALS of ENGLAND - - - - -	2,016	4,102	344 6 6
WALES:			
Anglesey - - - - -	27	72	4 12 3
Brecon - - - - -	2	7	- 6 11
Cardigan - - - - -	-	-	-
Carmarthen - - - - -	-	-	-
Carnarvon - - - - -	17	31	1 19 -
Denbigh - - - - -	10	21	- 17 6
Flint - - - - -	3	8	- 8 6
Glamorgan - - - - -	14	26	2 8 4
Merioneth - - - - -	2	7	- 7 -
Montgomery - - - - -	12	24	1 5 6
Pembroke - - - - -	16	43	2 6 -
Radnor - - - - -	2	4	- 6 -
TOTALS of WALES - - - - -	105	243	14 17 -
TOTALS of ENGLAND and WALES - - - - -	2,121	4,345	359 3 6

MILITIA.

ABSTRACT

OF

RETURN of the Number of WIVES of MILITIA-
MEN, and of the Number of their CHILDREN, in
each Union in *England and Wales*, in receipt of
Out-door Relief, with the Amount of that Relief,
in the Week ending the 24th day of March 1855.

(*Mr. Hastings Russell.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 July 1855.*

M I L I T I A.

RETURN of Number of VOLUNTEERS from
each REGIMENT of MILITIA into the REGULAR
SERVICE, between 1 January and 31 December
1854, stating the Quota of each Regiment,
and also whether the Men have volunteered
with or without previous Sanction.

(Colonel Gilpin.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
11 May 1855.

				Establishment.	Men who have entered the Regular Forces without Permission.	Men who have entered the Regular Forces with Permission.	Total of Men who have entered the Regular Forces.
Militia—Ireland—continued.							
Louth	-	-	-	492	-	-	-
Mayo, North	-	-	-	627	-	-	-
" South	-	-	-	627	-	-	-
Meath	-	-	-	665	-	-	1
Monaghan	-	-	-	647	-	-	9
Queen's County	-	-	-	622	-	-	-
Roscommon	-	-	-	812	-	-	-
Sligo	-	-	-	591	-	-	-
Tipperary, 1st	-	-	-	800	-	-	9
" 2d	-	-	-	704	-	-	-
Tyrone	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	13
"	-	-	-	187	-	-	-
Waterford	-	-	-	743	-	-	5
Westmeath	-	-	-	527	-	-	8
Wexford	-	-	-	817	-	-	10
Wicklow	-	-	-	472	-	-	6
Total				30,000	-	-	260

SUMMARY OF RETURNS OF MILITIAMEN who have entered the REGULAR FORCES between 1st January and 31st December 1864.

				Establishment.	Men who have entered the Regular Forces without Permission.	Men who have entered the Regular Forces with Permission.	Total who have entered the Regular Forces.
England and Wales	-	-	-	80,000	1,483	10,326	11,809
Scotland	-	-	-	10,000	-	196	196
IRELAND	-	-	-	30,000	-	260	260
Total				120,000	1,483	10,782	12,265

War Department,
10 May 1865.

MILITIA:—SCOTLAND.

Total of Men who have entered the Regular Forces.	Men who have entered the Regular Forces with Permission.	Men who have entered the Regular Forces without Permission.	Establishment.	Total					
				10,000	-	-	-	-	-
31	31	-	741	599	Infantry	-	-	-	Stirling
23	23	-	691	515	Rifles	-	-	-	Ross
—	—	-	381	560	Infantry	-	-	-	Renfrew
22	22	-	657	495	Rifles	-	-	-	Perth
42	42	-	221	956	Infantry	-	-	-	" 2d
7	7	-	692	956	Infantry	-	-	-	Lanark, 1st
5	5	-	301	956	Infantry	-	-	-	Inverness
—	—	-	776	301	Rifles	-	-	-	Galloway
5	5	-	542	776	Artilleary	-	-	-	Forfar
7	7	-	221	542	Artilleary	-	-	-	Fife
42	42	-	657	221	Infantry	-	-	-	" City
22	22	-	508	657	Infantry	-	-	-	Edinburgh, County
—	—	-	416	508	Artilleary	-	-	-	Dumfries
31	31	-	741	416	Rifles	-	-	-	Berwick
23	23	-	691	381	Rifles	-	-	-	Ayr
—	—	-	381	691	Infantry	-	-	-	Argyll
—	—	-	741	381	Infantry	-	-	-	Aberdeen

MILITIA:—IRELAND.

1,000	579	800	100	Rifles	-	-	-	-	Armagh
—	—	—	—	Artilleary	-	-	-	-	"
—	—	—	—	Infantry	-	-	-	-	Carlow
311	814	977	211	Rifles	-	-	-	-	Cavan
—	—	—	—	Infantry	-	-	-	-	Clare
977	814	977	211	Infantry	-	-	-	-	Cork, 1st or North
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rifles	-	-	-	-	" 2d or South
622	622	622	622	Artilleary	-	-	-	-	" 3d or West
367	367	367	367	Artilleary	-	-	-	-	Cork City
800	800	800	800	Infantry	-	-	-	-	Donegal
372	372	372	372	Artilleary	-	-	-	-	"
800	800	800	800	Rifles	-	-	-	-	Down, North
672	672	672	672	Infantry	-	-	-	-	" South
641	641	641	641	Infantry	-	-	-	-	" City
800	800	800	800	Artilleary	-	-	-	-	Fermanagh
534	534	534	534	Infantry	-	-	-	-	Galway
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Artilleary	-	-	-	-	"
480	480	480	480	Infantry	-	-	-	-	Kerry
1,096	1,096	1,096	1,096	Infantry	-	-	-	-	Kildare
466	466	466	466	Rifles	-	-	-	-	Kilkenny
719	719	719	719	Infantry	-	-	-	-	King's County
519	519	519	519	Rifles	-	-	-	-	Leitrim
628	628	628	628	Rifles	-	-	-	-	Limerick County
972	972	972	972	Infantry	-	-	-	-	" City
227	227	227	227	Artilleary	-	-	-	-	Londonderry
800	800	800	800	Infantry	-	-	-	-	"
75	75	75	75	Artilleary	-	-	-	-	Longford
386	386	386	386	Rifles	-	-	-	-	"

Total of Men who have entered the Regular Forces.	Men the Regular Forces have entered with Permission.	Men the Regular Forces have entered without Permission.	Establishment.	Militia—England and Wales—continued.	
108	74	34	1,045	Leicester	Infantry
55	62	3	948	Lincoln, North	Infantry
172	158	14	948	Lincoln, South	Infantry
101	77	24	600	London	Infantry
—	—	—	176	Merioneth	Rifles
114	103	11	1,050	Middlesex, 1st	Infantry
130	112	18	1,050	Middlesex, 2d	Rifles
161	118	43	1,039	Middlesex, 3d	Light Infantry
259	257	2	1,000	Middlesex, 4th	Infantry
112	105	7	1,000	Middlesex, 5th	Light Infantry
229	219	10	750	Monmouth	Light Infantry
45	45	—	312	Montgomery	Rifles
206	159	47	900	Norfolk, 1st (West)	Infantry
105	93	12	900	Norfolk, 2d (East)	Infantry
33	30	3	168	Northampton	Artillery
218	218	—	974	Northumberland	Infantry
57	44	13	1,200	Northumberland	Light Infantry
8	8	—	140	Northumberland	Artillery
188	128	60	1,223	Nottingham	Infantry
255	206	49	773	Oxford	Infantry
23	22	1	384	Pembroke	Artillery
11	9	2	119	Radnor	Rifles
6	3	3	109	Rutland	Light Infantry
192	188	4	1,058	Shropshire	Infantry
192	181	11	973	Somerset, 1st	Infantry
234	226	8	973	Somerset, 2d	Infantry
205	199	6	967	Stafford, 1st	Infantry
202	190	12	950	Stafford, 2d	Light Infantry
165	156	9	950	Stafford, 3d	Rifles
115	95	20	526	Stafford, West	Artillery
183	152	31	1,000	Surrey, 1st	Infantry
145	115	30	997	Surrey, 2d	Infantry
202	157	45	990	Surrey, 3d	Infantry
75	75	—	990	Sussex	Infantry
153	109	44	1,018	Sussex	Light Infantry
57	54	3	500	Sussex	Artillery
110	109	1	1,159	King's Own	Light Infantry
81	78	3	1,159	Queen's Own	Light Infantry
244	234	10	1,074	Warwick, 1st	Infantry
208	194	14	1,074	Warwick, 2d	Infantry
8	8	—	269	Westmorland	Light Infantry
302	251	51	1,166	Wiltshire	Infantry
187	156	31	1,267	Worcester	Infantry
100	96	4	977	York, East	Infantry
68	68	—	1,002	York, North	Infantry
106	96	10	1,040	York, West, 1st	Rifles
93	81	12	1,036	York, West, 2d	Light Infantry
267	250	17	1,036	York, West, 3d	Light Infantry
174	152	22	1,036	York, West, 4th	Infantry
58	58	—	1,036	York, West, 5th	Infantry
58	58	—	1,036	York, West, 6th	Infantry

Militia—England and Wales—continued.

RETURN of MILITIAMEN who entered the Regular Forces between 1st January and 31st December 1854.

MILITIA.—ENGLAND AND WALES.

Total of Men who have entered the Regular Forces.	Men who have entered the Regular Forces with Permission.	Men who have entered the Regular Forces without Permission.	Establishment.				
				Artillery	Infantry	Rifles	Light Infantry
7	7	-	256	-	-	-	Anglessea -
286	223	63	555	-	-	-	Bedford -
402	376	26	777	-	-	-	Berks -
43	43	-	286	-	-	-	Brecon -
146	133	13	749	-	-	-	Bucks -
155	128	27	836	-	-	-	Cambridge -
-	-	-	801	-	-	-	Cardigan -
21	21	-	486	-	-	-	Carmarthen -
14	14	-	388	-	-	-	Carnarvon -
137	106	31	1,000	-	-	-	Cheshire, 1st -
97	86	11	1,049	-	-	-	Cheshire, 2d -
47	43	4	1,017	-	-	-	Cornwall Rangers -
6	6	-	200	-	-	-	Devon, 2d -
27	27	-	362	-	-	-	Devon, 1st or South -
62	47	15	876	-	-	-	Devon, 2d or North -
36	36	-	432	-	-	-	Dorset -
102	102	-	667	-	-	-	Durham, 1st or South -
-	-	-	567	-	-	-	Durham, 2d or North -
193	163	30	1,000	-	-	-	Essex, East -
225	202	23	1,000	-	-	-	Essex, West -
80	68	12	367	-	-	-	Flint -
192	149	43	814	-	-	-	Gloucester, 1st or South, Light Infantry -
32	32	-	700	-	-	-	Gloucester, 2d or North, Infantry -
51	51	-	700	-	-	-	Hampshire -
14	11	3	362	-	-	-	Hampshire, 1st -
187	187	-	843	-	-	-	Hertford -
242	157	85	843	-	-	-	Hertford -
11	11	-	316	-	-	-	Hertford -
76	75	1	800	-	-	-	Hertford -
157	139	18	1,000	-	-	-	Hertford -
147	15	132	993	-	-	-	Hertford -
352	334	18	1,000	-	-	-	Hertford -
64	59	5	500	-	-	-	Hertford -
32	22	10	136	-	-	-	Hertford -
96	86	10	638	-	-	-	Hertford -
159	159	-	766	-	-	-	Hertford -
99	99	-	296	-	-	-	Hertford -
103	86	17	1,000	-	-	-	Hertford -
86	78	8	600	-	-	-	Hertford -
29	25	4	1,200	-	-	-	Hertford -
192	165	27	1,200	-	-	-	Hertford -
132	96	36	1,200	-	-	-	Hertford -
195	186	9	1,200	-	-	-	Hertford -
176	155	21	1,200	-	-	-	Hertford -
123	107	16	1,200	-	-	-	Hertford -
-	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	Hertford -
54	43	11	646	-	-	-	Hertford -

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
11 May 1855.

(Colonel Glynne.)

War Department, }
 10 May 1855.
 FREDERICK PEELE.

“ RETURN of Number of VOLUNTEERS from each REGIMENT of MILITIA into
 the REGULAR SERVICE, between the 1st day of January and the 31st day
 of December 1854, stating the Quota of each Regiment, and also whether
 the MEN have volunteered with or without previous Sanction.”

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
 dated 20 March 1855;—for,

M I L I T I A.

M I L I T I A.

RETURN to an Address from the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 26 April 1855;—for,

RETURN showing, in Columns, the Number of VOLUNTEERS actually serving in each Regiment of MILITIA, Embodied or under Training in the United Kingdom, on the 1st day of March 1855; the Number of Volunteers actually serving in each such Regiment on the 15th day of April 1855; the Number of Volunteers Enrolled previous to the 12th day of May 1854, who left each such Regiment after publication of a Circular from the War Office, dated the 27th day of March 1855; the Number of Volunteers so enrolled who took the Bounty of £.1, offered in the same Circular, to complete their term of Service, and the Amount of such Bounty paid in each Regiment; and the Total Number of all Ranks (distinguishing the effective in each such Regiment of Militia, on the 15th day of April 1855."

War Department,
28 June 1855. }

FREDERICK PEEL.

TOTAL NUMBER of all RANKS Effective on the 15th April 1855.

	Colonel.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutant.	Surgeon.	Assistant-Surgeon.	Quarter-master.	Serjeant-Major.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.
ENGLAND AND WALES:															
- - - - - Light Infantry	-	1	-	3	2	3	1	1	-	-	1	10	7	3	215
- - - - - Light Infantry	1	1	1	6	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	31	27	11	349
- - - - - Infantry	-	1	1	8	8	5	1	1	1	-	1	29	22	10	544
- - - - - Rifles	-	1	1	4	4	3	1	1	-	-	1	16	14	3	249
- - - - - Infantry	-	1	1	8	8	4	1	1	1	-	1	39	34	14	537
- - - - - Infantry	-	1	1	8	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	32	26	12	283
- - - - - Rifles	-	1	-	2	3	2	1	1	-	-	1	2	-	2	108
- - - - - Rifles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- - - - - Rifles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
st - - - - Infantry	-	1	2	10	3	7	1	1	1	1	1	24	21	8	273
d - - - - Infantry	-	1	2	9	7	6	1	1	1	1	1	45	42	18	524
angers - - - Rifles	-	1	1	10	10	6	1	1	1	-	1	25	9	10	104
d - - - - Rifles	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	1	-	-	1	4	-	2	99
liners - - - Artillery	-	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	-	-	1	13	11	3	105
d - - - - Infantry	-	1	1	8	8	5	1	1	1	1	1	31	28	10	628
- - - - - Rifles	-	1	-	4	3	-	1	1	-	-	1	24	21	7	261
- - - - - Infantry	-	1	1	8	8	5	1	1	-	-	1	23	20	16	388
- - - - - Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
or East - - Infantry	-	1	2	10	9	4	1	1	-	-	1	29	15	8	410
or South - - Infantry	-	1	1	10	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	26	16	8	322
- - - - - Artillery	-	1	1	4	7	-	1	1	-	-	1	15	9	6	156
- - - - - Infantry	-	1	1	8	7	8	1	1	1	1	1	20	15	11	190
st or South - Infantry	-	1	1	8	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	22	14	9	204
d or North - Infantry	-	1	2	6	8	4	1	1	1	1	1	16	9	11	161
- - - - - Artillery	-	1	1	3	4	-	1	1	-	-	1	10	-	3	181
st - - - - Rifles	-	1	2	8	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	27	8	13	162
st - - - - Infantry	-	1	2	8	8	7	-	1	1	-	1	30	17	7	413
- - - - - Rifles	-	1	1	4	2	2	1	1	-	-	1	4	10	2	290
- - - - - Light Infantry	1	1	1	7	9	3	1	1	1	1	1	27	16	10	595
- - - - - Artillery	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	7	-	-	-

		Colonel.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutants.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Quartermaster.	Serjeant-Major.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.
ENGLAND AND WALES— <i>continued.</i>															
Gloucester, 1st or South	Light Infantry	1	1	1	10	10	7	1	1	1	1	1	34	19	10
" 2d, or North	Infantry	1	1	1	10	9	4	1	1	1	1	1	31	29	10
Hampshire	Infantry	1	1	2	8	9	4	1	1	1	1	1	24	10	1
"	Artillery	1	1	1	5	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	6	1
Isle of Wight	Artillery	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	2
Hereford	Infantry	1	1	1	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	29	23	11
Hertford	Infantry	1	1	1	8	4	8	1	1	1	1	1	18	19	12
Huntingdon	Rifles	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	10	4
Kent, East	Infantry	1	1	1	8	7	8	1	1	1	1	1	39	30	14
" West	Light Infantry	1	1	1	10	9	10	1	1	1	1	1	33	18	15
"	Artillery	1	1	1	6	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	18	15	6
Lancashire, 1st	Infantry	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	3
" 2d	Infantry	1	1	2	9	11	5	1	1	1	1	1	34	22	9
" 3d	Infantry	1	1	1	11	9	6	1	1	1	1	1	45	38	15
" 4th	Light Infantry	1	1	2	8	10	7	1	1	1	1	1	44	97	16
" 5th	Infantry	1	1	2	10	10	9	1	1	1	1	1	43	20	11
" 6th	Infantry	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" 7th	Infantry	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
"	Artillery	1	1	2	6	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	13	9	6
Leicester	Infantry	1	1	1	10	9	4	1	1	1	1	1	40	23	20
Lincoln, North	Infantry	1	1	1	10	9	6	1	1	1	1	1	23	9	8
" South	Infantry	1	1	1	10	7	6	1	1	1	1	1	31	11	8
London	Infantry	1	1	1	7	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	31	23	11
Merioneth	Rifles	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	6	2
Middlesex, 1st	Infantry	1	1	1	10	10	8	1	1	1	1	1	36	32	20
" 2d	Rifles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" 3d	Light Infantry	1	1	1	10	8	4	1	1	1	1	1	36	24	20
" 4th	Infantry	1	1	2	10	7	8	1	1	1	1	1	34	30	11
" 5th	Light Infantry	1	1	2	10	9	8	1	1	1	1	1	21	19	9
Monmouth	Light Infantry	1	2	1	8	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	29	24	2
Montgomery	Rifles	1	1	1	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	11	13	5
Norfolk, 1st (West)	Infantry	1	1	1	9	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	29	24	8
" 2d (East)	Infantry	1	1	1	9	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	21	14
"	Artillery	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	5	2
Northampton	Infantry	1	1	2	10	9	7	1	1	1	1	1	45	33	13
Northumberland	Light Infantry	1	1	1	12	12	3	1	1	1	1	1	35	12	10
"	Artillery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nottingham	Infantry	1	1	1	12	8	7	1	1	1	1	1	41	26	11
Oxford	Infantry	1	1	1	8	8	5	1	1	1	1	1	41	34	12
Pembroke	Artillery	1	1	1	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	14	9	4
Radnor	Rifles	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	6	3
Rutland	Light Infantry	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	1
Shropshire	Infantry	1	1	1	10	10	8	1	1	1	1	1	33	21	6
Somerset, 1st	Infantry	1	1	1	8	8	6	1	1	1	1	1	24	11	14
" 2d	Infantry	1	1	1	10	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	28	20	10
Stafford, 1st	Infantry	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	4	2
" 2d	Light Infantry	1	1	1	9	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	36	30	12
" 3d	Rifles	1	1	2	10	9	3	1	1	1	1	1	20	17	9
Suffolk	Artillery	1	1	1	5	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	21	11	10
" (West)	Infantry	1	1	1	9	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	22	18	11
Surrey, 1st	Infantry	1	1	1	10	9	3	1	1	1	1	1	33	23	10
" 2d	Infantry	1	1	1	10	9	6	1	1	1	1	1	36	25	10
" 3d	Infantry	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sussex	Light Infantry	1	1	1	10	8	7	1	1	1	1	1	14	15	10
"	Artillery	1	1	1	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	21	12	9
King's Own	Light Infantry	1	1	1	9	10	2	1	1	1	1	1	22	16	9
Queen's Own	Light Infantry	1	1	1	6	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	30	13	10

		Colonel.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutant.	Surgeon.	Assistant-Surgeon.	Quarter-Master.	Serjeant-Major.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.
AND WALES—continued.																
1st	Infantry	1	2	10	8	6	1	1	1	1	1	37	19	13	348	
1st	Infantry	1	2	9	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	43	33	7	644	
2nd	Light Infantry	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	5	3	158	
3rd	Infantry	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	2	1	111	
4th	Infantry	1	1	12	12	6	1	1	1	1	1	29	16	11	756	
5th	Infantry	1	1	10	10	6	1	1	1	1	1	29	20	10	383	
6th	Infantry	1	1	10	8	9	1	1	1	1	1	39	17	8	180	
1st	Rifles	1	1	10	10	9	1	1	1	1	1	36	28	9	536	
2d	Light Infantry	1	1	10	9	6	1	1	1	1	1	42	38	13	708	
3d	Light Infantry	1	1	10	10	7	1	1	1	1	1	38	21	11	459	
4th	Infantry	1	1	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	21	10	469	
5th	Infantry	1	1	10	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	7	384	
6th	Infantry	1	1	8	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	1	10	630	
TOTAL		50	81	103	683	620	390	89	86	61	39	91	2,295	1,583	820	32,449
IRELAND:																
1st	Infantry	1	2	6	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	19	11	7	253	
2nd	Rifles	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	7	4	1	56	
3rd	Rifles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	1	8	1	
4th	Artillery	1	1	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	9	7	3	155	
5th	Infantry	1	2	5	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	2	10	353	
County	Infantry	1	1	6	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	17	20	10	433	
City	Artillery	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	14	12	5	122	
6th	Artillery	1	2	6	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	12	3	3	223	
7th	Artillery	1	1	6	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	12	20	1	492	
8th	Rifles	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	13	4	236	
9th	Infantry	1	2	8	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	13	13	5	317	
10th	Infantry	1	2	10	8	5	1	1	1	1	1	27	16	10	547	
11th	Infantry	1	2	9	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	17	18	3	245	
12th	Rifles	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	11	8	314	
13th	Infantry	1	1	6	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	18	24	6	397	
14th	Rifles	1	1	6	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	12	6	3	246	
15th	Infantry	1	1	6	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	15	15	10	397	
TOTAL		7	15	21	93	77	42	17	14	9	8	16	253	195	96	4,786
SCOTLAND:																
1st	Rifles	1	1	10	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	36	36	12	642	
2nd	Artillery	1	1	6	5	6	1	1	1	1	1	15	6	6	253	
3rd	Infantry	1	1	8	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	16	28	1	759	
4th	Artillery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
5th	Rifles	1	1	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	16	2	2	309	
6th	Infantry	1	2	7	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	26	13	3	393	
7th	Infantry	1	1	10	10	7	1	1	1	1	1	16	25	3	415	
North	Rifles	1	1	10	9	8	1	1	1	1	1	23	17	7	397	
South	Infantry	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	18	14	5	275	
West	Artillery	1	1	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	17	22	1	296	
8th	Artillery	1	1	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	11	13	8	200	
9th	Infantry	1	2	8	8	7	1	1	1	1	1	20	11	2	320	
10th	Artillery	1	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	
11th	Rifles	1	1	8	8	7	1	1	1	1	1	28	20	14	532	
12th	Infantry	1	1	7	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	27	25	1	505	
13th	Infantry	1	1	8	7	5	1	1	1	1	1	18	18	3	381	
14th	Infantry	1	1	7	6	8	1	1	1	1	1	31	24	1	606	
15th	Artillery	1	1	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	12	16	6	188	

	Colonel.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutant.	Surgeon.	Assistant-Surgeon.	Quartermaster.	Serjeant-Major.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.
IRELAND—continued.														
Fermanagh - - - - Infantry	1	1	1	6	6	6	1	1	1	-	1	16	18	2
Galway - - - - - Infantry	1	1	1	10	8	5	1	1	1	1	1	15	13	20
" - - - - - Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerry - - - - - Infantry	1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	-	-	1	26	28	1
Kildare - - - - - Rifles	1	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	-	1	1	9	4	1
Kilkenny - - - - - Infantry	1	1	1	8	7	8	1	1	-	1	1	17	12	4
King's County - - - Rifles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leitrim - - - - - Rifles	1	1	1	6	6	6	1	1	1	-	1	14	9	4
Limerick, County - - - Infantry	1	1	1	9	9	8	1	1	1	-	1	44	39	3
" City - - - - - Artillery	1	-	1	2	1	3	1	1	-	-	1	6	9	3
Londonderry - - - - Infantry	-	1	2	8	7	8	1	1	1	1	1	19	15	15
" - - - - - Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Longford - - - - - Rifles	1	1	1	3	3	4	1	1	-	1	1	11	18	4
Louth - - - - - Rifles	1	1	1	6	6	5	1	1	-	1	1	10	5	1
Mayo, North - - - - Infantry	1	1	1	7	5	6	1	1	1	-	1	7	-	-
" South - - - - - Rifles	1	1	1	6	6	6	1	1	1	-	-	12	12	1
Meath - - - - - Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monaghan - - - - - Infantry	1	-	-	6	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	15	7	9
Queen's County - - - Rifles	1	1	1	6	5	5	1	-	1	1	1	12	13	-
Roscommon - - - - - Infantry	1	1	1	8	8	8	1	1	-	1	1	21	16	2
Sligo - - - - - Rifles	1	1	1	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	-	17	10	1
Tipperary, 1st - - - Artillery	1	1	1	6	7	8	1	1	1	1	1	18	11	5
" 2d - - - - - Infantry	1	1	1	7	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	11	8	2
Tyrone - - - - - Infantry	1	1	1	9	10	9	1	1	1	1	1	17	18	1
" - - - - - Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford - - - - - Artillery	1	1	1	8	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	10	8	4
Westmeath - - - - - Rifles	1	1	1	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	19	19	9
Wexford - - - - - Infantry	1	1	1	8	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	30	32	13
Wicklow - - - - - Rifles	1	1	1	4	4	3	1	1	-	-	1	9	5	1
TOTAL - - -	37	39	41	278	264	249	41	40	27	30	37	717	619	178

ABSTRACT.

	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutants.	Surgeons.	Assistant-Surgeons.	Quartermasters.	Serjeant-Majors.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.
ENGLAND - - - -	50	81	103	683	620	390	89	86	61	39	91	2,295	1,583	820
SCOTLAND - - - -	7	15	21	93	77	42	17	14	9	6	16	253	195	96
IRELAND - - - -	37	39	41	278	264	249	41	40	27	30	37	717	619	178
TOTAL - - -	94	135	165	1,054	961	681	147	140	97	75	144	3,265	2,397	1,094

RETURN of the Number of VOLUNTEERS Serving in the Regiments on the 1st March 1855; Numbers Serving in the Regiments on 15th April 1855; Number Enrolled before 12th May 1854, who left the Regiment on War Office Circular of 27th March; and Number of Volunteers so Enrolled who took £.1 Bounty.

	Number of Volunteers Serving in the Regiments on the 1st March 1855.	Numbers Serving in the Regiments on 15th April 1855.	Number Enrolled before 12th May 1854, who left the Regiment on War Office Circular of 27th March.	Number of Volunteers so Enrolled who took £.1 Bounty.
ENGLAND AND WALES:				
Anglesea - - - - - Light Infantry	231	236	114	69
Bedford - - - - - Light Infantry	549	349	189	168
Berks - - - - - Infantry	581	606	114	147
Brecon - - - - - Rifles	316	282	141	65
Bucks - - - - - Infantry	903	625	274	204
Cambridge - - - - - Infantry	724	353	389	121
Cardigan - - - - - Rifles	—	—	—	—
Carmarthen - - - - - Rifles	—	—	—	—
Carnarvon - - - - - Rifles	—	—	—	—
Cheshire, 1st - - - - - Infantry	750	300	300	160
" 2d - - - - - Infantry	771	630	129	151
Cornwall Rangers - - - - - Rifles	346	120	211	57
" 2d - - - - - Rifles	—	—	—	—
" Miners - - - - - Artillery	251	122	117	75
Cumberland - - - - - Infantry	688	429	267	210
Denbigh - - - - - Rifles	432	313	200	179
Derby, 1st - - - - - Infantry	615	448	218	286
" 2d - - - - - Infantry	—	—	—	—
Devon, 1st, or East - - - - - Infantry	575	413	159	190
" 2d, or South - - - - - Infantry	560	353	222	161
" - - - - - Artillery	313	187	137	103
Dorset - - - - - Infantry	592	205	306	111
Durham, 1st, or South - - - - - Infantry	538	250	267	116
" 2d, or North - - - - - Infantry	261	177	122	51
" - - - - - Artillery	—	—	—	—
Essex, East - - - - - Rifles	568	210	384	109
" West - - - - - Infantry	667	443	183	202
Flint - - - - - Rifles	292	300	Not embodied.	
Glamorgan - - - - - Light Infantry	482	435		
" - - - - - Artillery	—	—	94	159
Gloucester, 1st, or South, - - - - - Light Infantry	573	276	304	159
" 2d, or North, - - - - - Infantry	653	466	162	237
Hampshire - - - - - Infantry	529	112	342	61
" - - - - - Artillery	283	106	176	58
Isle of Wight - - - - - Artillery	108	87	19	53
Hereford - - - - - Infantry	532	441	125	230
Hertford - - - - - Infantry	626	506	130	313
Huntingdon - - - - - Rifles	—	—	—	—
Kent, East - - - - - Infantry	685	662	57	5
" West - - - - - Light Infantry	604	363	213	173
" - - - - - Artillery	216	191	63	56
Lancashire, 1st - - - - - Infantry	248	243	104	67
" 2d - - - - - Infantry	652	435	277	198
" 3d - - - - - Infantry	939	815	192	367
" 4th - - - - - Light Infantry	764	530	273	207
" 5th - - - - - Infantry	621	702	115	270
" 6th - - - - - Infantry	—	—	—	—
" 7th - - - - - Infantry	—	—	—	—
" - - - - - Artillery	216	147	95	63
Leicester - - - - - Infantry	1,001	399	359	151
Lincoln, North - - - - - Infantry	640	380	306	83
" South - - - - - Infantry	592	345	262	170
London - - - - - Infantry	681	493	224	175
Merioneth - - - - - Rifles	—	—	—	—
Middlesex, 1st - - - - - Infantry	630	646	151	297
" 2d - - - - - Rifles	—	—	—	—
" 3d - - - - - Light Infantry	611	752	150	166
" 4th - - - - - Infantry	597	598	71	74
" 5th - - - - - Light Infantry	322	418	56	122
Monmouth - - - - - Light Infantry	562	370	196	126
Montgomery - - - - - Rifles	296	181	131	96

(continued)

	Number of Volunteers Serving in the Regiments on the 1st March 1855.	Numbers Serving in the Regiments on 15th April 1855.	Number Enrolled before 12th May 1854, who left the Regiment on War Office Circular of 27th March.	Number of Volunteers Enrolled who took £. 1 Bounty.
ENGLAND AND WALES— <i>continued.</i>				
Norfolk, 1st (West) - Infantry -	826	479	334	228
„ 2d (East) - Infantry -	664	375	288	242
„ „ - Artillery -	166	82	84	47
Northampton - „ - Infantry -	723	576	257	4
Northumberland - „ - Light Infantry -	498	269	269	111
„ „ - Artillery -	—	—	—	—
Nottingham, Infantry - Infantry -	926	636	295	256
Oxford - „ - Infantry -	840	832	117	1
Pembroke - „ - Artillery -	231	162	62	106
Radnor - „ - Rifles -	110	121	7	65
Rutland - „ - Light Infantry -	—	—	—	—
Shropshire - „ - Infantry -	694	478	255	265
Somerset, 1st - „ - Infantry -	651	277	421	105
„ 2d - „ - Infantry -	847	607	380	130
Stafford, 1st - „ - Infantry -	275	70	200	39
„ 2d - „ - Light Infantry -	778	557	269	181
„ 3d - „ - Rifles -	781	239	645	107
Suffolk - „ - Artillery -	368	172	206	115
„ West - „ - Infantry -	574	347	231	183
Surrey, 1st - „ - Infantry -	575	490	258	127
„ 2d - „ - Infantry -	700	683	260	163
„ 3d - „ - Infantry -	—	—	—	—
Sussex - „ - Light Infantry -	629	486	124	200
„ „ - Artillery -	322	196	118	65
King's Own - „ - Light Infantry -	302	353	64	132
Queen's Own - „ - Light Infantry -	335	359	69	193
Warwick, 1st - „ - Infantry -	705	418	329	192
„ 2d - „ - Infantry -	792	702	121	226
Westmoreland - „ - Light Infantry -	—	158	—	—
Wilts - „ - Infantry -	166	126	87	6
Worcester - „ - Infantry -	689	439	269	250
York, East - „ - Infantry -	475	415	178	167
„ North - „ - Infantry -	523	191	267	102
„ West, 1st - „ - Rifles -	714	578	138	274
„ „ 2d - „ - Light Infantry -	903	775	195	225
„ „ 3d - „ - Light Infantry -	675	530	305	167
„ „ 4th - „ - Infantry -	602	529	77	174
„ „ 5th - „ - Infantry -	—	—	—	—
„ „ 6th - „ - Infantry -	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	45,295	32,150	16,269	11,909
SCOTLAND:				
Aberdeen - „ - Infantry -	245	290	—	—
Argyll - „ - Rifles -	65	68	—	—
Ayr - „ - Rifles -	—	—	—	—
Berwick - „ - Artillery -	119	169	—	—
Dumfries - „ - Infantry -	333	389	—	—
Edinburgh, County - „ - Infantry -	398	481	—	—
„ City - „ - Artillery -	138	150	—	—
Fife - „ - Artillery -	123	229	—	—
Forfar - „ - Artillery -	272	520	—	—
Galloway - „ - Rifles -	234	246	—	—
Inverness - „ - Infantry -	219	330	—	—
Lanark, 1st - „ - Infantry -	575	600	—	—
„ 2d - „ - Infantry -	122	263	—	—
Perth - „ - Rifles -	286	314	—	—
Renfrew - „ - Infantry -	433	428	—	—
Ross - „ - Rifles -	—	268	—	—
Stirling - „ - Infantry -	352	438	—	—
TOTAL - - -	3,914	5,183	—	—

		Number of Volunteers Serving in the Regiments on the 1st March 1855.	Numbers Serving in the Regiments on 15th April 1855.	Number Enrolled before 12th May 1854, who left the Regiment on War Office Circular of 27th March.	Number of Volunteers so Enrolled who took £. 1 Bounty.
IRELAND:					
Antrim	Rifles	685	725	—	—
"	Artillery	208	281	—	—
Armagh	Infantry	726	804	—	—
"	Artillery	—	—	—	—
Carlow	Rifles	293	330	—	—
Cavan	Infantry	329	435	—	—
Clare	Infantry	456	460	—	—
Cork, 1st or North	Rifles	349	447	—	—
" 2d or South	Infantry	204	312	—	—
" 3d or West	Artillery	153	336	—	—
Cork, City	Artillery	164	233	—	—
Donegal	Infantry	163	354	—	—
"	Artillery	—	4	—	—
Down, North	Rifles	531	594	—	—
" South	Infantry	499	558	—	—
Dublin, County	Infantry	458	421	—	—
Dublin, City	Infantry	578	662	—	—
" "	Artillery	139	223	—	—
Fermanagh	Infantry	349	448	—	—
Galway	Infantry	371	392	—	—
"	Artillery	—	—	—	—
Kerry	Infantry	484	557	—	—
Kildare	Rifles	—	163	—	—
Kilkenny	Infantry	261	346	—	—
King's County	Rifles	—	—	—	—
Leitrim	Rifles	107	164	—	—
Limerick, County	Infantry	724	848	—	—
" City	Artillery	167	206	—	—
Londonderry	Infantry	242	410	—	—
"	Artillery	—	—	—	—
Longford	Rifles	348	419	—	—
Louth	Rifles	194	292	—	—
Mayo, North	Infantry	—	77	—	—
" South	Rifles	112	295	—	—
Meath	Infantry	—	—	—	—
Monaghan	Infantry	253	283	—	—
Queen's County	Rifles	316	371	—	—
Roscommon	Infantry	253	416	—	—
Sligo	Rifles	138	234	—	—
Tipperary, 1st	Artillery	238	388	—	—
" 2d	Infantry	—	149	—	—
Tyrone	Infantry	328	473	—	—
"	Artillery	—	—	—	—
Waterford	Artillery	246	285	—	—
Westmeath	Rifles	391	403	—	—
Wexford	Infantry	436	510	—	—
Wicklow	Rifles	166	194	—	—
TOTAL - - - £.		22,057	15,502	—	—

A B S T R A C T.

	Volunteers Serving on 1st March 1855.	Volunteers Serving on 15th April.	Volunteers Enrolled before 12th May 1854, who left the Regiment on War Office Circular of 27th March 1855.	Number of Volunteers so Enrolled who took £. 1 extra Bounty.
ENGLAND - - - -	42,295	32,150	16,269	11,909
SCOTLAND - - - -	3,914	5,183	—	—
IRELAND - - - -	22,057	15,502	—	—
TOTAL - - - £.	68,266	52,835	16,269	11,909

M I L I T I A.

RETURN of the Number of VOLUNTEERS actually serving in each Regiment of MILITIA in the United Kingdom on the 1st March 1855, and the Number actually serving on the 15th April 1855; the Number Enrolled previous to the 12th May 1854, who left each such Regiment, and the Number who took the Bounty of £. 1 to complete their Term of Service; and the Total Number of all Ranks effective in each Regiment on the 15th April 1855.

(*Lord Lovaine.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
29 June 1855.*

M I L I T I A.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 7 May 1855;—for,

TURN of the NUMBER of OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, and PRIVATES Present with their
ective Regiments of MILITIA in *England*, on the 30th day of April last; specifying the Number of Officers,
ommissioned Officers, and Privates Absent on that day from their respective Regiments with leave."

War Department }
28 June 1855. }

FREDERICK PEEL.

N of the NUMBER of OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, and PRIVATES Present with their respective
ents of MILITIA in *England*, on 30th April last; specifying the Number of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers,
privates Absent on that day from their respective Regiments with leave.

	STRENGTH OF THE REGIMENTS on the 30th April 1855.					
	P R E S E N T.			A B S E N T W I T H L E A V E.		
	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.
ENGLAND AND WALES:						
- - - - Light Infantry	11	19	70	- -	1	36
- - - - Light Infantry	21	63	375	1	3	183
- - - - Infantry	23	68	554	4	- -	1
- - - - Rifles	9	33	183	6	2	66
- - - - Infantry	25	84	816	- -	- -	280
ge - - - - Infantry	17	61	273	9	9	406
n - - - - Rifles	- -	- -	- Not embodied.	-	-	-
hen - - - - Rifles	- -	- -	- Not embodied.	-	-	-
on - - - - Rifles	- -	- -	- Not embodied.	-	-	-
e, First - - - - Infantry	29	54	314	3	- -	4
Second - - - - Infantry	24	106	569	5	- -	129
ll Rangers - - - - Rifles	24	44	95	8	6	219
Second - - - - Rifles	- -	- -	- Not embodied.	-	-	-
Miners - - - - Artillery	12	28	109	1	1	2
land - - - - Infantry	24	59	398	3	11	256
h - - - - Rifles	11	54	275	- -	- -	1
First - - - - Infantry	21	57	433	3	5	209
Second - - - - Infantry	- -	- -	- Not embodied.	-	-	-
First or East - - - - Infantry	25	53	433	2	- -	318
Second or South - - - - Infantry	33	51	313	1	-	-
- - - - Artillery	15	31	165	- -	6	111
- - - - Infantry	24	44	232	6	18	245
n, First or South - - - - Infantry	20	45	201	4	2	28
Second or North - - - - Infantry	24	38	179	2	-	-
- - - - Artillery	- -	- -	- Not embodied.	-	-	-
East - - - - Rifles	24	49	191	1	- -	2
West - - - - Infantry	28	64	445	- -	- -	183

(continued)

STRENGTH OF THE REGIMENTS on the 30th of April 1855.						
				P R E S E N T.		
				A B S E N T W I T H L E A V E.		
				Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.
				Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.
ENGLAND AND WALES— <i>continued.</i>						
Flint - - - - -	Rifles	-	-	-	-	Not embodied.
Glamorgan - - - - -	Light Infantry	25	49	256	2	-
" - - - - -	Artillery	-	-	-	-	Not embodied.
Gloucester, First or South -	Light Infantry	23	64	262	9	-
" Second or North -	Infantry	26	69	395	4	1
Hampshire - - - - -	Infantry	25	48	92	2	-
" - - - - -	Artillery	16	36	91	3	2
Isle of Wight - - - - -	Artillery	8	13	84	-	-
Hereford - - - - -	Infantry	19	53	393	5	-
Hertford - - - - -	Infantry	24	50	499	2	-
Huntingdon - - - - -	Rifles	-	-	-	-	Not embodied.
Kent, East - - - - -	Infantry	27	83	566	2	-
" West - - - - -	Light Infantry	34	68	371	-	15
" - - - - -	Artillery	15	37	183	8	1
Lancashire, First - - - - -	Infantry	6	25	280	1	-
" Second - - - - -	Infantry	28	66	415	4	2
" Third - - - - -	Infantry	28	100	803	5	-
" Fourth - - - - -	Light Infantry	24	93	534	7	4
" Fifth - - - - -	Infantry	31	84	697	6	-
" Sixth - - - - -	Infantry	-	-	-	-	Not embodied.
" Seventh - - - - -	Infantry	-	-	-	-	Not embodied.
" - - - - -	Artillery	18	29	139	3	4
Leicester - - - - -	Infantry	21	72	270	10	32
Lincoln, North - - - - -	Infantry	23	38	297	7	2
" South - - - - -	Infantry	24	50	326	4	-
London - - - - -	Infantry	22	65	385	-	3
Merioneth - - - - -	Rifles	-	-	-	-	Not embodied.
Middlesex, First - - - - -	Infantry	28	82	531	5	4
" Second - - - - -	Rifles	-	-	-	-	Not embodied.
" Third - - - - -	Light Infantry	29	94	580	1	-
" Fourth - - - - -	Infantry	28	75	594	5	-
" Fifth - - - - -	Light Infantry	28	48	387	3	-
Monmouth - - - - -	Light Infantry	20	61	324	6	1
Montgomery - - - - -	Rifles	15	23	160	1	10
Norfolk, First (West) - - - - -	Infantry	24	64	489	2	-
" Second (East) - - - - -	Infantry	19	66	373	3	1
" - - - - -	Artillery	5	16	97	-	-
Northampton - - - - -	Infantry	27	89	516	5	-
Northumberland - - - - -	Light Infantry	28	53	164	4	10
" - - - - -	Artillery	-	-	-	-	Not embodied.
Nottingham - - - - -	Infantry	26	82	607	7	9

STRENGTH OF THE REGIMENTS on the 30th of April 1855.						
	P R E S E N T.			A B S E N T W I T H L E A V E.		
	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.
<i>ENGLAND AND WALES—continued.</i>						
nd - - - - - Infantry	26	79	657	3	6	111
roke - - - - - Artillery	17	28	142	- -	- -	3
or - - - - - Rifles	7	20	85	- -	- -	9
and - - - - - Light Infantry	- -	- -	- Not embodied.	-	-	-
shire - - - - - Infantry	29	63	456	5	- -	253
erset, First - - - - - Infantry	29	50	271	7	27	361
, Second - - - - - Infantry	26	43	569	4	17	56
ord, First - - - - - Infantry	8	11	74	- -	3	3
, Second - - - - - Light Infantry	23	97	480	7	- -	257
, Third - - - - - Rifles	27	46	231	- -	9	454
lk - - - - - Artillery	16	41	151	4	8	203
West - - - - - Infantry	21	44	257	5	8	86
ey, First - - - - - Infantry	27	72	488	1	- -	3
Second - - - - - Infantry	26	72	402	6	- -	257
Third - - - - - Infantry	- -	- -	- Not embodied.	-	-	-
ex - - - - - Light Infantry	28	38	473	3	- -	123
- - - - - Artillery	18	44	155	2	1	114
's Own - - - - - Light Infantry	18	46	262	8	2	72
's Own - - - - - Light Infantry	21	51	231	4	-	-
wick, First - - - - - Infantry	20	70	391	8	-	-
, Second - - - - - Infantry	27	82	624	- -	- -	120
moreland - - - - - Light Infantry	- -	- -	- Not embodied.	-	-	-
s - - - - - Infantry	4	9	112	5	-	-
cester - - - - - Infantry	32	53	503	- -	5	318
, East - - - - - Infantry	32	54	350	1	4	3
North - - - - - Infantry	28	60	199	5	6	17
West, First - - - - - Rifles	31	73	567	3	1	24
, Second - - - - - Light Infantry	30	94	698	3	-	-
, Third - - - - - Light Infantry	32	68	358	2	6	34
, Fourth - - - - - Infantry	22	62	510	4	-	-
, Fifth - - - - - Infantry	- -	- -	- Not embodied.	-	-	-
, Sixth - - - - - Infantry	- -	- -	- Not embodied.	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - - -	1,813	5,420	28,474	275	268	8,392

MILITIA.

RETURN of the NUMBER of OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, and PRIVATES Present with their respective Regiments of MILITIA in *England* on 30 April; specifying the Number of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates Absent on that day from their respective Regiments with Leave.

(*Colonel Buck.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
29 June 1855.*

M I L I T I A.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 24 April 1855;—for,

“RETURN of all DISEMBODIED REGIMENTS of MILITIA in *Great Britain* and *Ireland* on the 24th day of April 1855, with the Date of the last Training of each Regiment, and the Numbers present in each at such last Training.”

War Department, }
June 1855.

FREDERICK PEEL.

RETURN of DISEMBODIED REGIMENTS on the 24th April 1855.

NAMES.	DATE OF LAST TRAINING.	NUMBERS PRESENT.
ENGLAND AND WALES:		
Cardigan - - - - -	—	—
Carmarthen - - - - -	4 May 1854 -	164
Carnarvon - - - - -	12 May 1854 -	268
2d Cornwall - - - - -	7 Sept. 1854 -	71
2d Derby - - - - -	—	—
Durham Artillery - - - - -	19 April 1854 -	48
Flint - - - - -	25 April 1854 -	280
Glamorgan Artillery - - - - -	—	—
Huntingdon - - - - -	15 Sept. 1854 -	239
7th Lancashire - - - - -	—	—
Merioneth - - - - -	23 May 1854 -	130
2d Middlesex - - - - -	2 October 1854 -	440
Northumberland Artillery - - - - -	—	—
Rutland - - - - -	26 April 1854 -	90
3d Surrey - - - - -	24 April 1854 -	252
Westmorland - - - - -	2 May 1854 -	161
5th West York - - - - -	—	—
6th West York - - - - -	—	—
IRELAND:		
Armagh Artillery - - - - -	—	—
Galway Artillery - - - - -	—	—
Londonderry Artillery - - - - -	—	—
Tyrone Artillery - - - - -	—	—

N.B.—Meath ordered to be embodied, but issue of warrant postponed.

M I L I T I A.

RETURN of DISEMBODIED REGIMENTS of
MILITIA in *Great Britain and Ireland* on
the 24th day of April 1855, with the Date of
the last Training of each Regiment, and
the Numbers present in each at such last
Training.

(*Mr. Byng.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
20 June 1855.*

M I L I T I A.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 27 April 1855;—for,

A “RETURN showing the MILITIA REGIMENTS Embodied in *England, Scotland, and Ireland*; the STRENGTH of such REGIMENTS on the 14th day of March and the 14th day of April 1855, respectively; and the NAMES of such REGIMENTS as have given their Quota to the Regular Army.”

War Department, }
14 August 1855. }

FREDERICK PEEL.

RETURN showing the MILITIA REGIMENTS Embodied in *England, Scotland, and Ireland*; the STRENGTH of such REGIMENTS on the 14th day of March and the 14th day of April 1855, respectively; and the NAMES of such REGIMENTS as have given their Quota to the Regular Army.

	Number of Rank and File Embodied on the 14th March 1855.	Number of Rank and File Embodied on the 14th April 1855.	Quota of Volunteers to the Regular Army.	What Portion of the Quota of each Regiment has been given to the Regular Army.
ENGLAND AND WALES:				
Anglesea (Light Infantry) - -	218	100	55	18
Bedford - - - - -	632	417	140	286
Berks - - - - -	596	563	175	98
Brecon (Rifles) - - - - -	282	263	55	67
Bucks - - - - -	853	572	175	214
Cambridge - - - - -	665	283	150	150
Cardigan (Rifles) - - - - -	-	-	Not Embodied.	
Carmarthen (Rifles) - - - - -	-	-	"	
Carnarvon (Rifles) - - - - -	-	-	"	
Cheshire, 1st - - - - -	749	300	215	129
" 2d - - - - -	773	638	167	41
Cornwall Rangers (Rifles) - -	348	114	95	67
" Rifles - - - - -	-	-	Not Embodied.	
" Miners (Artillery) - - - -	233	115	94	59
Cumberland - - - - -	645	389	170	68
Denbigh (Rifles) - - - - -	450	320	105	54
Derby, 1st - - - - -	614	424	195	1
" 2d - - - - -	-	-	Not Embodied.	
Devon, 1st, or East - - - - -	569	417	220	81
" South - - - - -	540	338	165	153
" Artillery - - - - -	318	186	95	109
Dorset - - - - -	628	232	170	156
Durham, 1st - - - - -	525	217	125	42
" 2d - - - - -	270	170	125	16
" Artillery - - - - -	-	-	Not Embodied.	
Essex, East (Rifles) - - - - -	583	210	185	182
" West - - - - -	585	438	170	81
Flint (Rifles) - - - - -	-	-	Not Embodied.	
Glamorgan - - - - -	500	447	200	172
Gloucester, North - - - - -	607	423	240	288
" South - - - - -	568	266	195	200
Hampshire - - - - -	528	103	155	428
" Artillery - - - - -	286	95	131	67

	Number of Rank and File Embodied on the 14th March 1855.	Number of Rank and File Embodied on the 14th April 1855.	Quota of Volunteers to the Regular Army.	What Portion of the Quota of each Regiment has been given to the Regular Army.
ENGLAND and WALES— <i>continued.</i>				
Isle of Wight (Artillery) - - -	109	88	35	12
Hereford - - - -	544	438	125	126
Hertford - - - -	634	506	180	72
Huntingdon (Rifles) - - - -	-	-	Not Embodied.	
Kent, East - - - -	691	662	130	61
„ West - - - -	591	333	175	173
„ Artillery - - - -	222	187	155	41
Lancashire, 1st - - - -	232	227	125	167
„ 2d - - - -	589	379	215	175
„ 3d - - - -	868	759	315	332
„ 4th - - - -	744	530	250	180
„ 5th - - - -	612	685	225	178
„ 6th - - - -	-	-	Not Embodied.	
„ 7th - - - -	-	-	„	
„ Artillery - - - -	224	147	167	78
Leicester - - - -	975	392	251	325
Lincoln, North - - - -	654	379	175	130
„ South - - - -	616	622	165	209
London - - - -	636	441	155	120
Merioneth (Rifles) - - - -	-	-	Not Embodied.	
Middlesex, 1st - - - -	564	552	175	88
„ 2d (Rifles) - - - -	-	-	Not Embodied.	
„ 3d - - - -	658	716	135	270
„ 4th - - - -	654	600	140	553
„ 5th - - - -	341	475	80	154
Monmouth - - - -	535	359	150	150
Montgomery (Rifles) - - - -	287	169	65	70
Norfolk, 1st (West) - - - -	792	453	215	136
„ 2d (East) - - - -	699	408	180	195
„ Artillery - - - -	155	83	100	46
Northampton - - - -	733	576	210	162
Northumberland - - - -	504	260	125	170
„ Artillery - - - -	-	-	Not Embodied.	
Nottingham - - - -	911	610	240	86
Oxford - - - -	814	806	180	300
Pembroke (Artillery) - - - -	221	162	96	28
Radnor (Rifles) - - - -	117	113	25	21
Rutland (Light Infantry) - - - -	-	-	Not Embodied.	
Shropshire - - - -	695	478	190	217
Somerset, 1st - - - -	663	277	150	165
„ 2d - - - -	811	609	220	225
Stafford, 1st Depôt - - - -	270	75	- None from the Depôt.	
„ 2d (Light Infantry) - - - -	708	504	225	246
„ 3d (Rifles) - - - -	773	235	205	149
Suffolk (Artillery) - - - -	349	161	136	38
„ West - - - -	576	351	170	109
Surrey, 1st - - - -	548	453	200	145
„ 2d - - - -	724	456	165	70
„ 3d - - - -	-	-	Not Embodied.	

	Number of Rank and File Embodied on the 14th March 1855.	Number of Rank and File Embodied on the 14th April 1855.	Quota of Volunteers to the Regular Army.	What Portion of the Quota of each Regiment has been given to the Regular Army.
ENGLAND and WALES—continued.				
Sussex - - - - -	640	486	140	136
„ Artillery - - - - -	282	163	129	79
King's Own (Light Infantry) - -	353	377	185	125
Queen's Own „ - - - - -	343	378	210	37
Warwick, 1st - - - - -	655	359	220	156
„ 2d - - - - -	698	799	240	326
Westmoreland (Light Infantry) - -	-	-	-	-
Wilts Depôt - - - - -	169	120	-	None from the Depôt.
Worcester - - - - -	696	457	190	185
York, East - - - - -	491	397	175	104
„ North - - - - -	498	202	175	86
„ West, 1st - - - - -	691	564	220	186
„ „ 2d - - - - -	834	818	170	195
„ „ 3d - - - - -	753	480	200	196
„ „ 4th - - - - -	487	490	180	249
„ „ 5th - - - - -	-	-	-	-
„ „ 6th - - - - -	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	44,198	30,945	13,021	11,268

SCOTLAND:

Aberdeen - - - Infantry -	270	290	70	66
Argyll - - - Rifles -	61	59	25	30
Ayr - - - Rifles -	-	-	90	103
Berwick - - - Artillery -	133	162	107	33
Dumfries - - - Infantry -	393	427	100	67
Edinburgh, County - Infantry -	423	481	100	57
„ City - Artillery -	144	146	58	48
Fife - - - Artillery -	165	226	142	46
Forfar - - - Artillery -	309	512	204	45
Galloway - - - Rifles -	223	238	65	11
Inverness - - - Infantry -	290	330	90	95
Lanark, 1st - - - Infantry -	566	563	145	138
„ 2d - - - Infantry -	173	274	130	3
Perth - - - Rifles -	318	314	75	48
Renfrew - - - Infantry -	487	516	125	38
Ross - - - Rifles -	255	278	70	2
Stirling - - - Infantry -	251	303	97	56
TOTAL - - -	4,461	5,119	1,693	886

		Number of Rank and File Embodied on the 14th March 1855.	Number of Rank and File Embodied on the 14th April 1855.	Quota of Volunteers to the Regular Army.	What Portion of the Quota of each Regiment has been given to the Regular Army.
IRELAND:					
Antrim	- - - Rifles	648	678	170	249
"	- - - Artillery	228	259	152	58
Armagh	- - - Infantry	749	787	290	—
"	- - - Artillery	- - -	Not Embodied.		
Carlow	- - - Rifles	291	311	80	12
Cavan	- - - Infantry	349	406	125	36
Clare	- - - Infantry	486	530	110	87
Cork, 1st, or North	- Rifles	359	414	100	113
" 2d, or South	- Infantry	204	312	95	59
" 3d, or West	- Artillery	333	296	163	31
" City	- - Artillery	186	230	92	83
Donegal	- - - Infantry	183	331	110	29
"	- - - Artillery	- - -	Not Embodied.		
Down, North	- - Rifles	569	596	140	28
" South	- - Infantry	526	558	130	122
Dublin, County	- Infantry	463	399	125	150
" City	- - Infantry	581	641	155	—
" "	- - Artillery	147	202	84	53
Fermanagh	- - - Infantry	395	440	110	102
Galway	- - - Infantry	387	409	90	81
"	- - - Artillery	- - -	Not Embodied.		
Kerry	- - - Infantry	535	524	140	115
Kildare	- - - Rifles	113	144	55	18
Kilkenny	- - - Infantry	295	324	90	81
King's County	- - Rifles	- - -	- - -	50	58
Leitrim	- - - Rifles	120	164	65	—
Limerick, County	- Infantry	713	800	210	177
" City	- Artillery	170	196	57	33
Londonderry	- - Infantry	393	485	120	102
"	- - Artillery	- - -	Not Embodied.		
Longford	- - - Rifles	400	403	100	101
Louth	- - - Rifles	238	292	70	95
Mayo, North	- - Infantry	- - -	85	55	—
" South	- - Rifles	163	296	100	—

	Number of Rank and File Embodied on the 14th March 1855.	Number of Rank and File Embodied on the 14th April 1855.	Quota of Volunteers to the Regular Army.	What Portion of the Quota of each Regiment has been given to the Regular Army.
IRELAND—continued.				
Meath - - - Infantry - - -	-	-	-	Not Embodied.
Monaghan - - Infantry -	302	283	70	65
Queen's County - Rifles -	333	358	90	—
Roscommon - - Infantry -	284	416	115	41
Sligo - - - Rifles -	183	252	90	—
Tipperary, 1st - Artillery -	239	364	200	26
„ 2d - Infantry -	97	179	75	—
Tyrone - - - Infantry -	370	454	145	—
„ - - - Artillery - - -	-	-	-	Not Embodied.
Waterford - - Artillery -	244	270	183	27
Westmeath - - Rifles -	341	379	100	56
Wexford - - - Infantry -	394	466	115	21
Wicklow - - - Rifles -	184	186	120	44
TOTAL - - -	13,095	15,119	4,736	2,353

SUMMARY.

	Number of Rank and File Embodied on the 14th March 1855.	Number of Rank and File Embodied on the 14th April 1855.	Quota of Volunteers to the Regular Army.	What Portion of the Quota of each Regiment has been given to the Regular Army.
ENGLAND - - - - -	44,198	30,945	13,021	11,268
SCOTLAND - - - - -	4,461	5,119	1,693	886
IRELAND - - - - -	13,095	15,119	4,736	2,353
TOTAL - - -	61,754	51,183	19,450	14,507

M I L I T I A.

RETURN showing the MILITIA REGIMENTS Embodied in *England, Scotland, and Ireland*; the STRENGTH of such REGIMENTS on the 14th day of March and the 14th day of April 1855, respectively; and the NAMES of such REGIMENTS as have given their Quota to the Regular Army.

(*Colonel Duncombe.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 August 1855.*

MILITIA.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10 July 1855 ;—for,

RETURNS showing the STRENGTH of each ENGLISH REGIMENT of MILITIA on the 30th day of June
; specifying the Number of each Rank, Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Drummers, and
Privates, Present upon that Day :—

1, of the Number of each Rank ABSENT with or without Leave from their respective Regiments upon
the same Day.”

War Department, }
14 August 1855. }

FREDERICK PEEL.

STRENGTH OF ENGLISH MILITIA, ON 30TH JUNE 1855.

	PRESENT.				ABSENT.			
	Officers.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Officers.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
sea (Light Infantry) - -	9	8	2	75	3	1	1	40
rd - - - - -	18	31	11	449	2	-	-	62
- - - - -	26	2	9	153	2	-	-	25
n (Rifles) - - - - -	10	18	3	164	3	1	-	89
s - - - - -	21	35	13	492	2	4	1	373
ridge - - - - -	18	33	11	367	8	1	-	10
gan (Rifles) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	not embodied.			
arthen (Rifles) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	”			
r von (Rifles) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	”			
ire, 1st - - - - -	32	24	8	402	5	1	1	37
2d - - - - -	26	45	19	659	4	1	-	13
all Rangers (Rifles) - -	24	25	10	117	8	1	-	10
Rifles - - - - -	-	-	-	-	not embodied.			
Miners (Artillery) - -	9	12	3	145	4	2	-	41
erland - - - - -	24	28	9	385	3	2	-	270
gh (Rifles) - - - - -	13	25	8	344	-	-	-	22
, 1st - - - - -	25	32	16	504	3	-	-	26
2d - - - - -	19	15	-	232	3	-	-	104
n, 1st or East - - - - -	25	32	7	509	4	4	-	69
South - - - - -	27	30	8	380	7	-	-	11
Artillery - - - - -	13	13	6	169	1	3	-	22
i - - - - -	22	21	16	287	5	1	-	34
am, 1st - - - - -	24	22	10	297	3	2	-	24
2d - - - - -	26	17	9	240	2	-	2	37
Artillery - - - - -	-	-	-	-	not embodied.			
East (Rifles) - - - - -	25	26	11	333	2	-	-	14
West - - - - -	27	31	9	462	-	-	-	23
(Rifles) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	not embodied.			
organ - - - - -	25	25	8	219	5	3	-	135
cester, North - - - - -	27	33	10	506	1	-	-	15
South - - - - -	25	29	10	344	7	3	-	15
shire - - - - -	18	22	14	103	6	2	-	10
Artillery - - - - -	12	13	7	94	4	8	1	57

(continued)

	PRESENT.				ABSENT.			
	Officers.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Officers.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
Isle of Wight (Artillery) - -	7	7	2	100	- -	- -	- -	- -
Hereford - - - -	26	31	11	394	1	- -	- -	150
Hertford - - - -	25	25	12	552	1	2	- -	- -
Huntingdon (Rifles) - - -	- -	- -	- -	not embodied.	- -	- -	- -	- -
Kent, East Depôt - - -	2	5	- -	43	1	- -	- -	1
„ West - - - -	25	29	14	297	7	5	1	38
„ Artillery - - - -	14	17	6	223	6	1	- -	120
Lancashire, 1st Depôt - - -	7	13	3	358	1	- -	- -	20
„ 2d - - - -	25	33	8	448	6	4	- -	32
„ 3d Depôt - - - -	5	9	4	178	3	1	- -	283
„ 4th - - - -	25	52	16	868	9	5	- -	92
„ 5th - - - -	32	44	11	711	2	- -	- -	2
„ 6th - - - -	31	17	11	371	5	- -	- -	850
„ 7th - - - -	- -	- -	- -	not embodied.	- -	- -	- -	- -
„ Artillery - - - -	19	14	6	238	2	- -	- -	16
Leicester - - - -	26	38	20	424	4	- -	- -	16
Lincoln, North - - - -	27	18	8	274	3	6	- -	143
„ South - - - -	24	26	4	410	7	1	4	17
London - - - -	26	35	10	416	3	- -	- -	164
Merioneth (Rifles) - - -	- -	- -	- -	not embodied.	- -	- -	- -	- -
Middlesex, 1st - - - -	32	45	20	644	2	1	- -	50
„ 2d (Rifles) - - - -	- -	- -	- -	not embodied.	- -	- -	- -	- -
„ 3d - - - -	22	24	17	563	1	- -	- -	31
„ 4th - - - -	31	40	12	591	4	1	- -	22
„ 5th - - - -	32	50	10	837	2	3	- -	142
Monmouth - - - -	21	32	8	376	6	1	- -	28
Montgomery (Rifles) - - -	15	13	5	179	- -	- -	- -	- -
Norfolk, 1st (West) - - -	25	31	12	497	1	- -	- -	1
„ 2d (East) - - - -	18	32	13	433	2	1	- -	1
„ Artillery - - - -	7	14	8	146	- -	1	- -	20
Northampton Depôt - - -	6	9	- -	46	3	- -	- -	1
Northumberland - - - -	22	30	10	165	6	1	- -	- -
„ Artillery - - - -	- -	- -	- -	not embodied.	- -	- -	- -	- -
Nottingham - - - -	29	39	18	538	4	6	- -	6
Oxford Depôt - - - -	5	7	1	126	1	1	4	1
Pembroke (Artillery) - - -	15	15	4	168	2	- -	- -	- -
Radnor (Rifles) - - - -	6	10	3	121	1	- -	- -	- -
Rutland (Light Infantry) - - -	- -	- -	- -	not embodied.	- -	- -	- -	- -
Shropshire - - - -	35	38	8	522	1	- -	- -	2
Somerset, 1st - - - -	22	25	15	320	8	1	- -	1
„ 2d - - - -	26	31	12	656	5	2	- -	5
Stafford, 1st Depôt - - -	11	7	2	146	1	1	- -	1
„ 2d (Light Infantry) - - -	22	44	16	675	1	6	1	3
„ 3d (Rifles) - - - -	26	25	9	294	1	- -	- -	2
Suffolk (Artillery) - - -	17	19	10	168	3	1	- -	- -
„ (West) - - - -	28	23	11	374	4	- -	- -	2
Surrey, 1st - - - -	25	41	10	470	5	1	- -	6
„ 2d - - - -	27	42	13	476	3	- -	- -	25
„ 3d - - - -	- -	- -	- -	not embodied.	- -	- -	- -	- -
Sussex - - - -	30	16	8	488	1	- -	- -	61
„ Artillery - - - -	18	19	7	150	2	3	1	4

	PRESENT.				ABSENT.			
	Officers.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Officers.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
Own (Light Infantry) -	26	30	9	351	1	-	-	34
s Own - " -	23	26	6	318	2	3	3	60
ck, 1st - " -	26	34	9	461	1	1	-	20
2d - " -	30	38	20	650	3	5	-	52
oreland (Light Infantry) -	-	-	-	not embodied.	-	-	-	-
Depôt - " -	6	6	3	137	-	1	-	3
ster - " -	28	30	11	559	5	1	-	342
East - " -	27	28	10	454	3	1	-	90
North - " -	23	36	6	281	8	1	-	36
Vest, 1st - " -	26	34	9	609	3	2	-	30
" 2d Depôt - " -	9	13	6	107	-	-	-	23
" 3d - " -	26	32	14	507	9	10	1	142
" 4th - " -	25	33	12	546	4	1	-	32
" 5th - " -	-	-	-	not embodied.	-	-	-	-
" 6th - " -	-	-	-	not embodied.	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	1,764	2,123	780	29,885	272	122	21	6,048

STRENGTH on 30th June 1855 of the REGIMENTS ON FOREIGN SERVICE.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
East Kent - - -	25	36	13	544
1st Lancashire - - -	21	32	12	546
3d " - - -	28	45	15	723
Northampton - - -	25	37	10	537
Oxford - - -	24	35	12	540
1st Stafford - - -	26	31	9	554
Wilts - - -	25	36	12	594
2d West York - - -	24	34	12	570
TOTAL - - -	198	286	95	4,608

TOTAL EFFECTIVE FORCE of the ENGLISH MILITIA on the 30th June 1855.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
IN ENGLAND { Present - - -	1,764	2,123	780	29,885
{ Absent - - -	272	122	21	6,048
ON FOREIGN SERVICE - - -	198	286	95	4,608
TOTAL - - -	2,234	2,531	896	30,541

M I L I T I A.

RETURNS showing the Strength of each
English Regiment of Militia on the 30th
day of June last; specifying the Number
of each Rank, Officers, Non-commissioned
Officers, Drummers, and Privates, Present
upon that Day; And, of the Number of each
Rank Absent with or without Leave from
their respective Regiments upon the same
Day.

(Colonel Buch.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 August 1855.*

520.

Under 1 oz.

MILITIA (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 19 July 1855;—for,

“of the Number of VOLUNTEERS given to the Line by each Militia Regiment in *Ireland*, up to 30th day of June 1855; also, of the Regiments who have given no Men to the Line; stating, in each County, the Effective Strength of the several Regiments, the Quota of Militiamen that ought to be furnished to each County, and the Number of Volunteers each Corps ought to have furnished.”

REGIMENTS.	RANK AND FILE.			VOLUNTEERS.		
	Effectives on 1 July.	Regimental Quota and Establishment.	County Quota and Establishment.	Quota Required.	Numbers Given.	
Artillery - - -	334	608	1,653	152	56	
Infantry - - -	634	1,050		170	247	
Artillery - - -	42	100	940	25	- none.	
Infantry - - -	593	840		190	225	
- - -	271	326	326	80	88	
- - -	457	854	854	100	41	
- - -	447	1,022	1,022	110	74	
ork Artillery - - -	310	653	3,120	163	28	
ty - ditto - - -	276	367		92	83	
ork - - -	421	1,050	1,232	100	107	
ork - - -	387	1,050		85	65	
Artillery - - -	140	392	1,542	98	- none.	
Infantry - - -	448	840		85	30	
own - - -	401	840	1,847	140	224	
own - - -	465	702		130	119	
City Artillery - - -	250	336	559	84	52	
Dublin City - - -	442	840		155	232	
County - - -	511	671	559	100	151	
gh - - -	429	559	496	110	125	
Artillery - - -	-	496	1,050	- disembodied.		
Infantry - - -	342	1,050	1,146	90	87	
- - -	556	1,146	476	130	116	
- - -	226	476	754	40	18	
y - - -	372	754	544	80	74	
County - - -	212	544	553	75	75	
- - -	252	553	553	60	- none	21 since 30th June.
City Artillery - - -	201	227	1,244	57	37	
County - - -	845	1,017		200	155	
erry Artillery - - -	-	77	917	- disembodied.		
- Infantry - - -	471	840		100	94	
d - - -	395	401	401	100	171	
- - -	285	512	512	65	96	
ayo - - -	225	657	1,314	55	- none.	
ayo - - -	449	657		110	- none	40 since 30th June.
leath - - -	not embodied	695	695	-	32	
an - - -	284	677	677	65	130	
County - - -	320	547	547	90	124	
mon - - -	458	852	852	95	58	
- - -	358	635	635	60	- none.	
y Artillery - - -	422	800	1,539	200	25	
- Infantry - - -	304	739		75	1	
Artillery - - -	34	214	1,264	54	- none.	
Infantry - - -	578	1,050		115	18	
rd Artillery - - -	318	732	732	183	- none.	-- General volunteering suspended until arrival of regiment in England, and will now take place immediately.
th - - -	402	552	552	100	56	
- - -	458	857	857	115	87	
y - - -	274	492	492	50	56	
TOTALS - - -	16,299	31,349	31,349	4,533	3,457	

—The volunteering of the Militia Artillery is conducted under the Deputy Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, the quota of Volunteers are calculated upon one-fourth of the Establishment; those of the Infantry on one-fourth of the Effectives.

ant-General's Office, }
27 July 1855.

G. A. Wetherall, A. G.

Department, }
August 1855.

FREDERICK PEEL.

MILITIA (IRELAND).

RETURN of the Number of VOLUNTEERS given to the Line by each Militia Regiment in *Ireland*, to 30 June 1855; also, of the Regiments who have given no Men to the Line; stating, in each case, the Effective Strength of the several Regiments, the Quota of Militiamen that ought to be furnished by each County, and the Number of Volunteers each Corps ought to furnish.

(*Captain Knox.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
3 August 1855.*

OFFICERS' WIDOWS PENSIONS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 21 May 1855;—for,

A RETURN “of all PENSIONS granted to the WIDOWS of OFFICERS who have Lost their Lives in any Branch of Her MAJESTY’S Service during the present WAR in the EAST; stating the Rank of the Deceased Officer, the Date of his Death, and the Amount granted.”

War Department, }
5 July 1855. }

FREDERICK PEEL.

A RETURN of all PENSIONS granted to the WIDOWS of OFFICERS who have Lost their Lives during the present WAR in the EAST; stating the Rank of the Deceased Officer, the Date of his Death, and the Amount granted, so far as relates to the ROYAL NAVY and ROYAL MARINES.

SERVICE.	NAME OF OFFICER.	RANK.	DATE OF DEATH.	AMOUNT OF PENSION AWARDED TO WIDOW.
				£.
Royal Navy -	John Foote - - -	Captain -	18 April 1854	120
Ditto - -	H. W. Giffard - - -	ditto - -	1 June 1854	200
Ditto - -	Henry Smith - - -	ditto - -	19 August 1854	90
Ditto - -	Benjamin Baynton - -	Commander -	14 Nov. 1854	90
Ditto - -	E. M. W. Carrington -	Lieutenant -	7 June 1854	50 (mother) *
Ditto - -	Robert Walker - - -	Master - -	15 March 1855	50
Ditto - -	Thomas Rowe - - -	Paymaster -	19 Sept. 1854	40
Ditto - -	Edward Rundle - - -	Boatswain -	4 April 1854	30
Ditto - -	John Jago - - -	Carpenter -	24 January 1855	25 †
Royal Marines -	William Mackay Heriot -	Brevet Major -	12 Dec. 1854	50
Ditto - -	C. A. Parker - - -	Captain -	4 Sept. 1854	70

* No widow left, but his mother granted this pension under the provisions of the Queen’s Regulations.

† Recommended for this amount of pension under special Order in Council, but not yet obtained.

Admiralty, 11 June 1855.

John Jones Dyer, Chief Clerk.

RETURN of all PENSIONS granted to the WIDOWS of OFFICERS who have Lost their Lives in any Branch of Her MAJESTY'S Service during the present WAR in the EAST; stating the Rank of the Deceased Officer, the Date of his Death, and the Amount granted.

REGIMENT.	NAME OF OFFICER.	RANK.	DATE OF DEATH.	AMOUNT OF PENSION AWARDED TO WIDOW. *	REMARKS.
6th Dragoons	Moore, Willoughby Willoughby	Lieut.-Colonel	31 May - 1854	£. 200	
11th Hussars	Cresswell, William Gilfred Baker	Captain	19 September - 1854	50	
15th "	Nolan, Louis Edward	Captain	25 October - 1854	50	- - Left no widow. Pension allowed to mother, specially.
Grenadier Guards	Hood, The Hon. Francis G.	Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel	18 October - 1854	200	
"	Huthwaite, Francis Cornelius	Battalion Surgeon	30 September - 1854	45	
Scots Fusilier Guards	Chevton, William F. W., Viscount	Lieutenant and Captain	8 October - 1854	70	
4th Foot	Leahy, John	Quartermaster	18 September - 1854	36	
4th "	Skinner, Samuel Blacklock	Lieutenant	14 August - 1854	40	
9th "	Dent, Thomas Edward Bowerbank	Captain	5 January - 1855	50	
20th "	Dawling, William H.	Lieutenant	5 November - 1854	40	- - Left no widow. Pension specially allowed to mother.
23d "	Young, Sir William Norris	Lieutenant	20 September - 1854	60	
28th "	Spence, Samuel	Quartermaster	7 November - 1854	36	
41st "	Carpenter, George	Lieut.-Colonel	5 November - 1854	200	
41st "	Swaby, John William	Lieutenant	5 November - 1854	60	
49th "	Dalton, Thomas Norcliffe	Major	5 November - 1854	120	
50th "	Fortune, Robert	Quartermaster	12 December - 1854	36	
50th "	Moller, John Olans	Major	22 December - 1854	120	
53th "	Butler, Henry Thomas	Captain	5 November - 1854	70	

68th "	-	-	-	-	-	Smyth, Harry	-	-	-	Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel	23 November - 1854	120	
73d "	-	-	-	-	-	Wellesley, Edward John	-	-	-	Brevet Major and Assistant Quarter-master-General.	21 September - 1854	70	
77th "	-	-	-	-	-	Nicholson, John	-	-	-	Captain	5 November - 1854	70	
79th "	-	-	-	-	-	Elliot, Edmund James	-	-	-	Lieut.-Colonel	12 August - 1854	80	
93d "	-	-	-	-	-	Banner, Robert Murray	-	-	-	Major	6 October - 1854	70	
95th "	-	-	-	-	-	Champion, John George	-	-	-	Major	30 November - 1854	200	
95th "	-	-	-	-	-	Eddington, James George	-	-	-	Captain	20 September - 1854	70	
95th "	-	-	-	-	-	Eddington, Edward William	-	-	-	Lieutenant	20 September - 1854	40	-- Left no widow. Pension specially allowed to mother.
1st Battalion Rifle Brigade	-	-	-	-	-	Beckwith, Sidney	-	-	-	Brevet Lieut.-Colonel	5 September - 1854	70	
2d "	-	-	-	-	-	Newbury, John	-	-	-	Paymaster	4 August - 1854	50	
Staff	-	-	-	-	-	Adams, Henry William	-	-	-	Major-General	19 December - 1854	400	
"	-	-	-	-	-	Spence, Thomas, M. D.	-	-	-	Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.	14 November - 1854	100	-- Left no widow. Pension specially allowed to father.
"	-	-	-	-	-	Mitchell, John, M. D.	-	-	-	Staff Surgeon, 1st Class	24 September - 1854	50	
"	-	-	-	-	-	Pitcairn, George Kincaid	-	-	-	Staff Surgeon	16 August - 1854	50	
"	-	-	-	-	-	Marshall, John	-	-	-	Staff Surgeon	10 February - 1855	50	
"	-	-	-	-	-	Reade, George Hume	-	-	-	Apothecary to the Forces	28 November - 1854	45	
49th Foot	-	-	-	-	-	Glazbrook, Charles Stuart	-	-	-	Captain and Brevet Major	18 December - 1854	70	
Royal Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	Townsend, Samuel P.	-	-	-	Brevet Major	5 November - 1854	200	Special.

* Some of these pensions will be increased in amount under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 15th June 1855.

War Department, 28 May 1855:

Frederick Peel.

OFFICERS' WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

RETURN of Pensions granted to the WIDOWS
of OFFICERS who have lost their Lives in any
Branch of Her Majesty's Service during the
present WAR in the EAST; stating the Rank of
the Deceased Officer, the Date of his Death, and
the Amount granted.

(*Captain Knox.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
6 July 1855.*

ARMY PRIZE MONEY.

THE ACCOUNT of UNCLAIMED ARMY PRIZE MONEY, from 18th January 1809 to 31st December 1854; directed to be Annually laid before the Houses of Parliament by the Act 2 Will. 4, c. 53.

Dr.

	£.	s.	d.
TO Cash arising from Forfeited and Unclaimed Shares of Prize Money, Grants, &c. - - - - -	1,140,024	4	5
To Cash arising from the Dividends or Interest of Monies Invested in the Public Funds, or other Government Securities - - - - -	246,160	4	4
Balance (<i>vide</i> Memorandum below) - - - - -	23,862	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
TOTAL - - - £.	1,410,047	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Cr.

	£.	s.	d.
BY Cash refunded to Claimants - - - - -	724,259	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Expenses in executing Acts from 18 January 1809 to 31 December 1854 - - - - -	57,891	9	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Sums paid for the Royal Hospital to 1 March 1842. in diminution of the Annual Votes for In and Out Pension - - - - -	556,752	6	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
By Sums since transferred to the Exchequer by the Paymaster-General, in conformity with the Treasury Minutes - - - - -	41,144	-	8
	597,896	7	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
By Paid to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, by virtue of the Act 11 & 12 Vict., c. 103, for appropriation in purchasing the Site of the Royal Military Asylum, and in improving such Asylum, realized by the Sale of 32,115 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> Three per Cent. Consols - - - - -	30,000	-	-
TOTAL - - - £.	1,410,047	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Memorandum.—Although the Balance upon this Account appears to be as above, yet there is in the Three per Cent. Consols 67,884 *l.* 13 *s.* 2 *d.* Stock invested on account of Army Prize Money. The existence of this amount of Stock in the Three per Cent. Consols, notwithstanding the Balance is on the Debit side, arises from the Investments in the Stock having been made when the Funds were very low, and from the Sales thereof, as occasion required, having been from time to time effected when the prices were considerably higher.

Royal Hospital, Chelsea, }
31 July 1855. }

A. J. Moorhead,
Secretary and Registrar.

ARMY PRIZE MONEY.

THE ACCOUNT of UNCLAIMED ARMY PRIZE
MONEY, from 18 January 1809 to 31 December
1854; directed to be Annually laid before the
Houses of Parliament by the Act 2 Will. 4,
c. 53.

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
31 July 1855.

PROMOTION AND RETIREMENT (ARMY).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 1 February 1855 ;—*praying*,

THAT Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to cause Her Royal Warrant for Regulating PROMOTION and RETIREMENT in the ARMY to be laid upon the Table of The House."

Sir, War Department, 5 February 1855.
I AM directed by the Duke of Newcastle to transmit to you, for the information of the Secretary at War, the accompanying copy of an Address to Her Majesty from the House of Commons, "praying that she will be graciously pleased to cause her Royal Warrant for regulating promotion and retirement in the army to be laid upon the table of The House;" and I am to request that you will move Mr. Sidney Herbert to furnish his Grace with a copy of such Royal Warrant, in order that it may be laid upon the table of the House of Commons.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Henry Roberts.*

B. Hawes, Esq.

Sir, War Office, 6 February 1855.
I AM directed to acknowledge your letter of the 5th instant, and to transmit therewith, agreeably to the request of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, a copy of the Royal Warrant, dated 6 October 1854, for regulating promotion and retirement in the army, in order that it may be laid upon the table of the House of Commons, in pursuance of an order of The House, dated 1 February 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *B. Hawes.*

Henry Roberts, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.,

War Department.

VICTORIA R.

WHEREAS We have approved the recommendations of the Commissioners, appointed by Our authority to inquire into the several modes of promotion and retirement in Our military forces : Our will and pleasure is, that, from and after the date hereof, the following rules shall be established for the future promotion and retirement of officers in the army, and that by these Our rules Our Commander-in-Chief shall govern himself in recommending officers for promotion or retirement :—

PROMOTION.

1. That the rank of field marshal be given without reference to seniority.
2. That general periodical brevets be, for the future, abolished.
3. That there shall be a fixed establishment, for the Guards and the Line, of 100 general officers upon unattached pay, in addition to the general officers who are colonels of regiments, making in all 234, of whom 50 shall be generals, 70 lieutenant-generals, and 114 major-generals.
4. That, until the existing establishment of general officers be reduced to 100, the senior colonels on the list shall be promoted, or the supernumerary previously promoted for distinguished service shall be admitted, alternately after

the third vacancy on the fixed general officers' list—this limitation being observed until the excess be reduced.

5. That the major-generals, hereafter promoted for distinguished service, shall, after the number of generals on the fixed establishment has been reduced to 234, be placed on the permanent general officers' list, in the proportion of one major-general for two vacancies—the second vacancy being filled by seniority from the colonels' list.

6. That those general officers in the receipt of the half-pay only of their last regimental commissions be not included in the 234 above mentioned, but that their names be printed, according to their seniority on the same list, with the others as now, but with an asterisk prefixed to them.

7. That the rank of full colonel be given to officers, after serving for three years with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, in the actual command of regiments, or for the same period as second lieutenant-colonels of regiments, or as major and lieutenant-colonel, or major in the household cavalry, or as mounted officers of the Guards, or on the staff, in the following situations; viz., assistant adjutant-general, assistant quartermaster-general, military secretary (or assistant military secretary where there shall be no military secretary) to such general officers alone as are exercising the supreme command on a station, or commissioner to the head quarters of an allied army, or after serving six years with the rank of lieutenant-colonel as equerry to the Sovereign.

8. That field officers, commissioned as such before the 20th June 1854, be allowed to rise by brevet, as under the regulations then in force; but no officer, promoted to the rank of field officer on or after that date, is to rise from the rank of lieutenant-colonel to that of colonel, otherwise than by three years' service in the former rank, as above described, or as a reward for distinguished service, or by appointment to be Queen's aide-de-camp.

9. That in cases where colonels shall be appointed, without regard to seniority, to commands as major-generals, their temporary rank, if they shall have conducted themselves to Our satisfaction, may be made permanent, after having held such commands for five years in peace, or after any shorter period in war, upon the recommendation of Our Commander-in-Chief. That, in like manner, the temporary rank of general and lieutenant-general may be given, whenever the convenience of the service requires it, and may be confirmed in a similar manner.

10. That, in addition to the colonels promoted by seniority to be major-generals, colonels shall be eligible for promotion to the rank of major-general, and major-generals to the rank of lieutenant-general, and lieutenant-generals to the rank of general, for distinguished services in the field.

In the case of officers promoted to the rank of general officers, as a reward for distinguished service in war, the recommendation in which the service of the officer shall be detailed, shall be published in the general orders of the army, and in the Gazette, with a view to ensure the responsibility attaching to an appointment thus made out of the regular course of army promotion.

11. That every vacancy on the fixed establishment of general officers shall be filled by the promotion, when there is no supernumerary, of the senior colonel qualified to succeed to the rank of major-general, and to be placed on the fixed establishment, under the regulations now in force; and that vacancies in the ranks of general and lieutenant-general be filled in the same manner.

If there be more than one supernumerary who has been promoted for distinguished service, the promotion of the senior colonel shall take place on every second vacancy only, until the supernumeraries be reduced, by the appointment alternately of a supernumerary and the promotion of a colonel.

12. That promotions shall be made in the ranks of field officers, below the rank of colonel, from time to time, or as vacancies occur in the major-general's fixed establishment.

13. That any captain, major, or lieutenant-colonel may be rewarded by promotion for distinguished services in the field. In cases, however, where such promotion would deprive the officer of regimental employment, by which the interests

interests either of the service or of the officer might be prejudiced, brevet rank may be given, to be converted into regimental (or substantive rank) at an early subsequent period.

14. That the commands of general officers, and other situations on the staff, both at home and abroad, shall not be held for more than five years, unless by re-appointment.

15. That the privilege of selling out of the army, retaining the name of the officer in the army list in italics, which is now confined to full colonels and officers having the Order of the Bath, be extended, *with the permission of the Commander-in-Chief in each case*, to all field officers.

16. That no officer shall be promoted to the rank of captain, until he shall have been two years an effective subaltern.

17. That no officer shall be promoted to the rank of major, until he shall have been six years effective as subaltern or captain.

18. No medical candidate who has not passed his examinations at the Royal College of Surgeons of London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, shall be eligible for the commission of assistant surgeon; and he must have served as such on full-pay five years before he shall be eligible for promotion to the rank of staff surgeon of the second class. Assistant surgeon.

19. *Staff surgeons* of the second class must have served 10 years in the army on full pay before they shall be eligible for the next step of rank. Staff surgeons.

A *Staff surgeon* of the first class must have served three years at home, or two years abroad in this rank, before he shall be eligible for promotion.

20. A *deputy inspector-general* of hospitals must have served five years at home, or three years abroad in this rank, before he shall be eligible for promotion to the highest rank of inspector-general. Deputy Inspector-general of hospitals.

UNATTACHED PAY, RETIRED FULL-PAY, AND HALF-PAY.

It is Our further will and pleasure, that the grants of unattached pay, and other rates of pay, to general officers, not being colonels of regiments, and of retired full-pay, and of half-pay, to officers of Our army, shall be regulated by this Our Royal warrant, to be administered and interpreted by Our Secretary-at-War, as the sole and standing authority for regulating such grants.

Unattached Pay.

21. Officers removed from their commissions as field officers in regiments of Foot Guards, in consequence of being promoted to be general officers, shall receive unattached pay according to the following scale; viz., lieutenant-colonel, 600 *l.* a year; major, 550 *l.* a year.

22. Officers promoted to be general officers from full or half pay commissions in the Line, shall, if duly qualified, receive unattached pay of 1 *l.* 5 *s.* a day.

23. The number of general officers upon the establishment of unattached pay of 1 *l.* 5 *s.* a day, or upwards, not being colonels of regiments, shall be limited to 100.

24. A general officer being colonel of a regiment, in the event of his regiment being reduced, may be placed, in the first instance, as supernumerary upon the said establishment of unattached pay, at 1 *l.* 5 *s.* a day; but shall fall into the vacancy that may occur therein, until re-appointed colonel of a regiment.

25. A colonel promoted to the rank of general officer, as a reward for distinguished service in war, or in consequence of having held a command with temporary rank as general officer, shall be placed, in the first instance, as supernumerary

supernumerary on the said establishment of unattached pay, at 400 *l.* a year, until he shall fall into a vacancy on the fixed establishment of general officers.

26. An officer now on the list of general officers, whether on full or half-pay at the time of his promotion, but who is in excess of the limited number of 100 entitled to unattached pay of 1 *l.* 5 *s.* a day, or upwards, shall receive if duly qualified by service, an allowance in lieu of unattached pay, at the rate of 400 *l.* a year; or, if lieutenant-colonel of cavalry, at the time of his promotion, the net full pay of that rank, until elected to the establishment of unattached pay, at 1 *l.* 5 *s.* a day, or appointed to be colonel of a regiment.

27. To entitle an officer to the unattached pay of a general officer, or to the allowance in lieu of such unattached pay, such officer must have actually *served six years* with the rank of a regimental field officer, either with a regiment of the line or in some other substantive military employment in the public service, or as field officer of the Foot Guards, or on the staff appointment of assistant adjutant-general, assistant quartermaster-general, military secretary (or assistant military secretary where there shall be no military secretary) to such general officers alone as are exercising the supreme command on a station, or as commissioner to the head quarters of an allied army; or, having obtained the rank of regimental field officer, shall have been obliged to go upon half-pay on account of reduction, or in consequence of ill health contracted in the service (as established by the report of a board of medical officers), or in consequence of wounds received in action, before he had served the six years above described.

28. To the limitations contained in the preceding article, the following exceptions only will be admitted, viz. —

Appointment as major-general on the staff.
Appointment to a military government.

In these cases the insufficiency of service as a regimental field officer, will not render an officer ineligible for the unattached pay.

29. The benefit of unattached pay shall not be extended to any general officer who, when he last went upon half-pay, received the difference; nor to any officer who went upon half-pay, at his own request, in time of war, before he had completed an aggregate full-pay service of 30 years, of which period six years shall have been with the rank of regimental field officer; nor to any officer who went upon half pay, at his own request, in time of peace, before he had served six years with the rank of regimental field officer.

Officers thus situated shall continue to receive the half-pay only of which they were in receipt at the time of their promotion to be general officers.

Retired Full-Pay.

30. The retired full-pay list of field officers and captains shall be prospectively fixed at 60,000 *l.* a year; all officers who were on the full-pay retirement previously to the Royal Warrant of October 1840 being considered supernumerary to the establishment of 60,000 *l.*

31. The colonels, lieutenant-colonels, majors, and captains, allowed to retire upon full-pay, shall be selected and recommended to Us by Our Commander-in-Chief, and appointed according to their regimental, and not according to their brevet rank; but no officer shall be placed on the retired full-pay list who has not served on full-pay for 21 years and upwards, unless he has been obliged to go upon half-pay in consequence of ill-health contracted in the service (as established by the report of a board of medical officers), or in consequence of wounds received in action, before he had served the 21 years prescribed.

32. Each officer placed on the retired full-pay list, shall receive a step of brevet rank, together with the full-pay of the rank from which he retired; but such officer cannot be further promoted.

33. Officers appointed to veteran battalions shall not, on their reduction or retirement therefrom, acquire any claim to retired full-pay.

Temporary

Temporary Allowance in the nature of Half-Pay.

34. An officer, having served less than three years, will, *if reduced*, receive only a *temporary* allowance of half-pay, according to the following scale:—

SERVICES ON FULL PAY.	TEMPORARY ALLOWANCE.
Under 1 year - - - - -	for 1 year.
1, and under 2 years - - - - -	for 2 years.
2, and under 3 years - - - - -	for 3 years.

Service of less than three years.

The *temporary* allowance ceases at the termination of the above-recited periods, or previously, if the officer shall have been previously placed on full-pay.

35. But an officer, who has been placed on *temporary* half-pay, is eligible to be appointed to a full-pay commission, either by exchange or otherwise, provided his appointment take place within *five* years after he has ceased to receive *temporary* half-pay, in which case his former service is allowed to reckon.

Re-appointment within five years.

36. The exchange to full-pay, under the preceding article, may be made with a full-pay officer entitled to half-pay.

37. An officer who has been reduced with only a *temporary* allowance, having purchased his commission, may receive the regulated price thereof from the public through Our Secretary-at-War, and the public shall be reimbursed by the sale of a first full-pay commission, which would otherwise have been conferred without purchase; but these sales shall not be required in any greater proportion than one for every two such vacated commissions.

Sale of commission.

Half-Pay.

38. The half-pay of the army is granted as a remuneration for past military services, and also as imposing an obligation on the officer to return to his military duties whenever called upon; therefore, any officer not obeying the call is liable to forfeit his half-pay.

Liability to forfeiture.

39. An officer shall be entitled to be placed on the half-pay establishment, if compelled to retire in consequence of wounds received in action.

Wounds received in action.

40. An officer having served more than three years shall be entitled to be placed upon the half-pay establishment, if compelled to retire in consequence of ill-health contracted on duty, as certified by the Medical Board or medical officers to whom he has been referred for examination. Unless the result of such examination be received by Our Commander-in-Chief and Secretary-at-War, he will be considered to have retired upon half-pay for his own convenience.

Ill-health contracted on duty.

41. An officer having actually done duty in some regiment or corps, or in some other military capacity in the public service, for a period of at least three years, shall be entitled to be placed on the half-pay establishment on *reduction* from full-pay.

Reduction after three years' service.

42. No officer shall be permitted to retire upon permanent half-pay until after a full-pay service of 21 years, except on account of unfitness for service from wounds received in action, or from certified ill-health contracted in and by military service.

Permanent half-pay only after 21 years' service.

43. No garrison commission or appointment shall give an officer any claim to half-pay on retirement.

Garrison appointments.

44. The residence of the half-pay officer is to be stated every quarter in his declaration, whether his half-pay be received by an agent or by himself.

Residence of half-pay officer.

45. No officer on half-pay shall, of right, have a claim to sell or commute his half-pay; the permission shall be governed by such consideration of the individual case as may induce Our Commander-in-Chief and Secretary-at-War to recommend it.

No right to sell or commute.

46. If a subaltern officer, whose service confers a claim to half-pay, be desirous

Sale of commission by officers having

a claim to half-pay.

desirous of retiring from the army by the sale of his commission, the following rules should be observed :

1st. If he purchased his commission, the regulated price may be granted (whether he should be receiving half-pay or a temporary allowance in the nature of half-pay).

2nd. If he did not purchase his commission, and had served less than seven years on full-pay in the army, he may be allowed to receive 100*l.* for each year of service as a commissioned officer, not however exceeding the regulated price of the commission he held.

3rd. If a non-commissioned officer shall have been promoted to the rank of an ensign, or cornet, or adjutant, he shall not have a claim to retire, by the sale of his commission, unless he shall have served in the army as an officer on full-pay upwards of one year, in which case he may be awarded the full price of the commission which he shall have received without purchase, or such portion thereof as, with reference to the length of his actual service, shall be deemed proper by Our Commander-in-Chief and Secretary-at-War.

Certain officers who have been permitted to retire for their own convenience.

47. An officer of any of the under-mentioned ranks having entered the service since the termination of the war in 1815, and having been permitted to exchange to half-pay, not on account of ill-health, but for his private convenience, before he had served seven years on full-pay, shall be allowed only the old rate of half-pay specified in the following Schedule :—

	CAVALRY.		INFANTRY.	
	New Rate.	Old Rate.	New Rate.	Old Rate.
	<i>Per Diem.</i>	<i>Per Diem.</i>	<i>Per Diem.</i>	<i>Per Diem.</i>
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Colonel - - - - -	15 6	13 -	14 6	12 -
Lieutenant-colonel - - - - -	12 6	10 -	11 -	8 6
Major - - - - -	10 -	8 -	9 6	7 6
Captain - - - - -	7 6	5 6	7 -	5 -
Captain of infantry, having superior brevet rank, and provided he shall have served as captain on full-pay for at least two years immediately before retirement to half-pay - - - - -	- -	- -	8 -	-
Captain of cavalry, with brevet rank, exchanging to half-pay, after two years' full-pay service, with a captain of infantry - - - - -	- -	- -	7 6	-
Lieutenant - - - - -	4 8	3 -	4 -	2 4
Lieutenant of infantry, if commissioned seven years as a lieutenant in the regular army, at the date of being placed upon half-pay - - - - -	- -	- -	4 6	-
Lieutenant of cavalry, of five years' standing, if entitled to reckon two years for the battle of Waterloo - - - - -	5 2	-	-	-
Cornet - - - - -	3 6	2 6	-	-
Second lieutenant and ensign - - - - -	- -	- -	3 -	1 10
Adjutant, if not commissioned as lieutenant - - - - -	4 -	4 -	4 -	4 -

If the retirement should be for the public convenience, by reduction or otherwise, or in consequence of ill-health, certified by a medical board, the officer will be allowed the new rate of half-pay.

Promotions to unattached rank and half-pay.

48. For every three vacancies occurring by death on the British half-pay list, in the ranks of colonel and lieutenant-colonel, one major serving upon full-pay may be promoted to the unattached rank and half-pay of a lieutenant-colonel of infantry :—in like manner, for every three vacancies in the rank of major, one captain may be promoted from the full-pay, to the unattached rank and half-pay of a major ; and for every three vacancies in the rank of captain.

one

one lieutenant may be promoted to the unattached rank and half-pay of captain.

The officers so promoted under this regulation shall retain their claims to pensions for their widows at the rate accorded to their new ranks.

The vacancies which these promotions will create on the full-pay list, shall be in all cases filled from the half-pay list.

49. The additional 100*l.* a year to 20 lieutenant-colonels on the half-pay list, established by former Royal Warrants, shall be discontinued, subject to existing interests.

Medical Officers.

50. The rate of half-pay for a medical officer of the army, shall, in every case, be determined by the service which he may have rendered upon full-pay, and the circumstances under which he may be placed upon half-pay.

51. If a medical officer shall be placed upon half-pay by *reduction* of establishment, he shall be allowed the half-pay to which his services may entitle him, according to the following Schedule : —

RANK OF REDUCED MEDICAL OFFICERS.	Rates of Half-Pay after a Service on Full-Pay of				
	30 Years.	25 but under 30 Years.	20 but under 25 Years.	10 but under 20 Years.	Less than 10 Years.
			Temporary until he can be recalled to Service.		
			Per Diem. £. s. d.	Per Diem. £. s. d.	Per Diem. £. s. d.
Inspector-general of hospitals - -	1 10 -	1 5 -	1 - -	-	-
Deputy inspector general of hospitals - - - - -	1 - -	- 17 -	- 14 -	- 10 6	- 8 -
Staff surgeon, first class - - -	- 17 -	- 15 -	- 12 6	- 10 -	- 7 6
Regimental surgeon and staff surgeon, second class - - - -	- 15 -	- 13 -	- 11 -	- 8 6	- 6 -
Assistant surgeon - - - -	- 7 6	- 7 -	- 6 -	- 5 -	- 4 -

52. If a medical officer shall be placed upon half-pay from any other cause than reduction of establishment, he shall be allowed the half-pay to which his services may entitle him, according to the following Schedule : —

RANK OF RETIRED MEDICAL OFFICERS.	Rates of Half-Pay after a Service on Full-Pay of				
	30 Years.	25 but under 30 Years.	20 but under 25 Years.	10 but under 20 Years.	Less than 10 Years.
			Temporary until he can be recalled to Service.		
			Per Diem. £. s. d.	Per Diem. £. s. d.	Per Diem. £. s. d.
Inspector-general of hospitals - -	1 - -	- 15 -	- 12 -	-	-
Deputy inspector-general of hospitals	- 18 -	- 14 -	- 10 -	- 8 -	- 7 -
Staff surgeon, first class - - -	- 16 -	- 13 -	- 9 6	- 7 6	- 6 6
Regimental surgeon and staff surgeon, second class - - - -	- 15 -	- 11 6	- 8 -	- 6 -	- 5 6
Assistant surgeon - - - -	- 7 -	- 6 -	- 5 -	- 4 -	- 3 -

Right to retire.

53. Every medical officer who may have served upon full-pay for 25 years and upwards, shall have the right to retire upon half-pay, and may be recommended for the rate assigned to his rank and service in the Schedule annexed to Article 51, provided he shall have served three years in the rank from which he retires; but, if he shall not have served three years in such rank, he shall receive only the rate attached to the rank from which he was last promoted.

If a medical officer shall have served 30 years on full-pay, including three in the rank from which he retires, or, not having served such three years, shall have served 10 in the colonies, or five with an army in the field, in any rank, he may be allowed the rate of half-pay assigned to his rank in the Schedule annexed to Article 52; but it is not to be understood that this clause is intended to convey an authority to place any officer in retirement immediately subsequent to any promotion he may obtain.

Paymasters.

54. A paymaster, who shall have served as a commissioned officer in other ranks, shall, on retiring from the situation of paymaster, be allowed, after completing five years' service on full-pay as paymaster, to reckon previous service on full-pay as a commissioned officer as equivalent to that of paymaster, according to the following scale, in establishing his claim to half-pay:

Five years' service in other ranks shall reckon	Two years' service as
as equivalent to - - - - -	paymaster.
Ten ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - -	Five ditto.
Fifteen or upwards - - - ditto - - - - -	Seven ditto.

55. A paymaster shall be allowed half-pay, according to the following scale, provided always that Our Secretary-at-War shall be satisfied with the manner in which the paymaster shall have performed his duties:

If of less than five years' service on full-pay as paymaster - - - - -	The half-pay of the former regimental commission.
If of more than five years' service on full-pay as paymaster - - - - -	6 s. a day, or the half-pay of the former regimental commission.
If of more than 10 years' service (including service in other ranks reckoned as above), but of which at least five shall have been on full-pay as paymaster - - - - -	8 s. a day.
If of more than 15 years' service (including service in other ranks, reckoned as above) - - - - -	10 s. a day.
If of more than 20 years' service - (ditto) - - - - -	13 s. a day.
If of more than 30 years' service - (ditto) - - - - -	15 s. a day.

Re-employed on full-pay.]

56. An officer on half-pay, who may have served less than five years as paymaster, will be eligible for re-employment on full pay, either in that situation, or in his former rank; and, if restored to full pay as paymaster, his previous service will be allowed to reckon.

Recall to service as paymaster.

57. An officer who may have served more than five years, and less than 20 years, as paymaster, and shall be receiving the half-pay of that commission (viz., 6 s., 8 s., or 10 s. a day), will be liable to be recalled to full-pay in that appointment, if his health shall be found sufficiently good to enable him to resume his duties; and in case he shall decline the appointment, he shall be liable to revert to the half-pay of the commission which he held before he was appointed paymaster, and shall be liable to re-employment on full-pay in his former rank.

Unqualified right to retire.

58. Every paymaster who shall have served in the army an aggregate period of 30 years, of which 25 years' service has been on full-pay as paymaster, may have an unqualified right to claim retirement.

No paymaster shall be entitled to claim retirement, on the ground of unfitness from ill-health, after any period of service under 30 years, unless such unfitness for service shall be supported by medical certificates, to the satisfaction of Our Secretary-at-War.

Chaplains

Chaplains to the Forces.

59. Chaplains to the forces shall be entitled to half-pay, agreeably to the terms laid down in the following articles.

60. A chaplain to the forces, in case of reduction before he has completed six years' service on full-pay, may be allowed temporary half-pay at 5 s. a day, for three years only, and be subject, of course, to a recall to employment during that period. Temporary half-pay.

61. A chaplain to the forces, having served more than six years on full-pay, may be placed on half-pay at the following rates, viz.:— Rates after certain periods of service.

						PER DIEM.	
						s.	d.
Under 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Above 15 and under 20 years	-	-	-	-	-	7	6
Above 20 and under 30 years	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Above 30 years	-	-	-	-	-	16	-

62. A chaplain to the forces, who has not completed 15 years' service on full-pay at the date of reduction or retirement upon half-pay, shall be liable to be recalled to the service, or forfeit his half-pay if he declines, unless a case of disability from ill-health contracted in the service be clearly established; but, after 15 years' service on full-pay, he shall have an unqualified right to retire, under the terms specified in the preceding article. Claim to retirement.

63. Chaplains in garrisons, or at certain stations, or at military establishments, having commissions under the Sign Manual, shall have their retired-pay regulated by the warrants for the government of those establishments; or by the rules established for civil superannuations, but not being liable to sudden orders to serve abroad, their claim to retired or half-pay will in no case be an unqualified right. Garrison and other chaplains.

Quarter-Masters.

64. The rate of half-pay for a quarter-master, shall in all cases be determined by the service which the officer may have rendered to the public as quarter-master, or in any former military capacity. Rates of half-pay.

65. If a quarter-master shall have previously served at least five years as a non-commissioned officer, he shall, in case of being placed upon half-pay, receive the same according to the following scale, viz.: After previous service as non-commissioned officer.

						PER DIEM.	
						s.	d.
Under 5 years' service as quarter-master	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Above 5 years' ditto	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Above 10 years' ditto	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Above 15 years' total service, of which 10 years as a quarter-master	-	-	-	-	-	5	6
Above 20 years' total service, of which 10 years as a quarter-master	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Above 25 years' total service, of which 10 years' as a quarter-master	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
Above 30 years' total service, of which 10 years' as a quarter-master	-	-	-	-	-	8	-

66. Every quarter-master who shall have served for an aggregate period of 30 years, of which 10 years as a quarter-master, shall have an unqualified claim to retirement upon the highest rate of half-pay stated above, provided such retirement shall be recommended to our Secretary-at-War by the Commander-in-Chief. Unqualified claim to retire.

67. No quarter-master shall be entitled to claim retirement after any period of service under 30 years' duration, upon the ground of ill-health contracted in the service, unless such unfitness for service shall be supported by medical certificates, satisfactory to Our Commander-in-Chief and Secretary-at-War. Medical certificates.

68. A quarter-master appointed to this situation from another commission in the army, shall, in case of reduction or retirement to half-pay before he shall have When to revert to former half-pay.

have completed 10 years' service as a quarter-master, revert to the half-pay of his former commission ; but, after 10 years' full-pay service as quarter-master, he shall be entitled to the higher rates of half-pay stated in Article 65.

Purveyors to the Forces.

Rate of half-pay. 69. The rate of half-pay of a purveyor to the forces shall be—

						<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
After 10 years' service	-	-	-	-	-	5	- a day.
After 15 years' service	-	-	-	-	-	6	- „
After 20 years' service	-	-	-	-	-	7	- „
After 25 years' service	-	-	-	-	-	8	- „
After 30 years' service	-	-	-	-	-	9	- „

Unqualified claim to retire.

70. Every purveyor to the forces, who shall have served upon full-pay for 30 years and upwards, shall have the right to retire upon half-pay, provided that Our Secretary-at-War shall be satisfied with the manner in which such purveyor shall have performed his duty.

But no purveyor to the forces shall be entitled to claim retirement after any period of service under 30 years' duration, upon the ground of ill-health contracted in the service, unless such unfitness for service shall be supported by medical certificates, satisfactory to Our Secretary-at-War.

Veterinary Surgeons.

Rates of half-pay. 71. The half-pay to be granted to a veterinary surgeon shall be regulated by his service on full-pay, according to the following scale, viz.:—

In case of reduction before he has completed five years' service on full-pay, he shall be entitled to *temporary* half-pay at 3*s.* 6*d.* a day for three years only, and be subject, of course, to a recall to employment during that period.

						PER DIEM.	
						<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Above 5 years' service as a veterinary surgeon	-					5	-
Above 10 years' service	-	ditto	-	-	-	6	-
Above 15 years' service	-	ditto	-	-	-	7	-
Above 20 years' service	-	ditto	-	-	-	8	-
Above 25 years' service	-	ditto	-	-	-	10	-
Above 30 years' service	-	ditto	-	-	-	12	-

Right to retire on half-pay.

72. Every veterinary surgeon who shall have served upon full-pay for 25 years and upwards, or who may have served for 20 years, provided he have passed five years on foreign stations, shall have the right to retire upon half-pay at the rates assigned to those periods of service in the 71st Article.

But no veterinary surgeon shall be entitled to claim retirement, after any period of service under 25 years' duration, upon the ground of ill-health contracted in the service, unless such unfitness be supported by medical certificates satisfactory to Our Commander-in-Chief and Secretary-at-War.

Adjutants of Recruiting Districts.

73. Upon the reduction or retirement of an adjutant of a recruiting district, under 10 years' service as such, he shall be allowed only the half-pay of his last regimental commission.

Upon reduction or retirement, after the following periods of service as adjutant of a recruiting district, the rate of half-pay shall be—

						<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
After 10 years' service	-	-	-	-	-	5	- a day.
After 15 years' service	-	-	-	-	-	7	- „
After 20 years' service	-	-	-	-	-	8	- „

But in every instance in which the officer has not completed a period of 21 years'

years' service on full-pay in the army, he shall be liable to be recalled to the service in his former rank.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, this Sixth day of October 1854, in the Eighteenth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

Sidney Herbert.

War Department, }
February 1855. }

Henry Roberts.

PROMOTION AND RETIREMENT (ARMY).

COPY of ROYAL WARRANT for Regulating
PROMOTION and RETIREMENT in the ARMY.

(Colonel Lindsay)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 February 1855.*

PROMOTION AND RETIREMENT (ORDNANCE).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 26 February 1855;—for,

A “COPY of the ROYAL WARRANT for regulating PROMOTION and RETIREMENT in the ORDNANCE.

WARRANT for Regulating the PROMOTION and RETIREMENT of OFFICERS in the ORDNANCE MILITARY CORPS.

VICTORIA R.

WHEREAS We have approved the recommendations of the Commissioners appointed by Our authority to inquire into the several modes of promotion and retirement in Our Ordnance military corps: Our will and pleasure is, that from and after the date hereof the following rules shall be established for the future promotion and retirement of officers in the Ordnance Corps, and that by these Our rules the Master General of Our Ordnance shall govern himself in recommending officers for promotion or retirement.

PROMOTION.

1. That the rank of Field Marshal be given without reference to seniority.
2. That general periodical brevets be for the future abolished.

3. That there shall be a fixed establishment of general officers for the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, of twenty-seven general officers, upon unattached pay, in addition to the general officers who are colonels commandant of battalions, making in all forty-eight, of whom nine shall be generals, fifteen lieutenant-generals, and twenty-four major-generals. These general officers to be divided between the two Ordnance Corps in the following proportions:—

	Artillery.		Engineers.		
Generals	6	-	3	=	9
Lieutenant-Generals	10	-	5	=	15
Major-Generals	16	-	8	=	24

4. That until the existing establishment of general officers be reduced to thirty-two in the Royal Artillery and sixteen in the Royal Engineers, the senior colonels on the list shall be promoted, or the supernumerary previously promoted for distinguished service shall be admitted alternately after the third vacancy on the fixed general officers' list, this limitation being observed until the excess be reduced.

5. That major-generals hereafter promoted for distinguished service shall, after the number of generals on the fixed establishment has been reduced to thirty-two and sixteen respectively, be placed on the permanent general officers' list, in the proportion of one major-general for two vacancies; the second vacancy being filled by seniority from the colonels' list.

6. That those general officers in the receipt of retired pay be not included in the forty-eight above mentioned, but that their names be printed according to their seniority on the same list with the others, as now, but with an asterisk prefixed to them.

7. That the rank of full colonel be given to officers after serving for three years with the regimental rank of lieutenant-colonel in any military capacity.

8. That field officers, commissioned as such before the 20th June 1854, be allowed to rise by brevet, as under the regulations then in force; but no officer promoted to the rank of field officer on or after that date is to rise from the rank of lieutenant-colonel to that of colonel otherwise than by three years' service in the former rank, as above described, or as a reward for distinguished service, or by appointment to be Queen's aide-de-camp.

9. That in cases where colonels shall be appointed without regard to seniority to commands as major-generals, their temporary rank, if they shall have conducted themselves to Our satisfaction, may be made permanent, after having held such commands for five years in peace, or after any shorter period in war. That in like manner the temporary rank of general and lieutenant-general may be given whenever the convenience of the service requires it, and may be confirmed in a similar manner.

10. That, in addition to the colonels promoted by seniority to be major-generals, colonels shall be eligible for promotion to the rank of major-general, and major-generals to the rank of lieutenant-general, and lieutenant-generals to the rank of general, for distinguished service in the field.

In the case of officers promoted to the rank of general officers, as a reward for distinguished service in war, the recommendation, in which the service of the officer shall be detailed, shall be published in the general orders of the army and in the Gazette, with a view to ensure the responsibility attaching to an appointment thus made out of the regular course of army promotion.

11. That every vacancy on the fixed establishment of general officers shall be filled by the promotion, when there is no supernumerary, of the senior colonel qualified to succeed to the rank of major-general, and to be placed on the fixed establishment, under the regulations now in force; and that vacancies in the ranks of general and lieutenant-general be filled in the same manner. If there be more than one supernumerary who has been promoted for distinguished service, the promotion of the senior colonel shall take place on every second vacancy only, until the supernumeraries be reduced by the appointment alternately of a supernumerary and the promotion of a colonel.

12. That promotion shall be made in the several ranks below the rank of major-general as vacancies occur.

13. That any captain, major, or lieutenant-colonel may be rewarded by promotion for distinguished services in the field. In cases, however, where such promotion would deprive the officer of regimental employment, by which the interests either of the service or of the officer might be prejudiced, brevet rank may be given, to be converted into regimental (or substantive) rank at an early subsequent period.

14. That the commands of general officers, colonels, and other situations on the staff, both at home and abroad, shall not be held for more than five years, unless by re-appointment.

UNATTACHED PAY, RETIRED FULL PAY, AND HALF PAY.

It is Our further will and pleasure that the grants of unattached pay and other rates of pay to general officers, not being colonels commandant of battalions, and of retired full pay and of half pay to officers of our Ordnance corps, shall

shall be regulated by this Our Royal Warrant, to be administered and interpreted by the Master General of Our Ordnance, as the sole and standing authority for regulating such grants.

Unattached Pay.

15. Regimental colonels promoted to be general officers shall receive the net full pay of their former rank.

16. Regimental field officers so promoted shall receive the unattached pay of 25 s. a day until they shall be appointed colonels commandant of battalions. Of the general officers thus removed waiting for battalions, two of the Royal Artillery, and one of the Royal Engineers, whose services have entitled them to particular consideration, shall be selected by the Master General, and their pay made up to 600 l. a year, until they shall be appointed colonels commandant.

17. The number of unattached general officers provided for in Articles 15 and 16, shall be limited to twenty-seven, two-thirds of the whole number being allotted to the Royal Artillery and one-third to the Royal Engineers.

18. A colonel (regimental lieutenant-colonel) promoted to the rank of general officer, as a reward for distinguished service in war, or in consequence of having held a command with temporary rank as general officer, shall be placed, in the first instance, as supernumerary on the said establishment of unattached pay at 400 l. a year, until he shall fall into a vacancy on the fixed establishment of general officers on the net full pay of their regimental rank.

Retired Full Pay.

19. The retired full pay list of officers of the Ordnance corps shall be prospectively fixed at 48,000 l. a year; all officers who were on the full pay retirement previously to the Royal Warrant of 1840 being considered supernumerary to the establishment of 48,000 l.

This retirement will not be confined, as heretofore, to the ranks of lieutenant-colonel, captain, and lieutenant, but a proportion of unattached general officers and regimental colonels, who, relinquishing the prospect of succeeding to the command of battalions, will be permitted to retire on 600 l. per annum.

Lieutenant-colonels, with the rank of colonel, of not less than thirty years' service, will be permitted to retire on 400 l. per annum.

Lieutenant-colonels of shorter service, and officers of inferior rank, on their regimental pay; but no officer shall be recommended to Us by the Master General to be placed on the retired full pay list who has not served on full pay for twenty-one years and upwards, unless from ill-health contracted in the service (as established by the report of a board of medical officers), or in consequence of wounds received in action, he is obliged to retire before he has served the twenty-one years prescribed.

20. Each officer placed on the retired full pay list shall receive a step of brevet rank together with the full pay of the rank from which he retired, but such officer cannot be further promoted.

21. The regimental field officers who have been placed on the retired full pay list, or who may have retired on half pay as such, in consequence of wounds or ill-health contracted in the service anterior to the operation of this Warrant, shall be promoted in succession up to the rank of colonel and general officer, when those who stood next below them on the effective establishment are so promoted. On attaining the rank of general officer, a number not exceeding eight of the Royal Artillery and four of the Royal Engineers shall be allowed to receive 400 l. a year each, and the two seniors of the Royal Artillery and the senior officer of the Royal Engineers who shall have been promoted shall each receive 50 l. a year, in addition to the before-mentioned sum of 400 l. per annum.

22. The retired general officers are not to be included in the forty-eight; but their names, and those of colonels and all field officers retired, will be retained in the army list in italics.

Half Pay.

23. The half pay of the Ordnance Military Corps is granted as a remuneration for past military services, and also as an obligation on the part of the officer to return to his military duties whenever called upon; and any officer not obeying the call is liable to forfeit his half pay, if not incapacitated by illness.

24. The following number of officers will be permitted to retire on permanent half pay, at their own request :—

	Artillery.	Engineers.
Lieutenant Colonels - - - - -	2	1 annually.
Captains of not less than 24 years' service -	3	3
Lieutenants of not less than 20 years' service	1	1
		every two years.

Officers who may have been previously on temporary half pay, in consequence of reduction, will be allowed to reckon such time in making up the requisite number of years of service.

Officers retiring under this clause shall not be eligible for any further promotion, by brevet or otherwise.

25. No officer shall be entitled to half pay unless he shall actually have done duty for a period of at least three years, excepting he shall have been compelled to retire upon half pay by wounds received in action, or by ill-health contracted on duty in our colonies, or in consequence of reduction.

26. No garrison commission or appointment shall give an officer any claim to half pay on retirement.

27. An officer who applies to retire upon half pay on the ground of ill-health must be examined by a board of medical officers; the result of such examination to be forwarded to the Master General of Our Ordnance.

28. Every quarter, the residence of the half pay officer is to be stated in his declaration, whether his half pay be received by an agent or by himself.

29. Officers who may have been placed on half-pay during the late war, on account of wounds or infirmities contracted upon service, or who may have been reduced upon the formation of a peace establishment, shall be allowed the new rates of half-pay specified in the following scale; but if an officer of any of the undermentioned ranks shall have entered the service since the termination of the war in 1815, and shall after the 1st January 1832 be removed to half pay, not on account of ill-health, but for his private convenience, before he has served seven years on full pay, he shall be allowed only the old rate of half pay specified in the following Schedule :

	Old Rate per diem.	New Rate per diem.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Colonel Commandant - - - - -	1 2 -	1 15 4
Colonel - - - - -	- 12 -	- 16 9
Lieutenant-Colonel - - - - -	- 8 6	- 11 8
Ditto - - on Major's pay - - - - -	- 7 6	- 10 1
Captain and Second Captain - - - - -	- 5 -	- 7 4
First Lieutenant - - - - -	- 2 6	- 4 2
Ditto, if commissioned seven years as a First Lieutenant at the date of being placed on half pay - - - - -	- 2 6	- 4 8
Second Lieutenant - - - - -	- 2 -	- 3 2

In addition to the rates stated in the above Schedule, captains and second captains having superior Brevet rank will on retirement to half pay, be allowed one-half of the pay they receive for Brevet rank, viz. 1 s. a day, provided they shall have served two years at least upon full pay as captain immediately before such retirement to half pay.

30. Should, however, an officer of any of the said ranks be compelled, for the public convenience, to retire upon half pay, by reduction or otherwise, or in consequence of ill-health, as certified by a Medical Board, he shall be allowed the new rate of half pay, as specified in the preceding article.

QUARTER MASTERS.

31. The quarter masters of the Royal Artillery and Royal Sappers and Miners being generally very old soldiers before they attain this rank, shall be allowed to retire, according to their length of service, at the following rates ; viz. :

				Per Day.	
				s.	d.
Under 4 years' service as quarter master	-	-	-	4	-
After 4 - - ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	5	-
„ 5 - - ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	5	6
„ 6 - - ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	6	-
„ 7 - - ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	6	6
„ 8 - - ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	7	-
„ 9 - - ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	7	6
„ 10 - - ditto - - ditto, and a total service of 30 years, he shall have an unqualified claim to retire on	-	-	-	8	-

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

32. The rate of half pay for medical officers of Our Ordnance shall in every case be determined by the service which he may have rendered upon full pay, and the circumstances under which he may be placed upon half pay.

33. If a medical officer shall be placed upon half pay by reduction of establishment, he shall be allowed the half pay to which his services may entitle him, according to the following Schedule :

		Rate of Half Pay after a Service on Full Pay of				
Rank of Reduced Medical Officers.		30 Years.	25, but under 30 Years.	20, but under 25 Years.	10, but under 20 Years.	Less than 10 Years.
		£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Deputy Inspector General of the Ordnance Medical Department - - -	}	1 - -	17 -	14 -	10 6	8 -
Senior Surgeon - - -	-	- 17 -	15 -	12 6	10 -	7 6
Regimental Surgeon - -	-	- 15 -	13 -	11 -	8 6	6 -
Assistant Surgeon - - -	-	- 7 6	7 -	6 -	5 -	4 -

34. If a medical officer shall be placed upon half pay from any other cause than reduction of establishment, he shall be allowed the half pay to which his service may entitle him, according to the following Schedule :

Rank of Retired Medical Officers.	Rate of Half Pay after a Service on Full Pay of				
	30 Years.	25, but under 30 Years.	20, but under 25 Years.	10, but under 20 Years.	Less than 10 Years.
	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
Deputy Inspector General of the Ordnance Medical Department - - - }	18 -	14 -	10 -	8 -	7 -
Senior Surgeon - -	16 -	13 -	9 6	7 6	6 6
Regimental Surgeon - -	15 -	11 6	8 -	6 -	5 6
Assistant Surgeon - -	7 -	6 -	5 -	4 -	3 -

35. Every medical officer who may have served upon full pay for twenty-five years and upwards, shall have the right to retire upon half pay, and may be recommended for the rate assigned to his rank and service in the Schedule annexed to the 33d Article, provided he shall have served three years in the rank from which he retires; but if he shall not have served three years in such rank, he shall receive only the rate attached to the rank from which he was last promoted.

36. If a medical officer shall have served thirty years on full pay, including three in the rank from which he retires, or, not having served such three years, shall have served ten in the colonies, or five with an army in the field, in any rank, he may be allowed the rate of half pay assigned to his rank in the Schedule annexed to Article 33; but it is not to be understood that this clause is intended to convey any authority to place any officer in retirement immediately subsequent to any promotion he may obtain.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

37. The rate of half pay for a veterinary surgeon shall be regulated by his service on full pay, according to the following scale :—

						Per Day.	
						<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
If	above 6 and under 10 years' service	-	-	-	-	4	6
„	10 „ 20	„	-	-	-	5	6
„	20 „ 25	„	-	-	-	7	-
„	25 „ 30	„	-	-	-	8	-
„	30 years' service	-	-	-	-	12	-

38. If a veterinary surgeon be reduced before he has completed six years' service on full pay, he shall be allowed only a temporary half pay of 3 *s.* 6 *d.* per day for three years, and be subject of course to a recall to employment during that period.

39. Every veterinary surgeon who may have served upon full pay for twenty-five years and upwards, or who may have served for twenty years, provided he has passed five years abroad, shall have the right to retire upon half pay at the rates assigned to those periods of service in Article 37.

CHAPLAINS.

40. Chaplains in garrisons, or at certain stations, or at military establishments, having commissions from Us, shall have their retired pay regulated by the rules established for civil superannuations ; but, not being liable to sudden orders to serve abroad, their claims to retired or half pay will in no case be an unqualified right.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's, this Third day of November
One thousand Eight hundred and Fifty-four, in the Eighteenth
year of Our reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

PALMERSTON.

To Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor,
General the Right Honorable FitzRoy Baron
Raglan, G.C.B., Master General of our Ordnance.

PROMOTION AND RETIREMENT
(ORDNANCE).

COPY of the ROYAL WARRANT for Regulating
PROMOTION and RETIREMENT of OFFICERS in
the ORDNANCE MILITARY CORPS.

(Colonel North.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 March 1855.*

PROMOTION (MARINES).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 5 March 1855;—for,

“COPY of WARRANT regulating PROMOTION in the MARINE CORPS.”

V. R.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 13th day of September 1854 :—Present,
The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Memorial of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the 5th day of August last, in the words following, viz. :—

“Whereas we have had under our consideration the Report of the Commissioners appointed by Your Majesty to inquire into the several modes of promotion and retirement in Your Majesty's military forces, and it being highly desirable that in any changes that may be adopted in reference to promotion in the army, the condition of the Royal Marine Corps should not be overlooked, we would venture most humbly to submit to Your Majesty, with the view of keeping alive in that meritorious corps the spirit and zeal so essential to their efficiency, the following propositions :—

1. That officers after actually serving in the rank of Lieutenant-colonel, or on the staff, in situations necessarily held by Lieutenant-colonels, for three years, be given the rank of Colonel.

2. That Field Officers, whose commissions as such date prior to the 19th June 1854, be allowed to rise by brevet, as under the regulations now in force, but no officer, not then of the rank of Lieutenant-colonel, to rise to that of Colonel, otherwise than by three years' service in the former rank, or as a reward for distinguished service, or by appointment as Aide-de-Camp to Your Majesty.

3. That the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with the sanction of Your Majesty, or the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, should exercise the power of appointing Colonels of Marines to commands as Major-generals, without reference to seniority, and that Colonels, or Lieutenant-colonels, may be selected to serve as Field Officers of Marines, embarked in the Fleet, without reference to seniority.

4. That periodical brevets be prospectively abolished.

5. That there shall be a fixed establishment of 10 General Officers of Marines, of whom two may be Generals, three Lieutenant-generals, and five Major-generals.

6. That in addition to the above established list of General Officers of Marines, the rank of Major-general shall be given to all qualified officers holding the rank of Colonel on retired full pay of the rank in which they were last serving, whenever any officer, originally junior to them in the rank of Colonel, may become Major-general on the established list of General Officers of Marines, but without further increase of pay.

7. That

7. That those General Officers who may henceforth be allowed to receive the retired full pay of the rank in which they last served, shall be placed, according to their seniority, in the same list with the other General Officers of Marines, but their names, for convenience of reference, to have an asterisk prefixed to them, or to be printed in *Italics*.

8. That every vacancy on the fixed list of General Officers be filled either by the senior Lieutenant-general, or Major-general, or by the senior Colonel serving on the strength of the corps, unless there should be a supernumerary officer, (as hereafter explained) in which case the supernumerary should fill the vacancy, and if there be more than one supernumerary, a promotion shall take place on every second vacancy, only, until the supernumerary number be reduced.

9. That promotions shall be made in the ranks of field officers below the rank of Colonel, from time to time, or as vacancies occur on the Major-generals' list, with a view to secure to those officers that promotion in the Marines which they would have obtained under the present system.

10. That, in addition to the Colonels promoted to be Major-generals, under the foregoing rules, Colonels of Marines shall be eligible for promotion to the rank of Major-general, Lieutenant-general, or General, either for brilliant service in the field or afloat, or in consequence of having held commands with temporary rank, as General Officers, for five years during peace, or for any shorter period during war, which may appear to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with the sanction of Your Majesty, to give a just claim to have their temporary rank made permanent.

11. That any First Lieutenant, Captain, or Lieutenant-colonel of Marines, may be rewarded by promotion for brilliant service in the field or afloat; such promotion to be by brevet, and to be converted into rank on the strength of the Marine Corps, at the earliest period that consideration for the claims of other officers, who may have been senior, will admit, at the discretion of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

12. That the command of divisions of Marines be given, without reference to seniority, to officers holding the rank of Colonel, whose services and qualifications may seem best to justify their selection.

13. That the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with the sanction of Your Majesty, and with the concurrence of the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, should exercise the power of selecting officers of Marines for special services abroad, and to give such local rank or promotion, by brevet, to such officers as their merits may appear to require, without regard to seniority in the corps.

14. That the command of a General Officer, or of a division of Marines, and situations on the staff of the corps, shall not be held for more than five years, except by reappointment.

15. That the names of all officers who may quit the Marine Corps in the rank of Field Officers, or having the Order of the Bath, may be retained on the list in *Italics*.

16. That the retired full pay list be prospectively fixed for the Marine Corps at thirty-five thousand pounds, being six thousand pounds more than the actual expense now incurred, for the full pay retirement of officers of all ranks in the corps, and being only a reasonable compensation for the loss of an annual retirement of two Lieutenant-colonels and two Captains, recently granted, but not as yet in practical operation, though it may not be necessary to reach the maximum amount for some years.

17. Each officer to receive a step of rank, together with the full pay of the rank from which he retires, and the existing restrictions as to the number in each rank on the full pay retired lists, and the numbers who may annually retire, to be done away with.

In addition to the foregoing recommendations, by which the general regulations for the army may be made applicable to the Royal Marines, it is suggested that the Field Officers of the Marine Corps, in its present strength, should be established as follows, viz. :—

Four Colonels Commandants.

Four Colonels Second Commandants.

Eighteen Lieutenant-colonels, with

One Deputy Adjutant-general, with rank not inferior to that of Colonel.

One Assistant Adjutant-general, with rank not inferior to that of Lieutenant-colonel.

Two Officers of Marines, to hold the appointments of Aides-de-Camp to Your Majesty, to be selected from the rank of Lieutenant-colonel, and promoted to be full Colonel.

In conclusion, we beg leave humbly to represent to Your Majesty, that the Lords of Your Majesty's Treasury have signified their concurrence in the proposed arrangement."

Her Majesty having taken the said Memorial into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve of the propositions therein contained; and the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. Greville.

PROMOTION (MARINES).

COPY of a ROYAL WARRANT regulating Pro-
motion in the MARINE CORPS.

(*Colonel Dunne.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
20 March 1855.*

130.

Under 1 oz.

A R M Y.

RETURN to an Address from the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 20 February 1855;—for,

“RETURN of the NAMES of all OFFICERS of HER MAJESTY’S ARMY who have been PROMOTED for DISTINGUISHED SERVICES since the Commencement of the WAR in the *Crimea*, distinguishing between Officers on the Staff and Officers serving with their Regiments; stating also the respective Ranks to which they have been Promoted, the particular Services upon which they were employed during the Battles of *Alma*, *Balaklava*, and *Inkerman*, and whether they were actually engaged in any of the above Actions.”

War Department, }
13 March 1855. }

FREDERICK PEEL.

RETURN showing the NAMES of all OFFICERS of HER MAJESTY’S ARMY who have been PROMOTED for DISTINGUISHED SERVICE since the Commencement of the WAR in the *Crimea*, distinguishing between Officers employed on the Staff and those serving with their Regiments; stating also the respective Ranks to which they have been Promoted, the particular Service upon which they were employed during the Battles of *Alma*, *Balaklava*, and *Inkerman*, and whether they were actually engaged in any of the above Actions.

N A M E.	Rank previous to Brevet Promotion.	Regiment.	SERVICE FOR WHICH PROMOTED.
BRIGADIER-GENERALS promoted to be MAJOR-GENERALS:			
ey, Richard - - - -	Brigadier-general - - -	Staff - - -	Quartermaster-general at Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman.
tcourt, James B. B. - - -	- - - Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Adjutant-General at Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman.
ams, Henry W., c.b. (since died of wounds.) - - -	- - - Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Brigadier-general at Alma. The repulse of the sortie on 26th October 1854, and Inkerman.
arlett, Hon. J. Yorke - - -	- - - Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Brigadier-general commanding the Heavy Cavalry Brigade at Balaklava, and in the other actions.
mpbell, Sir John, bart. - - -	- - - Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Brigadier-general at Alma and Inkerman.
rrrens, Arthur Wellesley - - -	- - - Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Brigadier-general at Inkerman.
ller, George, c.b. - - -	- - - Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Brigadier-general at Alma and Inkerman.
re, William, c.b. - - -	- - - Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Brigadier-general at Alma, and services in the trenches before Sebastopol.
se, H. H., c.b. - - -	- - - Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Attached to the French head quarters, and reported by General Canrobert to have rendered important service during the operations of the campaign, and in the actions of Alma and Inkerman.
MAJORS promoted to be substantive LIEUTENANT-COLONELS Unattached, under the Royal Warrant, 6th October 1854:			
owell, Thomas S. - - -	Major and Brevet Lieutenant-colonel.	57th Foot - - -	Major 57th Foot at Inkerman.
ilbraham, Richard - - -	- - - Ditto - - -	7th Foot - - -	Assistant Adjutant-general at Alma. The repulse of the sortie, 26th October 1854, and at Inkerman.
orsford, Alfred H. - - -	- - - Ditto - - -	Rifle Brigade - - -	Major Rifle Brigade at Inkerman.
erbert, Hon. Percy E. - - -	- - - Ditto - - -	43d Foot - - -	Assistant Quartermaster-general at Alma. The repulse of the sortie, 26th October 1854, and at Inkerman.
nyth, Harry - - -	- - - Ditto - - -	68th Foot - - -	Major 68th Foot at Inkerman, and service in the trenches.

(continued)

N A M E.	Rank previous to Brevet Promotion.	Regiment.	SERVICE FOR WHICH PROMOTED.
MAJORS promoted to be Substantive LIEUTENANT-COLONELS, &c.— <i>continued.</i>			
Pakenham, Honourable W. L.	Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.	Unattached	Assistant Adjutant-general at Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman.
Burghursh, Lord	Ditto	Unattached	Aide-de-camp to Lord Raglan at Alma, and bore home the despatch of that battle.
Jeffreys, Edmund Richard	Ditto	88th Foot	Commanded those companies of the 88th regiment the battle of Inkerman which were not employed in the trenches.
OFFICER promoted to the Brevet Rank of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL and the Substantive Rank of MAJOR Unattached:			
Macdonald, Honourable J. W. B.	Captain and Brevet-major	Unattached	Aide-de-camp to the Duke of Cambridge at Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman.
OFFICERS promoted to the Brevet Rank of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL:			
M'Mahon, T. W.	Major	5th Dragoon Guards	Assistant Quartermaster-general at Alma and Balaklava.
Norcott, W. S. Ramsay	Ditto	Rifle Brigade	Commanded a wing of the regiment at Alma, and served as Major at Inkerman.
Straton, Robert Jocelyn	Ditto	77th Foot	Major 77th Foot at Alma and Inkerman.
Stuart, John R.	Ditto	21st Foot	Major 21st Foot at Inkerman.
Troubridge, Sir T. St. V. H. C.	Ditto	7th Foot	Major 7th Foot at Alma and Inkerman.
Dixon, George	Ditto	77th Foot	Major 77th Foot at Alma and Inkerman.
Farren, Richard	Ditto	47th Foot	Major 47th Foot at Alma and Inkerman.
Champion, John George (since died of his wounds).	Ditto	95th Foot	Major 95th Foot at Alma and Inkerman.
Bunbury, Henry William	Ditto	23d Foot	Major 23d Foot at Inkerman.
Hume, Henry	Ditto	95th Foot	Major 95th Foot at Alma, the repulse of the sortie, 6th October 1854, and at Inkerman.
Patullo, James Brodie	Ditto	30th Foot	Major 30th Foot at Alma and Inkerman.
Grant, John Thornton	Ditto	49th Foot	Major 49th Foot at Alma and Inkerman.
Low, Alexander	Ditto	4th Light Dragoons	Major 4th Light Dragoons at Balaklava.
Harding, Francis Pym	Ditto	22d Foot	Aide-de-camp to General Pennefather at Alma, the repulse of the sortie on 6th October 1854, and at Inkerman.
OFFICERS promoted to the Substantive Rank of MAJOR Unattached:			
Sterling, A. Coningham	Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-colonel.	Unattached	Aide-de-camp to Sir Colin Campbell at Alma and Balaklava.
Nasmyth, Charles	Captain and Brevet-major	Unattached	Volunteered his services at the siege of Silistria, served with the army at the battles of Alma and Inkerman. Aide-de-camp to Sir John Burgoyne.
OFFICERS holding the Brevet Rank of MAJOR and the Substantive Rank of CAPTAIN promoted to Brevet Rank of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL:			
Blane, Robert	Captain and Brevet-major	Unattached	Assistant Adjutant-general at Alma and Inkerman.
Mundy, George V.	Ditto	33d Foot	Senior Captain 33d Foot at the Alma, and commanded the regiment at Inkerman.
Hope, Honourable Adrian	Ditto	60th Foot	Major of Brigade at Alma and Inkerman.
Colborne, Honourable Francis	Ditto	15th Foot	Assistant Quartermaster-general at Alma and Inkerman.
Rollo, Honourable Robert	Ditto	42d Foot	Captain 42d Foot at the Alma, and Brigade-major at Balaklava.
Wood, John S.	Ditto	13th Foot	Assistant Adjutant-general at Alma and Inkerman.
Saxe Weimar, his Serene Highness the Prince of.	Lieutenant and Captain and Brevet-major.	Grenadier Guards	Lieutenant and Captain at Alma, Inkerman, and in the trenches, and the senior of his rank who had not been promoted in regimental succession previous to the battle.

N A M E.	Rank previous to Brevet Promotion.	Regiment.	SERVICE FOR WHICH PROMOTED.
CAPTAINS promoted to be Brevet MAJORS :			
Land, J. A. V. - - -	Captain - - -	21st Foot - -	Deputy Assistant Adjutant-general at Alma and Inkerman.
Kenzie, R. D. - - -	Ditto - - -	92d Foot - -	Brigade-major at Alma and Inkerman.
olly, James - - -	Ditto - - -	Unattached - -	Brigade-major at Balaklava.
Donald, Alexander - - -	Ditto - - -	Rifle Brigade - -	Aide-de-camp to Sir George Brown at Alma and Inkerman.
emont, Edward S. - - -	Ditto - - -	Canadian Rifles -	Employed on a special service, attached to the French army during the operations in the Crimea, and served with that army in the battles.
herall, Edward Robert - - -	Ditto - - -	Scots Fusilier Guards	Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-general at Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman.
ngton, Frederick Robert - - -	Ditto - - -	Rifle Brigade - -	Captain, Rifle Brigade at the Alma, and commanded a portion of the regiment at Inkerman.
brook, Charles S. - - -	Ditto - - -	49th Brigade - -	Assistant Quartermaster-general at Alma, the repulse of the sortie, 26th October 1854, and at Inkerman.
on, Thomas Henry - - -	Ditto - - -	Unattached - -	Aide-de-camp to the Duke of Cambridge at Alma and Inkerman.
ndford, Major Charles J. - - -	Ditto - - -	Rifle Brigade - -	Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-general at Alma and Inkerman.
pbell, William Pitcairn - - -	Ditto - - -	23d Foot - -	Captain 23d Foot at Alma, where he for a time commanded the regiment, and at Inkerman.
kins, W. Friend - - -	Ditto - - -	Royal Marines -	Captain Royal Marines at Inkerman.
h, Hugh - - -	Ditto - - -	3d Foot - -	Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-general at Alma and Inkerman.
ly, Alfred John - - -	Ditto - - -	57th Foot - -	Captain 57th Foot at Alma and Inkerman.
rt, John A. - - -	Ditto - - -	93d Foot - -	Deputy Assistant Adjutant-general at Alma and Inkerman.
ckwell, James Edwin - - -	Ditto - - -	22d Foot - -	Major of Brigade at the Alma, and the repulse of the sortie, 26th October 1854, and at Inkerman.
re, Henry Edwin - - -	Ditto - - -	50th Foot - -	Assistant Adjutant-general at Alma and Inkerman.
, Julius Richard - - -	Ditto - - -	Rifle Brigade - -	Brigade Major at Alma and Inkerman.
Edward W. D. - - -	Ditto - - -	23d Foot - -	Captain 23d Foot at Alma; succeeded to the command of the regiment, and brought it out of that action; also at Inkerman.
ewell, Edmund G. - - -	Ditto - - -	28th Foot - -	Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-general at Alma and Inkerman.
s, Thomas - - -	Ditto - - -	95th Foot - -	Captain 95th Foot at the Alma and Inkerman.
on, Cuthbert George - - -	Ditto - - -	Grenadier Guards -	Brigade Major at the Alma and Inkerman.
ey, William - - -	Ditto - - -	47th Foot - -	Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-general at the Alma.
ilton, Henry Meade - - -	Ditto - - -	47th Foot - -	Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-general at Alma.
rmore, Edmund Aug. - - -	Ditto - - -	30th Foot - -	Aide-de-camp to Sir George Brown at Alma and Inkerman.
dinge, Honourable Arthur Edward	Lieutenant and Captain -	Coldstream Guards -	Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-general at Alma, Inkerman, and Balaklava.
is, William - - -	Captain - - -	57th Foot - -	Commanded the 57th Foot at Inkerman.
lett, Honourable W. F. - - -	Ditto - - -	Scots Fusilier Guards	Lieutenant and Captain in the regiment at Alma, and the senior of that rank not promoted in regimental succession previous to the brevet, and subsequently Aide-de-camp to Brigadier-general Honourable J. Y. Scarlett at the latter operations.
gscote, R. A. F. - - -	Ditto - - -	Scots Fusilier Guards	Aide de-camp to Lord Raglan at Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman.
Augustus H. Lane - - -	Ditto - - -	Grenadier Guards -	Acting Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-general at Alma and Inkerman.
ille, Edward - - -	Ditto - - -	Scots Fusilier Guards	Aide-de-camp to Sir Richard England at Inkerman.

N A M E.	Rank previous to Brevet Promotion.	Regiment.	SERVICE FOR WHICH PROMOTED.
CAPTAINS promoted to be Brevet MAJORS—continued.			
Fellowes, Edward - - -	Captain - - -	11th Light Dragoons	Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-general at Balaklava and at Alma.
Jenyns, Soame Gambier - - -	Ditto - - -	13th Light Dragoons	Commanded the 13th Light Dragoons at Balaklava.
Armstrong, James Wells - - -	Ditto - - -	49th Foot - -	Brigade Major, repulse of the sortie, 26th October 1854, and at Inkerman.
Shadwell, Lawrence - - -	Ditto - - -	19th Foot - -	Aide-de-camp to Major-general Sir Colin Campbell at Alma and Balaklava.
Morris, William - - -	Ditto - - -	17th Light Dragoons	Senior Captain 17th Light Dragoons at Balaklava.
Hackett, John - - -	Ditto - - -	77th Foot - -	Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-general at Alma and Inkerman.
Fielding, The Honourable P. R. Basil	Ditto - - -	Coldstream Guards -	Brigade Major at Alma and Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-general at Inkerman.
Adams, Cadwallader - - -	Ditto - - -	49th Foot - -	Aide-de-camp to Brigadier-general Adams at Inkerman.
Stuart Wortley, A. H. P. - - -	Ditto - - -	1st Dragoon Guards -	Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-general at Inkerman.
Elliot, Honourable Gilbert - - -	Ditto - - -	Rifle Brigade - -	Aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-general the Honourable George Cathcart at Alma and Balaklava.
Thompson, John W. - - -	Ditto - - -	10th Light Dragoons	Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-general at Alma.
De Morel, C. Carew - - -	Ditto - - -	67th Foot - -	Aide-de-camp to Major-general Estcourt at Alma and Inkerman.
Burton, A. W. D. - - -	Ditto - - -	5th Dragoon Guards -	Captain commanding 5th Dragoon Guards, Balaklava.
Gubbins, James - - -	Ditto - - -	85th Foot - -	Aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-general Sir De Laey Eynde at the Alma, at the repulse of the sortie, 26th October 1854, and Inkerman.
Daniel, C. F. Torrens - - -	Ditto - - -	38th Foot - -	Brigade Major at Inkerman.
Cathcart, Honourable A. Murray -	Ditto - - -	93d Foot - -	Aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-general Sir George Cathcart at Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman.
Boyle, Honourable William George -	Ditto - - -	Coldstream Guards -	Aide de-camp to Lieutenant-general Sir De Laey Eynde at Alma, repulse of the sortie, 26th October 1854, and Inkerman.
Burke, John Hardman - - -	Ditto - - -	88th Foot - -	Aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-general Sir John Burgoyne at Inkerman.
M'Donald, A. M'Ian - - -	Ditto - - -	92d Foot - -	Aide-de-camp to Major-general Pennefather at Alma and the repulse of the sortie on the 26th October 1854, and at Inkerman.
Graham, Lumley - - -	Ditto - - -	41st Foot - -	Aide-de-camp to Major-general Eyre at the Alma and at Inkerman.
Greville, Arthur Charles - - -	Ditto - - -	Scots Fusilier Guards	Aide-de-camp to Sir George Cathcart at the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman.

Note.—A further list of the names of Majors and Captains of Regiments engaged in Action, or who have been distinguished in the Trenches, is daily expected to be received by the General Commanding in Chief, from the Commander of the Forces in the Crimea.

OFFICERS of the ROYAL ARTILLERY and ROYAL ENGINEERS Promoted :

To be Brevet LIEUTENANT COLONEL:

A dye, John Miller - - -	Brevet Major - - -	Royal Artillery -	Captain and Brevet Major Royal Artillery at Inkerman.
--------------------------	--------------------	-------------------	---

To be Brevet MAJORS:

Paynter, David William - - -	Captain - - -	- - Ditto -	Captain at Alma and Inkerman.
Barker, George R. - - -	Ditto - - -	- - Ditto -	Captain Royal Artillery at Balaklava.
Wodehouse, Edwin - - -	Ditto - - -	- - Ditto -	Captain at Alma, the repulse of the sortie, 26th October 1854, and at Inkerman.
Maude, George Ashley - - -	Ditto - - -	- - Ditto -	At the Alma and Balaklava.
Swinton, William - - -	Ditto - - -	- - Ditto -	Captain at Alma.

N A M E.	Rank previous to Brevet Promotion.	Regiment.	SERVICE FOR WHICH PROMOTED.
OFFICERS of the ROYAL ARTILLERY, &c.— <i>continued.</i>			
to be Brevet MAJORS— <i>continued.</i>			
lar, C. Lawrence - - -	Captain - - -	Royal Artillery -	Captain at Inkerman.
ng, John James - - -	Ditto - - -	- - Ditto - -	Captain at Alma (commanded 9-pounder troop).
John - - -	Ditto - - -	- - Ditto - -	Captain at Alma, and the repulse of the sortie of 26th October 1854.
on, John Richard - - -	Ditto - - -	- - Ditto - -	Captain at Alma (commanded a field battery).
, H. F. - - -	Ditto - - -	- - Ditto - -	Captain at Alma and Inkerman.
ne, John Charles William -	Ditto - - -	- - Ditto - -	Captain at Inkerman.
n, C. T. - - -	Ditto - - -	- - Ditto - -	Captain Royal Artillery at Alma.
Charles Henry - - -	Ditto - - -	- - Ditto - -	Captain at Inkerman.
y, Edward Bruce - - -	Ditto - - -	- - Ditto - -	Captain at the repulse of the sortie, 26th October 1854, and at Inkerman.
side, H. L. - - -	Ditto - - -	- - Ditto - -	Captain and Adjutant at Inkerman.
, S. Enderby - - -	Ditto - - -	- - Ditto - -	Aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-general Strangways at Inkerman.
Honourable Edward Thomas -	Ditto - - -	- - Ditto - -	Captain and Brigade-major at Alma and Inkerman.
Dixon Edward - - -	Ditto - - -	- - Ditto - -	Captain at Inkerman.
Henry Peel - - -	Ditto - - -	- - Ditto - -	Captain at repulse of the sortie, 26th October 1854.
quick, J. Farrell - - -	Ditto - - -	- - Ditto - -	Captain in command of a battery at Inkerman.
ROYAL ENGINEERS:			
to be Brevet LIEUTENANT-COLONEL:			
, Richard - - -	Brevet Major - - -	Royal Engineers -	Captain and Brigade-major at Alma.
to be Brevet MAJORS:			
, John William - - -	Captain - - -	- - Ditto - -	Captain at Alma and Inkerman.
an, Frederick Edward - - -	Ditto - - -	- - Ditto - -	Captain at Alma and Inkerman.
John Williamson - - -	Ditto - - -	- - Ditto - -	Captain at Alma.

By order of the General Commanding-in-Chief,

Horse Guards, 10 March 1855.

C. Yorke,
Military Secretary.

RETURN of the NAMES of all OFFICERS of HER
MAJESTY'S ARMY who have been PROMOTED
for DISTINGUISHED SERVICES since the Com-
mencement of the War in the Crimea, distin-
guishing between Officers on the Staff and
Officers serving with their Regiments; &c.

(*Captain Archdall*.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
15 March 1855.*

RAILWAY (BALAKLAVA TO SEBASTOPOL).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 27 March 1855 ;—for,

“COPIES of any CORRESPONDENCE with the SECRETARY FOR WAR on the Subject of the Construction of a RAILWAY or TRAMROAD from the Harbour of *Balaklava to Sebastopol*; of any Estimates or other Documents accompanying such Correspondence; and, of any Order or Orders given for the Commencement of such Railway or Tramroad.”

H. Roberts, Esq., to Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K.C.B.

War Department, Downing-street,
5 December 1854.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Duke of Newcastle to request that you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, that Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Betts, of Great George-street, Westminster, have, at the request of his Grace, and on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, gratuitously undertaken, without any contract or personal advantage, to superintend and manage the details, both of the preparation and maintenance of a Civil Engineering Corps, to be employed in carrying out certain engineering works, and in putting down a line or lines of rails from Balaklava to the heights around Sebastopol, and otherwise in assisting the operations of the army in the Crimea.

The said Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Betts have also in like manner undertaken, through a certificated and authorized agent on their behalf in the Crimea, to superintend (but not to provide) the payment of the salaries and wages of the several engineers, clerks, superintendents, artificers and workmen, to be employed upon the said works, and also to purchase and provide all necessary tools, engines, and material and stock of every kind for the purpose of completing the said works, and for finding accommodation and shelter for the various persons employed thereupon, as well as all timber, ropes, trucks, rails, and steam power, which it may become necessary to expend and use thereupon, upon condition of receiving remuneration and reimbursement of such sums only as they shall actually expend and lay out in providing such material and labour as hereinbefore mentioned, without any profit or individual advantage whatsoever, upon any of the articles so to be purchased, or upon any other expenditure whatsoever to be incurred or made under their direction and supervision, in pursuance of such their undertaking.

The said Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Betts have also, without any intention of receiving individual profit, or hope of gain, or return to themselves in any way beyond actual reimbursement of the mere outlay to be incurred by them for that purpose, engaged to provide full accommodation of passage, victualling, and freight from England to the Crimea, by steam vessels, for all such persons who are to be employed, and of all material which may be required for the several works so to be carried out and completed as before mentioned.

I am therefore directed by the Duke of Newcastle to request that you will move their Lordships, in reference to the said undertaking, on the part of the said Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Betts (and in consequence of the plan proposed by them for carrying on the said works and operations having been accepted and approved by his Grace), to pay, upon the certificate of the said Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Betts, all such accounts and disbursements as shall be by them sanctioned, examined, and duly attested, as having been actually incurred or disbursed under their orders and directions for any of the several purposes aforesaid, whenever the same shall have been duly submitted to their Lordships, so that such accounts do not (except

upon further consideration by their Lordships) exceed in the whole the sum of 45,000*l.* for stock, plant and material, and the further sum of 55,000*l.* for freight of such material, as well as of the transport and rations of the said several persons comprising the engineer corps about to be employed upon the said works, according to the annexed copy of memorandum of suggestions of Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Betts relating thereto.

Such several sums of 45,000*l.* and 55,000*l.* respectively are nevertheless to be exclusive of all cost and payments for, or in respect of, the salaries and wages of the engineers, clerks, superintendents, artificers, and workpeople to be employed upon the said works in the Crimea, whilst so employed and during their passage out and home from England to the Crimea. I am also directed by the Duke of Newcastle to request that you will move their Lordships to direct Commissary-General Filder to pay, by weekly payments, to the certificated agent of Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Betts, in the Crimea, such sums of money from time to time as shall be necessary to pay the weekly salaries and wages of the engineers, clerks, workmen, and others of the said engineer corps, whilst so engaged in the Crimea upon the said works; the said agent of Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Betts, in the Crimea, giving in for that purpose a weekly pay-list, with the full amounts set forth thereon, so that the said pay-list be a sufficient voucher to Commissary-General Filder in making such payments in respect thereof. And also that their Lordships will be pleased to direct the repayment to Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Betts of any other sums for salaries and wages not included in the payments so to be made by the said Commissary-General Filder, but which may nevertheless be duly expended by the said Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Betts in respect of the salary or daily pay of the persons engaged in the said Civil Engineering Corps, both before reaching the Crimea and whilst on their return to England, and which must necessarily form the subject of a distinct and separate account. But in case of any additional advance of pay and wages being made by their Lordships, under the certificate of Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Betts, other than and beyond what will be required for the daily pay of the said engineers, workpeople, and others, on their voyage out, a full and detailed account shall be given by Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Betts of the said additional advance of pay, in order that the same may be transmitted to Commissary-General Filder, and that Commissary-General Filder be thus apprised of the actual position as regards advances of each person employed under the said Peto, Brassey & Betts, and their agents in the Crimea.

And I am further desired by the Duke of Newcastle, if their Lordships should be pleased to concur in the above proposals and arrangements, to request that you will submit to their Lordships, that, in order to secure the advantage of ready-money transactions, all payments to be made in respect of taking up or chartering steam vessels, as well as for the stock, plant, and material, purchased by or furnished under the direction of the said Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Betts, should be made to the several persons entitled thereto as and when the several examined accounts and attested certificates for the same are forwarded by the said Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Betts to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury; and so soon as the same shall have been duly approved by their Lordships, and that all other accounts in respect of freight, transport, salaries, and wages, being in like manner examined, certified, and attested by the said Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Betts, and so approved by their Lordships, should be paid at the end of every two months, at which time the said Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Betts are directed and requested to forward their accounts to their Lordships. I am also further desired by the Duke of Newcastle to request that you will move the Lords Commissioners to forward to Commissary-General Filder, by an early mail, a copy of this letter, and also of the annexed memorandum of suggestions, signed by Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Betts, as an outline of the proposed plan of proceeding and operations, in order that it may sufficiently and clearly appear to Commissary-General Filder what are the respective positions and probable numbers of the persons about to be employed under the direction of Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Betts and their agents in the Crimea. And also that the Lords Commissioners will be pleased to direct Commissary-General Filder to provide and issue free rations of provisions to each and every of the persons so to be employed under the direction of the said Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Betts and their agents, upon the said works in the Crimea; it being understood that every individual so to be employed shall in this respect be placed

(The enclosed copy of the above memorandum, upon

upon an equality whilst serving in the Crimea, and that such a general provision with respect to rations is intended only to provide against any difficulty which may exist with respect to the purchase of the same by the said Civil Engineer Corps, and which might otherwise occasion a diminution of numbers, if any of the said persons were to be engaged or employed in foraging or procuring the necessities of life.

I have, &c.
(signed) H. Roberts.

Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Co. to the Duke of Newcastle.

9, Great George-street, Westminster,
30 November 1854.

SUGGESTIONS for a CIVIL ENGINEERING CORPS for the *Crimea*, for laying a Double Line of Rails from *Balaklava* to the Heights round *Sebastopol*, and for other general purposes in assisting the Army.

- 200 to 250 plate-layers, navvies and miners, with
 - 10 gangers or foremen.
 - 20 rough masons or bricklayers and foremen.
 - 80 carpenters, with 3 foremen.
 - 20 blacksmiths and foremen.
 - 10 engine men and fitters.
 - 4 timekeepers or under-clerks.
 - 1 chief clerk.
 - 1 draftsman.
 - 2 practical assistant engineers.
 - 1 chief, to be a thorough practical civil engineer, who understands the management of men, and personally conducting works generally.
- Tools of every kind for the use of these men, barrows, planks, picks, bars, shovels, drills, patent fuzee, forges, anvils, vices, iron and other stores, stationery, instruments, camp equipages, and clothing.
- 4 portable steam-engines, with drums and machinery, &c.; 2 lathes and a drill, with sets of circular saws and benches, cranes, crabs, jacks, &c.
- 500 loads of timber, and iron in bars to sizes.
- 3 miles of wire rope or chains.
- 1,500 tons of rails, with chairs, spikes, and sleepers complete.
- Switch bars, connecting rods, crossings for 60 sets of points.
- 20 large and strong trucks, capable of carrying six or eight tons each.
- 100 iron waggons, all to have breaks upon them.
- 6 capstans, to be had from the dock-yard at Woolwich.
- 20 sets of spare wheels, axles and pedestals, cranes, screw-jacks, &c. &c.

This force and materials should be sent per steam vessels as promptly as possible to the Crimea, and if their usefulness to the army should be found equal to our expectations, it could speedily be increased, as circumstances would point out.

The men should be selected able and steady men, and sign conditions of obedience to the authorities there, and be paid regularly at prices, taking into consideration the dearness of living, or the rations allowed them equal to what in this country would give them clear,—

For navvies and labourers 5 s. per day, with rations.

Miners ————— 6 s. „ „ „ „

Carpenters ————— 7 s. to 8 s. „ „ „ „

Smiths ————— 7 s. to 8 s. „ „ „ „

Masons ————— 7 s. to 8 s. „ „ „ „

Enginemn ————— 8 s. to 10 s. „ „ „ „

Timekeeper ————— 150 l. a year, and rations.

Clerk ————— 350 l. „ „ „ „

Draftsman ————— 300 l. „ „ „ „

Assistant engineers ————— 500 l. „ „ „ „

Chief engineer ————— 1,500 l. „ „ „ „

Foremen and inspectors, 10 s. to 15 s. per day each.

To prevent any difficulty in the civilians working with military engineers, this force must act entirely with the direct superintendence of the engineer that accompanies

them ;

them; and he will require to be put in direct communication with the commanding officer of the Royal Engineers, and receive his orders from him; he would also require considerable assistance in labour from the soldiers and Turks, to press the completion of the road, that it might be made available at the earliest possible period, to which we imagine too much importance cannot be attached, as the speed with which the operations are conducted must be entirely dependent on the promptness with which the labourers are supplied.

We estimate approximately the provision of the materials, &c. will cost about 45,000*l.*, and the freightage about 55,000*l.*

Of the wages for men and payment of officers we have not formed any estimate, and suggest the payment of this item be made weekly when in the Crimea by the Commissariat, on the authority of our authenticated agent, the chief engineer in charge of the expedition.

The chief engineer appointed as our certificated agent in charge of the expedition is Mr. James Beattie, and in case of his death or being incapacitated, Mr. John R. Kelloch.

For *Peto, Brassey*, and self,
(signed) *Edw. L. Betts.*

Sir *C. E. Trevelyan*, K.C.B., to *H. Roberts*, Esq.

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 6 December 1854.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of the Duke of Newcastle, that my Lords concur in the arrangements detailed in your letter of yesterday's date, for the employment of a civil engineering corps in the Crimea, and that they will be prepared to authorise payment being made upon the certificate of Messrs. *Peto, Brassey & Betts*, on account of expenses actually incurred or disbursed under the orders of those gentlemen, to the extent of 45,000*l.* for stock, plant and material, and to the extent of 55,000*l.* for freight of such material, as well as of the transport and rations of the persons composing the engineer corps.

My Lords will also be prepared to authorise, upon the application of Messrs. *Peto, Brassey & Betts*, the issue of such sums as may be required for advances of salary or wages to the persons employed on this service, and their Lordships have transmitted to Commissary-General *Filder* copies of your letter and of its enclosure for his information, and for his guidance in the issue in the Crimea of such salaries and wages, and also of free rations to the several parties.

I am, &c.
(signed) *C. E. Trevelyan.*

Messrs. *Peto, Brassey, & Co.* to *H. Roberts*, Esq.

9, Great George-street, Westminster,
12 January 1855.

Sir,

FOR the information of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, I beg to hand you an approximate estimate of the value of horses, harness, vehicles, sledges, wooden stables, and apparatus, with the provender required by them for six months, to be sent to the Crimea, on the suggestion of General Sir De Lacy Evans, to assist in making and working the railway from Balaklava to the heights around Sebastopol, amounting to about 5,000*l.* sterling.

With these 50 horses there will be required,—

- 40 drivers,
- 4 horsekeepers,
- 3 shoeing smiths,
- 1 farrier,

independent of, and in addition to the original force sent out, and paid wages and rations on the same scale.

I am, &c.
For *Peto, Brassey*, and self,
(signed) *Edw. L. Betts.*

Henry Roberts, Esq., to Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K. C. B.

Sir, War Department, 15 January 1855.

WITH reference to previous correspondence, I am directed by the Duke of Newcastle to transmit to you, for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, a copy of a letter from Mr. Betts, of the firm of Peto, Brassey & Betts, forwarding an approximate estimate of the expense, amounting to 5,000 *l.*, of the value of horses, harness, vehicles, sledges, wooden stables, and apparatus to be sent to the Crimea for the purposes of the proposed railway from Balaklava to the heights; and I am to request that you will state to the Lords Commissioners that his Grace would recommend this expenditure for their Lordships' sanction, in addition to those sums, the expenditure of which have already been sanctioned by their Lordships upon this service.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Henry Roberts.*

12 January 1855.

Messrs. *Peto, Brassey & Co.* to *H. Roberts, Esq.*

9, Great George-street, Westminster,

Sir, 23 January 1855.

IN carrying out the arrangements entrusted to us by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, we find that the hasty and rough estimate of cost made by us for his guidance, has, through a variety of circumstances, been entirely altered.

From the great difficulty of obtaining ships, we have been obliged to pay higher rates for chartering than we anticipated; as well we have, as you are aware, been compelled to purchase three screw steamers and one sailing ship, instead of hiring them for the short term originally intended, which, though calling for a present largely increased outlay, will result in great economy in the end.

The sending out the materials contemplated has taken much more space by measurement in stowing than we calculated the dead weight would take up, and, with an increased quantity of plant, as stated hereafter, has involved considerable addition to the number of ships required.

Also the ship-room for the horses now wanted, and their provender and other equipment, with horsekeepers, drivers and farriers, will be so mixed with the original expedition as regards freight, that we must include their freight, &c., in this item of expense: we have also felt it requisite to provide a medical staff, which originally had not formed part of our consideration; and I may further add, the insurance and war risks on the ships and cargoes will amount to a large sum, which at first did not form part of our calculation.

The present estimate of this account for freight, with the circumstances above enumerated, will be for,—

	£.
Purchase of ships - - - - -	60,000
Charter of ditto - - - - -	42,000
Insurance of ships sailed to this time, about - - -	9,500
General charges, wages, &c., fitting ships, &c. - - -	23,500
	135,000
By amount of credit opened under this head - - - -	55,000
Leaving - - - - -	£. 80,000

as the increase required under the head of freight account; and it is necessary I should keep before you, that the present calculations are approximate, and to the best of our judgment, and that in them we have included only three months' hire on the chartered ships.

In respect to plant, though we have added to it considerably, under the advice and assistance of Mr. Stephenson, and it will be found on its arrival, we trust, quite

quite complete, there will be no increase of cost ; but the provisioning and clothing the men, their wages, and expenses after engagement and before embarkation, with the necessary advances to the officers for salary, outfit, and travelling expenses, with the equipment and stores of the medical staff, which were not included in the amount for plant and materials, will require the additional sum of about 14,000 l.; for which, with the additional amount required on freight account, as above stated, we shall be obliged by your procuring for us a further credit with the Treasury.

We beg to enclose you a copy of our general instructions to our chief engineer and marine superintendent, which will form the basis of the government of this force ; and we request that, in respect to all cash payments made in the Crimea by the Commissariat on this account, it may be arranged at once that all monies shall be paid to the accountant, Mr. Charles Camidge (who is our certificated agent for this purpose), on requisitions signed by himself and the chief engineer, Mr. James Beatty, or, in the event of any casualties occurring to either of these gentlemen, the cash will be paid to Mr. Lewis, the authorized successor of Mr. Camidge, and the signature of Mr. Kellock, in place of Mr. Beatty, under such contingency with respect to the latter.

There will be required also payments to be made on account of the ships on their arrival in the Crimea, and for this purpose requisitions will be sent to the Commissariat, as above, stating the purpose, and countersigned in addition by Captain Raymond, R. N., marine superintendent.

There has to be paid in this country, under special agreement in every case, the principal part of the wages to the wives and relations of the men and officers weekly, according to their agreements ; for which purpose we have opened an office, and shall require to make demands upon the Treasury in regular order to meet the disbursement, and would suggest it should be treated as a separate account, particulars of which will be sent in a few days, as the payments are now going on in respect to the portion of the force which has already sailed.

I am, &c.

For *Peto, Brassey, and self,*
(signed) *Edw. L. Betts.*

Messrs. *Peto, Brassey & Co.*, to *James Beatty, Esq.*

Dear Sir, *PRESTON HALL, MAIDSTONE, 8 JANUARY 1855.*

I HAVE had the advantage of a long interview with General Sir De Lacy Evans, and from him learned the position and condition of the country, and the present state of the roads, and, from what I gather from him, and public papers, would advise the following course :

I find the old road from Balaklava to the heights is a fairly made road, on a gradual rise ; the whole distance and the country entirely open ; but that this road has been abandoned since the Russians took the redoubts commanding it from the Turks, and a new road made inside the new lines, which I have marked on the plan in black lines, and which alteration involved much more difficult ground and steeper ascents, particularly at the two points marked as inclines.

Seeing from the papers that the Russians have abandoned these forts, possibly Lord Raglan may now consider, for the sake of the speed at which it can be accomplished, that it will be advisable to lay the rails first up the easiest ground, and afterwards (as there is plenty of material) lay the other line, and fix the engines at the inclines where marked, as I suppose, by description, all other parts can be worked well by horses.

In commencing your operations, your first care must be your men and horses ; they must be hutted or housed temporarily first thing, for which your stock of tarpaulins will stand you in good stead.

Next, on landing the materials, you must endeavour, by boats and any other means, such as rafts, to bring your timber to the head of the harbour, where there is not so much demand for space, as your large amount of materials would block up all the wharfs ; and the little room of deep-water wharfage that you will be allowed, must be used for the heavier goods and iron rails ; for unless this is well divided, so much time will be wasted in discharging the cargoes, that the expedi-

tion

tion will be rendered abortive in a measure : you will require all your tact in this operation, as well as resources ; for the speedy accomplishment of this object, and disposing of your cargoes, will be the most difficult of your operations.

About a mile from the harbour there is a level space, where the artillery is stored : to this point you must bring all your plant, if possible, as it suits your line of departure on either route ; and, to accomplish this satisfactorily, you must begin to lay a double line of rails from the head of the harbour to this point at once : here I should advise your hutting part of your force, stabling the principal part of your horses, and putting up your forges, &c. ; also keeping your stores : indeed, select a space here, and make it head quarters, as I hope there is room enough to allow of everything being laid well out, so that, without confusion, it can be readily selected.

If, as I suppose, the Russians no longer threaten Balaklava, I should advise strongly that the line be at once laid up the old road, or rather by it, there being no need there of fixed power ; as wherever that is obliged to be used, it must be a cause of delay in starting the line for useful purposes.

In laying the road, I wish you particularly to follow this plan : lay in all cases the double road at once, for, by having the use of it, will in the end ensure your doing the work much quicker ; for as you get away from your supplies, the double line enables you to keep up a constant stream of materials to push the work forwards ; and, by putting temporary crossings about every 200 yards, you will be able to bring up any quantity you can possibly lay down, and when it is done, the value of it will be at once apparent ; for if you allow them to begin the work upon a single line, there will be confusion and delay, and consequently dissatisfaction at starting.

In commencing the line, and indeed as far as possible, from the quantity of timber sent, you must either close-sleeper or plank the road, or the horses will never get their feet out of the dirt or clay.

Lay the sleepers on the soil, clearing away the worst of the sludge, first about two feet six inches from centre to centre, and then fill them up with planks, six feet long, or any length sufficient to take each rail, covering them over as soon as you can with some broken stones, of which there will be plenty by blasting the rocks, powder for which the army will provide you ; indeed, it is clear to me, from the information I now have, nothing short of a close-plank road will do, unless by getting brushwood and stone, you can make a bottom for the horse-track ; but for the first mile, at any rate, to where I have pointed out the place for your dépôt, you must close-plank the road, that no time be lost.

At the harbour, if you can get a single line to the deep water, do so as early as possible, though I fancy the place is too narrow to accomplish much ; and if this cannot be done at once, let the railway commence at the end of the harbour, where the waggons and carriages can take their loading most conveniently, as, with the plant sent out, you should be able, without any difficulty and with proper arrangements, to transport 500 tons per day to the camp.

You must, of course, aim at an early date getting a line along the wharfs, to take the heavy guns away direct from the ship's side.

Have plenty of sidings for loading and unloading upon, that there be an avoidance of confusion in this particular ; for when the material is delivered upon the plateau on which the camp is situated, they will have no difficulty in dealing with it.

If the waggons are found not equal in usefulness to trucks, lose no time in altering some of them, which your force of carpenters will render little difficult for you to accomplish ; but do not take them off the road till the wheels are actually wanted to put under the new frames, for you will not have too many wheels and axles when the line is in operation ; and when this is the case, you must not allow the trucks or waggons to be detained by any party, but kept well in circulation.

Be very careful of your horses, as they will be valuable for working the line when made. House them well, and mind they have a good board floor to lie upon, as they have in America.

You will, in laying your road, not be over particular about levels ; lay such a road the trucks can run upon, and repair and make it more perfect afterwards ; for the promptitude with which you can supply the army with this road to use, will be its chief recommendation ; and to enable you to do this, it is requisite the Commander-in-chief give you ample assistance in men and horses above those sent out, as those sent are not capable of accomplishing it in the time it should

be done, and which, if the weather is favourable, I consider should be accomplished in a fortnight after your men are landed. Your horses must not be landed to be exposed during the night; therefore stabling must be at once provided them; put 10 or 12 together in one stable; make it 14 feet wide in clear, and seven feet under the eaves, giving each horse 5 ft. 6 in. space.

Provide also proper storehouse for your provender as soon as you can, to prevent waste.

In all your care, your first thought must be the attention paid to the men composing your force; that arrangements be made that they be kept in health by every precaution possible, insisting upon cleanliness, sobriety, and good conduct, and for which, with those comforts of cooking their rations, and keeping their huts properly, you will appoint among them stewards and cooks, who must be answerable for this, and a foreman to each hut, who must be responsible for their good conduct and regularity when off duty.

As regards the Commissariat sent out in the ships, I expect there will be some spare provisions when the ships arrive, which is to be stored, and debited to the storekeeper, who will be answerable for the same, and not parted with unless paid for by any of the parties comprising the force, at the prices arranged in the schedule provided to him. You will see this is strictly adhered to, not only in the general ship stores, but also with regard to the extra provisions sent out to add to the comfort of the officers and men, but which, by all parties, as well as yourself, must be paid for when taken from store; and strict care must be taken that no more is issued than proper to one party for his own use, that all waste may be prevented.

In regard to the medical stores, and the necessary comforts provided for them, the strictest care must be observed that they are kept entirely for the purpose for which they are sent.

The storekeeper and his assistants, besides attending to the stores sent by us, will superintend the distribution of the regular rations received from the Commissariat to the men and officers of the force; and in the execution of these duties, in connexion particularly with the stores sent out by us, and to avoid confusion, and to relieve you from these details, we place them entirely under the charge of Captain Raymond, who will carry out, in consultation, as I will hereafter arrange, any measures connected with this department, for the public good.

To further relieve you of detail of accounts, we place in Mr. Camidge's hands the entire responsibility of the cash, and he will receive and pay all monies, and it is only your duty in respect to this, weekly, to see that his accounts are properly made up, and the cash he has received accounted for, and his balances correct and forthcoming.

All requisitions for cash from the Commissariat must have your signature, and all Mr. Camidge's accounts weekly must have the same, to render the system adopted perfect as to check; and if this is carefully carried out, and cordially entered upon, you will find it a great help to you in your duties among the men, and in getting forward the operations placed in your hands.

Mr. Kellock is your second in command, and Mr. Campbell next in order, should any casualty occur to you both; and I trust you will all mess together, and by cordiality and kindness show that it does not require strict military discipline to carry out an operation of importance such as this. Bury all trivial differences which, no doubt, among so many thrown together for the first time will arise, and let all strive for the good of the expedition, which, if successful, and carried out promptly, will be highly creditable to you all.

Every morning, or, at furthest three times a week, you must meet and hold a committee of consultation, composed of yourself, Mr. Kellock, Mr. Camidge, Captain Raymond, and Dr. Howse, that all matters connected with the expedition may be considered, and the best plans adopted for the general good, and that, at the same time, all reports from the other officers, and general requirements, both of the works and the hospital, may be freely discussed, and the best opinions that can be formed at the time acted upon.

Let the proceedings of this committee be conducted in a regular business-like manner, and a record be kept properly in a minute-book, and a copy of it sent me each mail; for I wish this to be considered a court before which every difficulty should be brought, and carefully adjusted, and every day's proceedings are to be signed by each member present.

The shipping is entirely in the charge of Captain Raymond, and he has his instructions distinct on this head from Captain Andrews, and knows all about the terms of hiring, and other matters connected with them; and if any money is required on ship's account, you will be justified, at his request, to certify that he may have the same.

We require sent home, each mail, reports of progress from yourself or Mr. Kellock; statements of account from Mr. Camidge; report on shipping, &c., from Captain Raymond; and medical report of the sanitary condition of the expedition from Dr. Howse.

The men are to be regularly mustered every day; and it must be the duty of the several timekeepers to report daily to yourself and the medical officer all casualties, sickness, or irregularity amongst the men in their separate charge.

Should any casualty happen to Mr. Camidge, Mr. Lewis will take his position.

Mr. Swan you will find most useful among the mechanics, and in putting up the engines, or works connected therewith.

I shall also send you out a quantity of piping, as we learn from General Sir John Burgoyne there will be great difficulty in getting water for the engines in the situations they are required; and you should not delay a moment on landing to get to work one engine with circular saws: it will be of the utmost importance to your operations from the beginning.

In respect to the revolvers supplied to the expedition, and the ammunition, these must be kept in store, and not given to the men, except they are working on exposed positions, and specially considered requisite; and when given out, each timekeeper must be responsible for them from the men over whom he is appointed, and their safe return to the store, it being clearly understood they are only to be issued in case of necessity.

The two missionaries attached to the force are particularly recommended to your consideration, and their comforts to be provided for the same as for the timekeepers.

When your men have completed the line, and you have any to spare for other operations, you will at once apprise the proper authorities, that they may be employed for the benefit of the army in assisting in their various trades, as they may be most needed, as no doubt the carpenters will be most useful.

Before concluding, I must again advert to the unloading the ships, in which I foresee, without the greatest energy is used, there will be, in this particular, from the confined space, a very serious delay.

Timber floats must be constructed, so that all materials which can, without damage, be put upon them, should be taken direct to the head of the harbour, where the water is shallow. Also, all timber and deals of which rafts can be made should be so treated, though care should be taken to prevent the boards and huts being saturated with water.

At the head of the harbour you must not lose a minute in running a short pier out to enable you to unload these rafts, and get your things forward, per rail, which you should lay down upon it; for without this, I can see no hope of despatch; and to this suggestion I must direct your special attention; and in carrying this out, you will require much assistance in the shape of boats and crews, which the Commander-in-chief, Admiral in charge of Balaklava, will give you, on proper representations being made and applied for.

I need not express the confidence we feel that you will all, in your communications with the superior officers of the army and navy, by your courtesy, endeavour to obtain their favourable opinion and cordial co-operation.

We send a copy of this for each member of the committee, that all may be cognisant of our wishes in the conduct of this business, and that there may be no irregularities in any department, whatever casualties may occur.

A copy also is sent to the War Department here.

I am, &c.
For *Peto, Brassey*, and self,
(signed) *Edw. L. Betts.*

H. Andrews, Esq., to Captain George Raymond, Marine Superintendent.

CRIMEAN RAILWAY EXPEDITION.

Sir,

ALTHOUGH the service and destination of the ships engaged in the present expedition must be, to a certain extent, guided by circumstances, and by the orders you will receive, either from England or the Commanding Officer in the Crimea, yet the following general instructions for your guidance are, if practicable, to be carried out :

1st. On arrival at Balaklava, or other port in the Crimea, you will at once report yourself to the Admiral at the station, or to the Commanding Officer, as well as the Admiral Superintendent of the Port, who has received instructions to afford every facility to the disembarkation of the men and material under your care, and to obtain permission at once to enter the harbour, and discharge cargo. You will also seek out the chief engineer of the railway, Mr. Beatty, or in his absence the next in command, and arrange with him as to the distribution of the men, and the effectual and safe landing of the cargo.

2d. The workmen and navvies will assist in discharging the cargo ; and, until proper accommodation can be provided for them on shore, it will be for their health and comfort to remain and sleep on board the ship.

3d. After the cargo is discharged, and the people landed, you will hold a survey, and take an account of all stores and provisions left on board each ship, and after leaving enough with the chartered vessels as will suffice them to return to England, you will land, and take into store and place under the charge of the storekeeper the remainder, giving the captain a receipt for the same. You will then coal, and hasten the departure of these vessels to England, in order that the length of the voyage may not exceed the term of the charter, viz., three months. You will also strengthen the crews of the other vessels by volunteers from the ships returning, and send home all sick or incompetent persons from the remaining vessels.

4th. The three ships that have been purchased, viz., the "*Hesperus*" and "*Humboldt*," screw steamers, and the "*Wildfire*," sailing ship, are intended to remain out until the return of the men, unless other orders should be sent ; and the "*Wildfire*" will strike her upper spars, and remain as a receiving or hospital ship. The small steamer may be employed in procuring supplies, or in any way that may be found desirable. Should the Admiral or Superintendent require the services of these vessels, when not required by yourself, they are to be allowed to employ them, upon sending you a written requisition for the same, stating the particular service they are needed for, and the probable length of time such service may last ; but the vessels are not to be taken if the service upon which they are at present employed is likely to suffer by their absence, or if it is probable circumstances may require a sudden removal of the men. When employed upon other service, you will particularly note the length of time they are employed, taking receipts for their service from the officer or department so employing them, noting the same in the ships' logs, and crediting the ships with their earnings at the same rate as that paid for other vessels of a similar character.

5th. Previous to the return of the chartered vessels, you will apply to the heads of the different departments to know if any return freights can be procured, which you will engage for at a fair rate, crediting the ships with the same.

6th. The storekeeper and clerks are placed under your orders, and you will yourself see that the instructions given to them are carefully carried out, especially with reference to the care and distribution of the stores. If the nature of the service will allow of it, the "*Wildfire*" is to be the store-ship, in which all stores and supplies are to be kept, being preferable both for security and economy to a storehouse on shore.

7th. It is calculated that the stores remaining on board the "*Wildfire*," and the remains from the other vessels, will be a six weeks' supply for all the men ; and, as the men are to be victualled by the Commissariat of the Army, your issues will only be required occasionally, or under particular circumstances, and before proper arrangements are made on the landing of the people, and you are to be careful that the storekeeper keeps a proper account of the number of men thus victualled.

victualled. You are further directed to be very careful of the medical stores, which are only to be issued on the surgeon's certificate, and the storekeepers will see that they are applied to the purpose for which they are issued. The wine, beer and spirits supplied to the officers will be paid for by them, at a fair price, to be fixed so as to cover all expense, and neither the storekeeper nor his assistants will on any account be allowed to trade or barter, or sell supplies to any other than the people employed in this expedition: the quantity also sold to each must be regulated by yourself as circumstances may direct.

8th. As it is desirable that the arrangements and expense of the expedition may be kept as separate as possible from the other departments of the Government, and as an ample medical staff, with assistants and nurses, are provided for the sick, and an accountant and storekeeper, with their assistants, provided for the expenditure of stores and money, you are directed on all occasions, when practicable, to take care of your own sick and wounded, and, in the event of death, take a survey of the clothing and effects of the deceased, to have the former washed and repaired, and put in store for further use. And should a further supply of medicines, provisions, or stores be required, you are to make a requisition for the same to the heads of the departments, who will have instructions to supply the same.

9th. You will be careful to report as often as possible the proceedings of the ships and people under your direction, as well as the progress of the work, so far as you know from your own observation, and to make timely application for any supplies of stores or provisions you may require to be sent from this country; and in the event of your leaving, from sickness or other cause, you will give up your charge to Captain Downward, of the "Wildfire," who will succeed you, or, in the event of his absence, to Captain Cruikshank, of the "Hesperus," together with all orders, books, papers and stores at that time in your care.

10th. Although the workmen will be under the charge of the engineers and agents, yet you will, as far as possible, assist them in the management and keeping of the men in good order, which, from your experience, it is expected will be of great service.

11th. A committee, composed of the heads of the several departments, will meet three times weekly, or as often as circumstances may be expedient, composed of the following officers, or their representatives:

J. Beatty, Esq., principal engineer,
C. Camidge, Esq., accountant and cashier,
J. R. Kellock, Esq., principal agent,
Captain G. Raymond, Marine department, and
A. Howse, Esq., medical department.

At these committees the various questions affecting the working of the undertaking will be discussed, and you will be careful to consult your colleagues in all matters in which the general interest of the expedition is concerned, taking care to advise them of all changes or movements likely to occur in your department, and to offer suggestions for their consideration that may be serviceable to any of the other departments.

12th. You will receive a letter as your authority to apply to the Admirals or commanding officers at Gibraltar, Malta, and Constantinople, as their authority to render any assistance to the vessels forming the expedition.

The following are the names of the ships:—

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Hesperus. | 7. Great Northern. |
| 2. Baron von Humboldt. | 8. Levant. |
| 3. Wildfire. | 9. Mohawk. |
| 4. Earl of Durham. | 10. Samuel Lang. |
| 5. Prince of Wales. | 11. Alice. |
| 6. Lady Alice Lambton. | 12. |

13th. Should it be found necessary to make any change in the commanders or officers of the ships, or, from accident or injury, either of the vessels will be required to repair, or remain out a longer time than is at present anticipated, you will consult with Captains Downward, Cruikshank and Harrington, who have received instructions to afford you every assistance and advice. In matters connected with

the machinery of any of the vessels, you will hold a survey and consultation with these gentlemen, assisted by the chief engineer of any of the vessels in port at that time: should you fall in with the "Tonning," Captain Franklyn will render you advice and assistance; also Mr. A. Wilton, the engineer of N. of E. S. N. Co., about to proceed to the Crimea.

14th. In conclusion, I cannot too forcibly impress upon you the importance of carefully attending to the health and wants of the people, and at the same time to use every means in your power to comply with the instructions given to you; also, by strict attention to your duties, and courtesy to the superior officers of the naval and military service, endeavour to deserve their good opinion, rendering every assistance in your power for the general good of the service, so long as the efficiency of your own particular charge is not likely to suffer thereby.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Henry Andrews.*

84, King William-street, London,
5 January 1855.

Confirmed and sanctioned per Peto, Brassey, and self,

Edw. L. Betts.

Messrs. *Peto, Brassey & Co.* to *H. Roberts, Esq.*

9, Great George-street, Westminster,
23 January 1855.

Sir,

IN reference to our letter of January 12th, containing an estimate of the cost of the horses, &c. ordered by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, in your letter of January 4th, and which have now been provided, and the whole will leave this week, we shall be obliged by your informing us under what authority we are to apply to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for payment of the same.

I have, &c.

For *Peto, Brassey*, and self,

(signed) *Edw. L. Betts.*

Henry Roberts, Esq., to *Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K. C. B.*

(Immediate.)

Sir,

War Department, 25 January 1855.

WITH reference to my letter of the 15th instant, I am directed by the Duke of Newcastle to transmit to you the copy of a further letter from Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Betts, expressing their desire to be informed in what way they are to apply for repayment of the expenses incurred in the purchase of horses, &c. for the purpose of the proposed railway, and I am to request that in laying this letter before the Lords Commissioners, you will move their Lordships to favour his Grace, at their earliest convenience, with such a reply as his Grace may be able to found an answer upon to Messrs. Peto & Co.'s letter of 23d January.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Henry Roberts.*

H. Roberts, Esq., to *Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K. C. B.*

Sir,

War Department, 24 January 1855.

IN transmitting to you, for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the enclosed copy of a letter, dated the 23d instant, from Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Betts, relative to the construction of a railway from Balaklava to the heights around Sebastopol, which these gentlemen have undertaken to execute,

execute, I am directed by the Duke of Newcastle to request that you will draw their Lordships' attention to the fact, that, from various causes, Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Betts have been compelled considerably to exceed the original estimate for this undertaking, to the extent of 80,000 *l.*, on account of freight and purchase of vessels, and 14,000 *l.* on account of necessary advances for salaries, outfit, &c., to the persons employed.

This excess of expenditure over the original estimate appears to have been owing, in the first instance, to a considerable addition to the number of ships required being found to be absolutely necessary, not only for the conveyance of the requisite materials, which occupy, by measurement, a much larger space than it was at first calculated the dead weight would take up, but also for the transport of an increased quantity of plant, and in order to afford the necessary ship-room for the horses now required, with their provender, attendants, equipment, &c. It also appears that, as a consideration of economy, which has been assented to by the Duke of Newcastle, Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Betts have been compelled to purchase three screw steamers, and one sailing ship, instead of hiring vessels, and thereby paying an exorbitant demand for freight.

To this expense has been added that of a medical staff, which was not originally provided for, and was felt to be necessary, and also the insurance and war risks on the ships and cargoes, amounting to a large sum, which did not at first form part of the calculation.

The second item of 14,000 *l.* arose from the provisioning, clothing, wages, &c., to the workmen; the necessary advances to the officers for salary, outfit, travelling expenses, &c., and the equipment and stores of the medical staff, which were not included in the amount for plant and material.

This additional expenditure, which it appears has been unavoidably incurred, is fully detailed in Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Betts' letter; and I am desired by the Duke of Newcastle to state, that his Grace would recommend the same for the favourable consideration and sanction of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury; and I am to request, that in case their Lordships should concur in his Grace's recommendation, that you will move them to give directions to Her Majesty's Paymaster-General for the payment to Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Betts of the several sums of 80,000 *l.* and 14,000 *l.*

I am, &c.
(signed) *Henry Roberts.*

Sir *C. E. Trevelyan*, K.C.B., to *Henry Roberts*, Esq.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 25 January 1855.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, transmitting copy of a communication from Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Betts of the 23d instant, and of their general instructions to their chief engineer and their marine superintendent, relating to further expenditure on account of the Balaklava railway.

I am directed to request that you will observe to the Duke of Newcastle, that the original estimate, to which the sanction of the Treasury was obtained, was as follows:—

For plant and material	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 45,000
For freight and transport, and rations of persons, in addition to salaries and wages in the Crimea, and on the passage	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,000
							£. 100,000

£.
5,000

Subsequently to this, a further sum of 5,000 *l.* was authorised for the purchase of horses, harness, vehicles, &c., the expense of which had not been provided for in the original estimate; and the sanction of the Treasury is now requested to the further expenditure of

80,000

For the purchase of three screw steamers and one sailing ship; for additional freight, insurance, and war risks, medical staff, &c., 80,000 *l.*

14,000

For outfit, advances, &c. and equipment and stores of the medical staff, 14,000 *l.*

£. 99,000

It appears from Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Betts' letter, dated the 23d instant, that of the above mentioned sum of 80,000 *l.*, 60,000 *l.* was for the purchase of the ships; and, as these will be transferred to the Admiralty when they are no longer required for this undertaking, the excess on the estimate may be considered to be reduced to the extent of their probable value at that time.

It is also stated in the before-mentioned letter, that the insurance and war risks on the ships and cargoes will amount to a large sum, which did not at first form part of Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Betts' calculation; upon which their Lordships desire me to observe, that it is not the practice of Her Majesty's Government to insure public property, and that unless the Duke of Newcastle is aware of some special reasons, requiring a departure from the established rule, in which case a further communication should be made to their Lordships, they request that this expense, or such part of it as has not already been incurred, may be saved.

Presuming that the Duke of Newcastle has satisfied himself that the additional expenditure, which forms the subject of your letter, including the cost of the ships, is necessary for the success of the undertaking, their Lordships are prepared to direct the Paymaster-General to make such issues to Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Betts, to the aggregate amount (including the payments already made, and subject to the above-mentioned observation in reference to the cost of insurance,) of 199,000 *l.*, as may be certified by them from time to time to be required for the payment of accounts and disbursements "sanctioned, examined, and duly attested by them as having been actually incurred or disbursed under their orders," according to the arrangement described in your letter of the 5th ultimo.

Adverting to the following passage in Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Betts' letter, "It is necessary I should keep before you that the present calculations" (alluding to those upon which the additional expenditure was estimated) "are approximate, and to the best of our judgment, and that in them we have included only three months' hire in the chartered ships," their Lordships desire me to request that no obligations may be contracted beyond the sum of 199,000 *l.*, to which the original estimate of the home expenditure of the undertaking has now been increased, without the previous sanction of the Duke of Newcastle, and of the Treasury; and they confidently rely upon his Grace preventing any further exceeding of the estimate, if it can possibly be avoided.

On the occasion of the last payment of 10,000 *l.* to Messrs. Peto, Brassey and Betts, their Lordships stated to those gentlemen that as soon as the shipments of workmen and materials to the Crimea should have been completed, they would expect to receive from them the first detailed account, supported by vouchers, including the whole of the expenditure connected with this service, which should have taken place up to that date.

Their Lordships, on further consideration, are of opinion that it is desirable that Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Betts should furnish detailed accounts (supported in the usual manner by vouchers, as before stated,) of the expenditure as soon as possible after the several sums have been issued to them, without waiting until all the shipments have been made to the Crimea; and they desire me to request that you will move the Duke of Newcastle to make such communication to them on this subject as his Grace may think proper.

I am, &c.

(signed) C. E. Trevelyan.

H. Roberts, Esq., to Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Betts.

Gentlemen,

War Department, 25 January 1855.

I AM directed by the Duke of Newcastle to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, sanctioning the increased expenditure detailed in your letter of the 23d instant, and I am to request that their Lordships' wishes may be complied with as far as possible.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Henry Roberts.*

Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K.C.B., to Henry Roberts, Esq.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 26 January 1855.

WITH reference to your letter of the 25th instant, requesting to be informed in what way Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Betts are to apply for repayment of the expenses incurred in the purchase of horses, harness, &c., for the works on the Balaklava Railway, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of the Duke of Newcastle, that my Lords consider that these payments should be made according to the same process as the payments for other expenses of the undertaking, viz., that Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Betts should apply to this Board from time to time for the amount of specific accounts certified by them as duly examined and found correct; and that complete accounts of the transaction, supported by vouchers, should be rendered to the Treasury at the earliest possible date.

I am, &c.

(signed) *C. E. Trevelyan.*

Henry Roberts, Esq., to Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Betts.

Gentlemen,

War Department, 26 January 1855.

I AM directed by the Duke of Newcastle to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d instant, and to transmit to you in reply the accompanying copy of a letter from the Assistant Secretary to the Treasury respecting the mode in which you should apply for repayment of the expenses incurred in the purchase of horses, harness, &c. for the works on the Balaklava Railway.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Henry Roberts.*

RAILWAY (BALAKLAVA TO SEBASTOPOL).

COPIES of CORRESPONDENCE with the SECRETARY for WAR on the Subject of the Construction of a RAILWAY or TRAMROAD from the Harbour of *Balaklava* to *Sebastopol*; of Estimates or Documents accompanying such Correspondence; and of Orders given for the Commencement of such Railway or Tramroad.

(*Sir John Shelley.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
24 April 1855.*

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE (SANDHURST).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 29 January 1855;—for,

RETURNS “of the GENTLEMEN CADETS at the ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE at Sandhurst, classified as follows:—Number of Sons of Civilians; Number of Sons of Officers of the Army; Number of Sons of Officers of the Navy and Marines; Number of Orphans of Officers of the Army; Number of Orphans of Officers of the Navy and Marines:”

“Of the AMOUNT paid to that Establishment by the GENTLEMEN CADETS:”

“Of the AMOUNT paid Yearly by the Officers of the SENIOR DEPARTMENT:”

“Of the TOTAL ANNUAL COST of that Establishment:”

“And, of the Total Amount received by the EXCHEQUER above the Total Expenses of the Establishment since the Year 1851.”

RETURN of the GENTLEMEN CADETS at the ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, classified according to the Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th January 1855.

Number of Sons of Civilians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112
Number of Sons of Officers of the Army	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
Number of Sons of Officers of the Navy and Marines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Number of Orphans of Officers of the Army	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Number of Orphans of Officers of the Navy and Marines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

AMOUNT paid to the ESTABLISHMENT in the Year 1854.

	£.	s.	d.
By the Gentlemen Cadets	-	-	-
By the Officers of the Senior Department	-	-	-

	£.	s.	d.
TOTAL COST of the Establishment for the Year 1854	-	-	-

TOTAL AMOUNT received by the EXCHEQUER above the Total Expenses of the Establishment since the Year 1851.

	£.	s.	d.
1852	-	-	-
1853	-	-	-
1854	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-

Royal Military College, Farnborough, Hants, }
5 February 1855.

G. Scovell,
Governor.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE
(SANDHURST).

RETURN of the GENTLEMEN CADETS at the
ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE at *Sandhurst*:
also, of the AMOUNT paid to the Establish-
ment in 1854, by the GENTLEMEN CADETS
and by the OFFICERS of the SENIOR DEPART-
MENT; TOTAL Cost of the Establishment for
1854; and Total Amount received by the
Exchequer above the Total Expenses of the
Establishment since 1851.

(*Colonel North.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
9 February 1855.*

STAFF OFFICERS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 9 February 1855;—for,

RETURN "of those OFFICERS who have received CERTIFICATES at the Senior Department of the ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, and have been subsequently Employed on the STAFF of our ARMY, during the last Twenty Years."

NAMES.	Date of obtaining a Certificate.	Date of Appointments on the Staff of the Army during the last Twenty Years.	Whether now Serving or Dead.
Major-general Sir O. Carey, C. B. and K. C. H.	29 Nov. 1805	General Officer on the Staff, 1842 - - -	Dead.
General Sir W. M. Gomm, K. C. B. - -	30 Nov. 1806	General Officer on the Staff, 1841 - - -	} Now serving.
		Commander-in-Chief in India, 1850 - - -	
General Viscount Hardinge, G. C. B. - -	30 Nov. 1807	Governor-General, India, 1844 - - -	} Now serving.
		General Commanding-in-Chief, 1852 - - -	
Lieutenant-general N. Thorn, C. B. and K. H.	30 Nov. 1807	Colonel on the Staff, 1842 - - -	} Now serving.
		Quartermaster-general's Department, 1842 - - -	
Lieutenant-general P. Bainbrigge, C. B. -	27 Aug. 1810	General Officer on the Staff, 1847 - - -	} Now serving.
		General Officer on the Staff, 1853 - - -	
Major-general Sir R. Doherty - - -	30 Nov. 1815	General Officer on the Staff, 1839 - - -	} Now serving.
Major-general Sir C. J. Napier, K. C. B. -	24 June 1817	Adjutant-general's Department, 1843 - - -	
		Deputy Adjutant-general to the Forces, 1850 - - -	} Now serving.
Major-general G. A. Wetherall, C. B. and K. H.	13 June 1820	Adjutant-general to the Forces, 1854 - - -	
Major-general A. F. Macintosh, K. H. -	13 June 1821	General Officer on the Staff, 1854 - - -	} Now serving.
Colonel W. F. Forster, Unattached - -	13 June 1821	Adjutant-general's Department, 1852 - - -	
		Colonel on the Staff, 1852 - - -	} Now serving.
Major-general T. Reed, C. B. - - -	13 Dec. 1821	General Officer on the Staff, 1854 - - -	
Major J. Byrne, 31st Foot - - -	13 June 1823	Adjutant-general's Department, 1838 - - -	} Dead.
		Quartermaster-general's Department, 1842 - - -	
Colonel T. O'Brien, 87th Foot - - -	13 Dec. 1823	Adjutant-general's Department, 1846 - - -	} Now serving.
		Quartermaster-general's Department, 1853 - - -	
		Adjutant-general's Department, 1847 - - -	} Now serving.
Major-general R. Airey, Unattached - -	14 Dec. 1826	Quartermaster-general's Department, 1851 - - -	
		Brigadier-general, 1854 - - -	} Now serving.
		Quartermaster-general's Department, 1854 - - -	
		- - Major and Superintendent Studies, Royal Military College, 1842 - - -	} Now serving.
Colonel G. W. Prosser - - -	9 Dec. 1828	- Lieutenant-governor Royal Military College, 1854 - - -	
		Brigadier-general, 1854 - - -	} Now serving.
Major-general W. Eyre, C. B. - - -	12 Dec. 1829	Brigadier-general, 1854 - - -	
Colonel T. L. Goldie, 57th Foot - - -	10 Dec. 1830	Major of Brigade, 1835 - - -	} Dead.
		Quartermaster-general's Department, 1840 - - -	
Lieutenant-colonel A. C. Sterling, Un- attached - - -	19 May 1832	Adjutant-general's Department, 1841 - - -	} Now serving.
		Major of Brigade, 1854 - - -	
Colonel R. Rumley, 60th Foot - - -	18 May 1833	Major of Brigade, 1837 - - -	} Now serving.
Lieutenant-colonel F. D. George, C. B. -	5 Nov. 1834	Adjutant-general's Department, 1853 - - -	
Brevet Lieutenant-colonel C. A. Edwards, 18th Foot.	16 May 1835	Quartermaster-general's Department, 1844 - - -	} Now serving.
Captain E. R. King, 36th Foot - - -	7 Nov. 1835	Adjutant-general's Department, 1837 - - -	
		Governor of South Australia, 1841 - - -	} Now serving.
Captain G. Grey, 83d Foot - - -	5 Nov. 1836	Governor of New Zealand, 1845 - - -	
		- - Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Cape of Good Hope, 1854 - - -	} Now serving.
Lieutenant-colonel J. F. S. Clarke, Un- attached - - -	8 Nov. 1836	- - Adjutant-general and Quartermaster-general's Department, 1849 - - -	
		Quartermaster-general's Department, 1852 - - -	} Now serving.
Captain C. Ready, 71st Foot - - -	6 May 1838	Quartermaster-general's Department, 1842 - - -	
Lieutenant-colonel J. R. Bruner, 15th Foot	8 Nov. 1838	Adjutant-general's Department, 1852 - - -	} Now serving.
Captain T. F. Simmons, 2d West India Regiment.	6 Nov. 1840	Major of Brigade, 1842 - - -	
		Quartermaster-general's Department, 1847 - - -	} Now serving.
Major P. L. McDougall - - -	18 May 1842	- - Major and Superintendent Studies, Royal Military College, 1854 - - -	
		Staff Captain, Royal Military College, 1854 - - -	} Now serving.
Captain G. Man - - -	18 May 1842	- - Adjutant-general and Quartermaster-general's Department, 1854 - - -	
Captain H. T. Butler, 55th Foot - - -	20 May 1847	Adjutant-general's Department, 1854 - - -	} Dead.
Brevet Major J. E. Addison, 70th Foot	20 May 1847	Quartermaster-general's Department, 1849 - - -	
Captain A. Seton, 74th Foot - - -	11 Nov. 1847	Major of Brigade, 1852 - - -	} Now serving.
		- - Adjutant-general and Quartermaster-general's Department, 1854 - - -	
Captain E. R. Wetherall, 1st Foot - - -	18 May 1849	Adjutant-general's Department, 1854 - - -	} Now serving.
Captain G. G. C. Stapylton, 13th Foot	18 May 1849	- - Adjutant-general and Quartermaster-general's Department, 1854.	
Captain Hon. A. E. Hardinge, Coldstream Guards.	22 May 1850	- - Adjutant-general and Quartermaster-general's Department, 1854.	} Now serving.
Brevet Major W. Morris, 17th Lancers -	9 Nov. 1850	- - Adjutant-general and Quartermaster-general's Department, 1854.	
		- - Adjutant-general and Quartermaster-general's Department, 1854.	} Now serving.
Captain J. Hackett, 77th Foot - - -	7 Nov. 1851	- - Adjutant-general and Quartermaster-general's Department, 1854.	
Captain W. Sankey, 47th Foot - - -	6 Nov. 1852	- - Adjutant-general and Quartermaster-general's Department, 1854.	} Now serving.
		- - Adjutant-general and Quartermaster-general's Department, 1854.	

War Office, 1 March 1855.

G. A. Wetherall, A. G.

G. Scovell, Governor.

STAFF OFFICERS.

RETURN of OFFICERS who have received CERTIFICATES at the SENIOR DEPARTMENT of the ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, and have been subsequently Employed on the STAFF of our ARMY, during the last Twenty Years.

(Colonel Dunne.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 March 1855.*

STAFF OFFICERS.

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 9 February 1855;—*for*,

RETURN “ of those OFFICERS who have received Certificates at the Senior Department
of the ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, and have been subsequently employed on the Staff
of our ARMY during the last Twenty Years.”

Name - - - - - Major J. A. Ewart, 93d Regiment.

Date of obtaining a Certificate - - - 16 May 1845.

Date of Appointment on the Staff of the } - Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-
Army during the last twenty Years - } General's Department, 1854.

Whether now Serving or Dead - - - Now Serving.

War Department, }
23 March 1855. }

Frederick Peel.

STAFF OFFICERS.

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN of OFFICERS who
have received Certificates at the Senior
Department of the ROYAL MILITARY
COLLEGE, and have been subsequently
Employed on the Staff of our Army during
the last Twenty Years.

(Colonel Dunne.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
26 March 1855.*

STAFF OFFICERS (CRIMEA).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 22 February 1855;—for,

RETURN “ of the NAMES of all OFFICERS serving on the STAFF in the *Crimea*, with the Dates of their Appointments to the Staff; distinguishing such as have obtained Certificates at the Senior Department of the ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, *Sandhurst*.”

War Department, }
1 May 1855. }

FREDERICK PEEL.

RETURN of the NAMES of all OFFICERS serving on the STAFF in the *Crimea*, with the Dates of their Appointment to the Staff; distinguishing such as have obtained Certificates at the Senior Department of the Royal Military College, at *Sandhurst*.

RANK AND NAMES.	NATURE of STAFF APPOINTMENT.	Date of Appointment to the Staff.	Date of obtaining Certificate at the Senior Department of the Royal Military College.
Field Marshal Lord Raglan - - - -	Commander-in-Chief - - - -	23 Feb. 1854.	
Lieut.-General Sir George Brown - - - -	Lieut.-General - - - -	21 — -	
Lieut.-General Sir R. England - - - -	- ditto - - - -	21 — -	
Lieut.-General Sir C. Campbell - - - -	- ditto - - - -	21 — -	
Lieut.-General Pennefather - - - -	- ditto - - - -	1 April -	
Lieut.-General Sir J. Burgoyne - - - -	- ditto - - - -	12 Aug. -	
Major-General Bentinck - - - -	Major-General - - - -	21 Feb. -	
Major-General Hon. Y. Scarlett - - - -	- ditto - - - -	21 — -	
Major-General Sir J. Campbell - - - -	- ditto - - - -	21 — -	
Major-General Eyre - - - -	- ditto - - - -	21 — -	12 Dec. 1829.
Major-General Buller - - - -	- ditto - - - -	21 Mar. -	
Major-General Torrens - - - -	- ditto - - - -	29 July -	
Major-General Codrington - - - -	- ditto - - - -	1 Sept. -	
Major-General Barnard - - - -	- ditto - - - -	13 Dec. -	
Major-General Lord Rokeby - - - -	- ditto - - - -	13 — -	
Major-General H. D. Jones - - - -	- ditto - - - -	2 Jan. 1855.	
Brigadier-General Lockyer, 97th Foot - - - -	Brigadier-General - - - -	19 Nov. 1854.	
Colonel Cameron, 42d Foot - - - -	Colonel - - - -	27 Oct. -	10 Dec. 1831.
Lieut.-Colonel Dacres, Royal Artillery - - - -	Lieut.-Colonel - - - -	6 Nov. -	
Lieut.-Colonel Irving - - - -	- ditto - - - -	31 Jan. 1855.	
Lieut.-Colonel Harding, 22d Foot - - - -	Commandant at Balaklava - - - -	17 — -	
Colonel Storks, unattached - - - -	- ditto - - - - Smyrna - - - -	8 Feb. -	
Brigadier-General Lord W. Paulet - - - -	- ditto - - - - Bosphorus - - - -	10 — -	
Lieut.-General James Simpson - - - -	Chief of the Staff - - - -	23 — -	
Major-General Estcourt - - - -	Adjutant-General - - - -	11 Aug. 1854.	
Lieut.-Colonel Hon. W. Pakenham, unattached - - - -	Assistant Adjutant-General - - - -	8 Mar. -	
Colonel Sullivan - - - -	- ditto - - - -	21 — -	
Lieut.-Colonel Blane - - - -	- ditto - - - -	1 June -	
Lieut.-Colonel Wilbraham - - - -	- ditto - - - -	9 Aug. -	
Lieut.-Colonel Wood, 13th Foot - - - -	- ditto - - - -	14 — -	
Lieut.-Colonel Adye, Royal Artillery - - - -	- ditto - - - -	21 Sept. -	
Lieut.-Colonel Brownrigg, Grenadier Guards - - - -	- ditto - - - -	24 — -	
Lieut.-Colonel Sterling, unattached - - - -	- ditto - - - -	17 Oct. -	19 May 1832.
Colonel Sillery, 30th Foot - - - -	- ditto - - - -	19 Nov. -	
Major Shute, 6th Dragoons - - - -	- ditto - - - -	23 — -	
Lieut.-Major Smith, 3d Foot - - - -	- ditto - - - -	30 Jan. 1855.	
Major-General Airey - - - -	Quartermaster-General - - - -	1 Sept. 1854	14 Dec. 1826.
Colonel Hon. A. Gordon, Grenadier Guards - - - -	Assistant Quartermaster-General - - - -	8 Mar. -	

(continued)

RANK AND NAMES.	NATURE of STAFF APPOINTMENT.	Date of Appointment to the Staff.	Date of obtaining Certificate at the Senior Department of the Royal Military College.
Lieut.-Colonel Cunynghame, Half-pay - -	Assistant Quartermaster-General	8 Mar. 1854.	
Lieut.-Colonel H. P. Herbert, unattached - -	- ditto - - - - -	8 - - -	
Lieut.-Colonel Airey, Coldstream Guards - -	- ditto - - - - -	21 - - -	
Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Colborne, 15th Foot - -	- ditto - - - - -	21 - - -	
Colonel Windham, unattached - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	29 - - -	
Brevet Major Shadwell, 19th Foot (acting) - -	- ditto - - - - -	28 Oct. -	
Lieut.-Colonel Mayow, unattached - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	20 Dec. -	
Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Napier, 25th Foot - -	- ditto - - - - -	9 Feb. 1855.	
Lieut.-Colonel Hon. A. Hardinge, Coldstream Guards	- Deputy Assistant Adjutant, or Quartermaster-General.	8 Mar. 1854	22 May 1855
Major Weare, 50th Foot - - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	8 - - -	
Major Woodford, Rifle Brigade - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	8 - - -	
Brevet Major Hallowell, 28th Foot - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	8 - - -	
Brevet Major Sankey, 47th Foot - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	8 - - -	6 Nov. 1855
Brevet Major Hackett, 77th Foot - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	8 - - -	7 Nov. 1855
Brevet Major Stuart Wortley, 1st Dragoon Guards -	- ditto - - - - -	21 - - -	
Brevet Major Wetherall, Scotch Fusilier Guards -	- ditto - - - - -	1 April -	18 May 1854
Brevet Major Hamilton, 47th Foot - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	14 June -	
Lieut.-Colonel Maitland, Grenadier Guards - -	- ditto - - - - -	29 July -	
Brevet Major Fellowes, 11th Hussars - - -	- ditto - - - - -	1 Aug. -	
Brevet Major Thompson, 10th Hussars - - -	- ditto - - - - -	31 - - -	
Brevet Major Kirkland, 21st Foot - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	4 Oct. -	
Major Campbell, 23d Foot - - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	18 Nov. -	
Captain Sir C. Russell, Grenadier Guards - -	- ditto - - - - -	25 - - -	
Brevet Major M'Kenzie, 92d Foot - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	2 Dec. -	
Brevet Major Hon. G. Elliot, Rifle Brigade - -	- ditto - - - - -	20 - - -	
Brevet Major Hon. A. M. Cathcart, 93d Foot -	- ditto - - - - -	20 - - -	
Captain Bellairs, 49th Foot - - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	20 - - -	
Captain Ross, 93d Foot - - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	4 Jan. 1855.	
Captain Barnston, 90th Foot - - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	15 - - -	19 May 1855
Captain Lowry, 47th Foot - - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	17 - - -	
Captain Field, Royal Artillery - - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	19 - - -	
Captain Ireland, 3d West India - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	13 Feb. -	
Captain Mundell, 96th Foot - - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	13 - - -	
Captain Eagar, 40th Foot - - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	13 - - -	
Captain Hutton, 31st Foot - - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	13 - - -	
Lieutenant Dick, 78th Foot - - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	13 - - -	
Lieutenant Macdonald, 3d West India - - -	- ditto - - - - -	13 - - -	
Lieut.-Colonel Steele, Coldstream Guards - -	Military Secretary - - -	23 Feb. 1854.	
Captain Hon. L. Curzon, Rifle Brigade - -	Assistant Military Secretary -	7 Oct. -	
Captain M'Crea, 45th Foot - - - - -	Staff Officer - - - - -	10 Feb. 1855.	
Captain Blacklin, unattached - - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	10 - - -	
Captain Gordon, East India Company - - -	- ditto - - - - -	10 - - -	
Captain West - - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	10 - - -	
Captain Henderson - - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	10 - - -	
Captain Ryan - - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	10 - - -	
Lieutenant Ayton, 84th Foot - - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	10 - - -	
Lieutenant Moreland, East India Company -	- ditto - - - - -	10 - - -	
Lieutenant Davidson - - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	10 - - -	
Ensign Pennefather, 55th Foot - - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	10 - - -	
Brevet Major Laye, 58th Foot - - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	16 - - -	
Brevet Major Heaton, 37th Foot - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	17 - - -	
Captain Whitmore, 62d Foot - - - - -	Aide-de-Camp - - - - -	21 Feb. 1854.	
Captain Pearson, 7th Foot - - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	21 - - -	
Lieut.-Colonel Lord Burghersh - - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	23 - - -	
Lieut.-Colonel P. Somerset, Coldstream Guards -	- ditto - - - - -	23 - - -	
Brevet Major Kingscote, Scotch Fusilier Guards -	- ditto - - - - -	23 - - -	
Lieutenant Hon. S. Calthorpe, 8th Hussars -	- ditto - - - - -	23 - - -	
Brevet Major M'Donald, 92d Foot - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	27 - - -	
Brevet Major Graham, 41st Foot - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	28 - - -	
Capt. Hon. W. Wellesley, Coldstream Guards (extra)	- ditto - - - - -	8 March -	
Brevet Major Neville, Scotch Fusilier Guards -	- ditto - - - - -	25 - - -	
Captain Snodgrass, 38th Foot - - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	25 - - -	
Captain England, 55th Foot - - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	25 - - -	
Captain Hon. H. Clifford, Rifle Brigade - -	- ditto - - - - -	25 - - -	

RANK AND NAMES.	NATURE of STAFF APPOINTMENT.	Date of Appointment to the Staff.	Date of obtaining Certificate at the Senior Department of the Royal Military College.
et Major De Morel, 67th Foot - - -	Aide-de-Camp - - - -	1 April 1854.	
ain Elliot, 5th Dragoon Guards - - -	- ditto - - - -	4 — -	
enant Hon. H. Campbell, Rifle Brigade - - -	- ditto - - - -	3 June -	
ain Torrens, 28d Foot - - - -	- ditto - - - -	29 July -	
enant Hon. C. Keith, 4th Dragoons - - -	- ditto - - - -	23 Aug. -	
enant Stopford, Royal Engineers - - -	- ditto - - - -	25 — -	
enant Jervoise, 42d Foot - - - -	- ditto - - - -	1 Sept. -	
et Major Burke, 88th Foot - - - -	- ditto - - - -	2 — -	
ain Viscount Balgonie, Grenadier Guards - - -	- ditto - - - -	22 — -	
et Major Hon. W. Scarlett, Scotch Fusilier Guards.	- ditto - - - -	4 Nov. -	
ain Montgomery, 42d Foot - - - -	- ditto - - - -	11 — -	
ain Hon. J. Bourke, 88th Foot - - - -	- ditto - - - -	30 — -	
ain Hume, 38th Foot (<i>extra temp.</i>) - - -	- ditto - - - -	6 Dec. -	
ain Barnard, Grenadier Guards - - - -	- ditto - - - -	13 — -	
ain Damer, Scotch Fusilier Guards - - -	- ditto - - - -	19 — -	
enant Jameson, 2d Life Guards - - - -	- ditto - - - -	6 Jan. 1855.	
ain Legh, 97th Foot - - - -	- ditto - - - -	17 — -	
et Lieut.-Colonel Hon. A. Hope, 60th Foot - - -	Brigade Major - - - -	28 Feb. 1854.	
et Major Thackwell, 22d Foot - - - -	- ditto - - - -	25 Mar. -	
et Major Conolly, unattached - - - -	- ditto - - - -	4 April -	
r Armstrong, 49th Foot - - - -	- ditto - - - -	8 — -	
et Major Ellison, Grenadier Guards - - -	- ditto - - - -	3 Aug. -	
et Major C. F. T. Daniel, 38th Foot - - -	- ditto - - - -	17 — -	
et Major Glyn, Rifle Brigade - - - -	- ditto - - - -	19 — -	
et Lieut.-Colonel Hon. R. Rollo, 42d Foot - - -	- ditto - - - -	25 — -	
ain Hon. R. Gage, Royal Artillery - - -	- ditto - - - -	28 — -	
et Major Lovell, Royal Engineers - - -	- ditto - - - -	19 Oct. -	
ain Bouchier, Royal Engineers (<i>acting</i>) - - -	- ditto - - - -	14 Nov. -	
r Elrington, Rifle Brigade - - - -	- ditto - - - -	18 Dec. -	
ain Tomkinson, 8th Hussars - - - -	- ditto - - - -	20 — -	
ain Earle, 57th Foot - - - -	- ditto - - - -	24 Jan. 1855.	
ain W. Johnston, 41st Foot - - - -	Provost Marshal - - - -	8 — -	
gn Deacon, 1st Foot - - - -	Quartermaster - - - -	4 Oct. 1854.	
enant Webber, 42d Foot - - - -	Town Adjutant - - - -	27 Sept. -	

Adjutant-General's Office, }
30 March 1855.

G. H. Wetherall,
Adjutant-General.

STAFF OFFICERS (CRIMEA).

RETURN of the NAMES of all OFFICERS serving on the STAFF in the *Crimea*, with the Dates of their Appointments to the Staff; distinguishing such as have obtained Certificates at the Senior Department of the Royal Military College, *Sandhurst*.

(*Mr. Ormby.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
2 May 1855.*

STAFF AND GARRISON APPOINTMENTS (COLONIES).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 8 February 1855;—*for*,

TURN "of the STAFF and GARRISON APPOINTMENTS in each of the BRITISH COLONIES in 1822 and 1853, showing the Ordinary Pay and Allowances, and the Aggregate Charge to the British Exchequer in each, and the TOTAL in all the Colonies in each of these Years (in continuation of, and according to, Parliamentary Paper, No. 154, of Session 1822)."

1822:—365 Days.				1853:—365 Days.			
NORTH AMERICA:		£.	s. d.	NORTH AMERICA—CANADA:		£.	s. d.
Commander of the Forces	- - -	3,458	7 6	Lieutenant-General	- - - -	1,383	19 2
Aides-de-Camp	- - -	346	15 -	2 Aides-de-Camp	- - - -	346	15 -
Military Secretary	- - -	346	15 -	Military Secretary	- - - -	346	15 -
Assistant Secretary	- - -	173	7 6	Colonel	- - - -	415	3 9
CANADA:				2 Aides-de-Camp to the Governor	- - - -	346	15 -
Major-General	- - - -	691	19 7	Assistant Adjutant-General	- - -	260	1 3
Aides-de-Camp	- - - -	173	7 6	Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General	- - -	173	7 6
Adjutant-General	- - -	346	15 -	Deputy Quartermaster-General	- - -	346	15 -
Assistant Adjutant-General	- - -	260	1 3	Assistant Quartermaster-General	- - -	260	1 3
Deputy Quartermaster-General	- - -	346	15 -	3 Town Majors	- - - -	410	12 6
Assistant Quartermaster-General	- - -	260	1 3	2 Fort Adjutants	- - - -	173	7 6
Deputy Assistant Quartermasters-General	- - - -	346	15 -	1 Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General	- - - -	173	7 6
Chaplains	- - - -	1,168	- -	3 Commandants	- - - -	392	7 6
Surgeon on Garrison Establishment in (1792.)	- - - -			Inspector-General of Hospitals	- - -	657	- -
Deputy Provost Marshal	- - -	86	13 9	2 Staff Surgeons, 1st Class	- - -	693	10 -
Deputy Inspector of Hospitals	- - -	433	8 9	4 - Ditto - 2nd ditto	- - -	949	- -
Medical Officer	- - - -	346	15 -	9 Assistant Surgeons	- - - -	1,231	17 6
Secretary	- - - -	260	1 3	2 Clerks	- - - -	255	10 -
Assistant Surgeons and Hospital	- - - -	1,095	- -	NOVA SCOTIA AND DEPENDENCIES:			
Mayor's Clerk	- - - -	109	10 -	Major-General	- - - -	691	19 7
NOVA SCOTIA, INCLUDING NEW BRUNSWICK:				1 Aide de-Camp	- - - -	173	7 6
Lieutenant-General Commanding	- - -	1,383	19 2	1 Assistant Secretary	- - - -	173	7 6
Aides-de-Camp	- - -	346	15 -	Deputy Quartermaster-General	- - -	346	15 -
Military Secretary	- - -	346	15 -	Major of Brigade	- - - -	173	7 6
Major-General	- - -	691	19 7	2 Town Adjutants	- - - -	173	7 6
Aides-de-Camp	- - -	173	7 6	2 Town Majors	- - - -	173	7 6
Adjutant-General	- - -	346	15 -	Fort Major, Newfoundland	- - -	86	13 9
Assistant Quartermaster-General	- - -	346	15 -	Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals	- - -	438	- -
Major of Brigade	- - -	173	7 6	Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class	- - -	237	5 -
Deputy Inspector of Hospitals	- - -	433	8 9	3 Assistant Surgeons	- - - -	410	12 6
Surgeons	- - - -	520	2 6	Clerk	- - - -	127	15 -
Secretary	- - - -	173	7 6	WINDWARD AND LEEWARD ISLANDS:			
Assistant - Surgeons and Hospital	- - - -	547	10 -	Lieutenant-General	- - - -	1,383	19 2
Assistants	- - - -			2 Aides-de-Camp	- - - -	346	15 -
Mayor's Clerk	- - - -	109	10 -	Military Secretary	- - - -	346	15 -
WEST INDIES—OLD COLONIES:				Deputy Adjutant-General	- - -	346	15 -
Commander of the Forces	- - -	3,458	7 6	Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General	- - -	173	7 6
Aides-de-Camp	- - -	520	2 6	Deputy Quartermaster-General	- - -	346	15 -
Military Secretary	- - -	346	15 -	Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General	- - -	173	7 6
Assistant Secretary	- - -	173	7 6	Major of Brigade	- - - -	173	7 6
Carried forward - - - £.				Chaplain	- - - -	292	- -
		21,255	3 4	9 Fort Adjutants	- - - -	780	3 9
				Inspector-General of Hospitals	- - -	657	- -
				6 Staff Surgeons, 1st Class	- - -	2,080	10 -
				3 Ditto - 2nd ditto	- - -	711	15 -
				8 Assistant Surgeons	- - - -	1,095	- -
				2 Clerks	- - - -	255	10 -
				JAMAICA:			
				Major-General	- - - -	691	19 7
				Aide-de-Camp	- - - -	173	7 6
				Carried forward - - - £.			
						22,050	11 3

1822:—365 Days.				1853:—365 Days.			
Brought forward - - -				£.	s.	d.	Brought forward - - -
				21,255	3	4	22,050 11
BARBADOES:				JAMAICA—continued.			
Deputy Adjutant-General - - -	346	15	-	Assistant Secretary - - -	173	7	-
Assistant Adjutant-General - - -	260	1	3	Aide-de-Camp to Governor - - -	173	7	-
3 Deputy Adjutants-General - - -	520	2	6	Deputy Adjutant-General - - -	346	15	-
Deputy Quartermaster-General and De- } puty Barrackmaster-General - - - }	866	17	6	Fort Adjutant (Bahamas) - - -	86	13	-
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General -	173	7	6	Fort Adjutant (Honduras) - - -	86	13	-
Major of Brigade - - -	173	7	6	Depôt Inspector-General of Hospitals -	438	-	-
Deputy Judge-Advocate - - -	346	15	-	1 Staff Surgeon, 1st Class - - -	346	15	-
Inspector of Hospitals - - -	691	19	7	3 Ditto - 2nd ditto - - -	711	15	-
Deputy Inspector of Hospitals - - -	433	8	9	6 Assistant Surgeons - - -	821	5	-
Physician - - -	346	15	-	Clerk - - -	127	15	-
2 Surgeons - - -	520	2	6	GIBRALTAR:			
9 Assistant Surgeons and Hospital As- } sistants - - - - - }	1,231	17	6	1 Lieutenant-General without Staff Pay	-	-	-
Apothecary - - -	173	7	6	Aide-de-Camp - - -	173	7	-
2 Purveyor's Clerks - - -	273	15	-	1 Extra ditto - - -	-	-	-
GRENADA:				Assistant Secretary - - -	173	7	-
Major-General - - -	691	19	7	Town Major - - -	182	10	-
Aide-de-Camp - - -	173	7	6	Garrison Quartermaster - - -	136	17	-
Surgeon - - -	260	1	3	Town Adjutant - - -	136	17	-
Hospital Assistant - - -	136	17	6	Inspector-General of Hospitals - - -	657	-	-
ST. VINCENT:				Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class - - -	237	5	-
DOMINICA:				2 Assistant Surgeons - - -	273	15	-
Surgeon - - -	173	7	6	Clerk - - -	127	15	-
Hospital Assistant - - -	173	7	6	NEW SOUTH WALES:			
ST. CHRISTOPHER'S:				Major-General - - -	691	19	-
Surgeon - - -	260	1	3	Aide-de-Camp - - -	173	7	-
MONTSERRAT:				Assistant Secretary - - -	173	7	-
Hospital Assistant - - -	136	17	6	Deputy Adjutant-General - - -	346	15	-
ANTIGUA:				2 Majors of Brigade - - -	346	15	-
Major of Brigade - - -	173	7	6	NEW ZEALAND:			
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General -	173	7	6	Deputy Quartermaster-General - - -	346	15	-
Surgeon - - -	260	1	3	2 Majors of Brigade - - -	346	15	-
2 Assistant Surgeons - - -	273	15	-	Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals -	310	5	-
BERMUDA:				Staff Surgeon, 1st Class - - -	346	15	-
Surgeon - - -	260	1	3	2 Ditto - 2nd ditto - - -	474	10	-
Hospital Assistant - - -	136	17	6	1 Ditto - - -	155	2	-
BAHAMAS:				3 Assistant Surgeons - - -	219	-	-
Surgeon - - -	260	1	3	1 Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class - - -	237	5	-
Hospital Assistant - - -	136	17	6	3 Assistant Surgeons - - -	410	12	-
JAMAICA:				AFRICA (WESTERN COAST):			
Charges, as stated in Estimates; viz.				Fort Adjutant (Sierra Leone) - - -	86	13	-
For General and Staff Officers - - -	2,425	14	7	Fort Adjutant (Gambia) - - -	86	13	-
„ Medical Staff - - -	4,028	13	9	Staff Surgeon, 1st Class - - -	346	15	-
GIBRALTAR:				3 Ditto - 2nd ditto - - -	711	15	-
Charge for General and Staff - - -	985	10	-	13 Assistant Surgeons - - -	1,779	7	-
Medical Staff - - -	1,551	5	-	BERMUDA:			
NEW SOUTH WALES:				Fort Adjutant - - -	86	13	-
Charge, as printed - - -	1,038	14	7	Assistant Surgeon - - -	136	17	-
Carried forward - - - £.	41,187	4	2	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE:			
				1 Lieutenant-General, without Staff Pay	-	-	-
				2 Aides-de-Camp - - -	346	15	-
				1 Extra ditto - - -	-	-	-
				Military Secretary - - -	346	15	-
				Major-General - - -	691	19	-
				Aide-de-Camp - - -	173	7	-
				Deputy Quartermaster-General - - -	346	15	-
				2 Majors of Brigade - - -	346	15	-
				4 Commandants - - -	457	15	-
				1 Town Major, and Acting Major of } Brigade - - - - - }	173	7	-
				1 Colonel - - -	415	3	-
				Aide-de Camp - - -	173	7	-
				District Adjutant - - -	86	13	-
				Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals -	438	-	-
				Carried forward - - - £.	39,272	9	-

1822:—365 Days.			1853:—365 Days.		
Brought forward - - -	£.	s. d.	Brought forward - - -	£.	s. d.
	41,187	4 2		39,272	9 7
			CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—continued.		
			Staff Surgeon, First Class - - -	346	15 -
			7 - Ditto - 2nd ditto - - -	1,660	15 -
			10 Assistant Surgeons - - -	1,368	15 -
			Clerk - - -	127	15 -
			CEYLON:		
			Major-General - - -	691	19 7
			Aide-de-Camp - - -	173	7 6
			Assistant Secretary - - -	173	7 6
			Deputy Adjutant-General - - -	346	15 -
			Deputy Quartermaster-General - - -	346	15 -
			Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals - - -	438	- -
			Staff Surgeon, 1st Class - - -	346	15 -
			2 - Ditto - 2nd ditto - - -	474	10 -
			7 Assistant Surgeons - - -	958	2 6
			HONG KONG:		
			Major-General - - -	691	19 7
			Aide-de-Camp - - -	173	7 6
			Assistant Secretary - - -	173	7 6
			Major of Brigade - - -	173	7 6
			Staff Surgeon, 1st Class - - -	346	15 -
			2 - Ditto - 2nd ditto - - -	474	10 -
			2 Assistant Surgeons - - -	273	15 -
			IONIAN ISLANDS:		
			Major-General - - -	691	19 7
			Aide-de-Camp - - -	173	7 6
			Assistant Secretary - - -	173	7 6
			Deputy Quartermaster-General - - -	346	15 -
			Major of Brigade - - -	173	7 6
			Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals - - -	438	- -
			Staff Surgeon, 1st Class - - -	346	15 -
			2 - Ditto - 2nd ditto - - -	474	10 -
			3 Staff Assistant Surgeons - - -	410	12 6
			Apothecary - - -	173	7 6
			Clerk - - -	127	15 -
			MALTA:		
			Lieutenant-General - - -	1,383	19 2
			2 Aides-de-Camp - - -	346	15 -
			Assistant Secretary - - -	173	7 6
			Chaplain - - -	292	- -
			Town Major - - -	182	10 -
			Staff Surgeon, 1st Class - - -	346	15 -
			1 - Ditto - 2nd ditto - - -	237	5 -
			Apothecary - - -	173	7 6
			Clerk - - -	173	7 6
			MAURITIUS:		
			Major-General - - -	691	19 7
			Aide-de-Camp - - -	173	7 6
			Assistant Secretary - - -	173	7 6
			Deputy Quartermaster-General - - -	346	15 -
			Chaplain - - -	292	- -
			Staff Surgeon, 1st Class - - -	346	15 -
			2 - Ditto - 2nd ditto - - -	474	10 -
			2 Assistant Surgeons - - -	273	15 -
			Clerk - - -	127	15 -
			ST. HELENA:		
			1 Aide-de-Camp to the Governor - - -	173	7 6
			Fort Adjutant - - -	86	13 9
			Medical Staff - - -	nil.	
TOTAL* - - - £.			TOTAL - - - £.	59,032	13 4
			Deduct Charge in 1822 - - -	41,187	4 2
			INCREASE in 1853 - - - £.	17,845	9 2

* Stated in Parliamentary Paper, 154 of Session 1822, as "£. 42,339. 0. 6." by an error in casting.

War Office,
February 1855.

SIDNEY HERBERT.

STAFF AND GARRISON APPOINTMENTS
(COLONIES).

RETURN of the STAFF and GARRISON APPOINTMENTS in each of the British Colonies, in 1822 and 1853, showing the Ordinary Pay and Allowances, and the Aggregate Charge to the British Exchequer in each, and the TOTAL in all the Colonies in each of these Years—(in continuation of, and according to, Parliamentary Paper, No. 154, Session 1822).

(*Mr. Wilson.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
23 February 1855.*

PAPERS

RELATING TO

A C O M M I S S I O N

APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO

THE IRREGULARITIES WHICH HAVE TAKEN PLACE

IN THE

TRANSPORT OF STORES, &c. TO THE EAST.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

—
1855.

PAPERS, &c.

COPY of a LETTER from the UNDER SECRETARY TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT to Captain CRAIGIE, R.N., Colonel TULLOCH, and ALEXANDER STEWART, Esq.

GENTLEMEN,

January 22, 1855.

THE attention of the Duke of Newcastle having been called to the regular and improper manner in which certain of the transports conveying stores and other articles to the East, either for the use of the army in the field, or for the sick and wounded in hospital, have been freighted, I have received His Grace's directions to request that you will take upon yourselves the task of enquiring into the causes which have led to these irregularities, with a view to their prevention in future.

The Duke of Newcastle desires me particularly to call your attention to the case of the "Manilla" transport, in which certain iron bedsteads, intended for the use of the hospital at Scutari, appear to have been shipped without the legs belonging to them, which, through negligence or mismanagement were sent in another vessel to Balaklava; and to that of the "Prince," the arrangements for the loading of which vessel are known to have been grossly defective. The papers relative to this latter subject are herewith enclosed. Other similar instances will present themselves to your attention in the course of your proceedings, or will be brought to your notice by this department.

You will have the goodness to assemble, in the first instance, at the Ordnance Office, Pall Mall, and there to call before you such evidence as may be necessary to enable you to arrive at a decision as to the causes of the errors or neglects which are to be the subjects of your investigation, as well as to devise measures for the prevention of their recurrence. And, should you be of opinion that your duties would be forwarded by more searching local inquiries, you will be at liberty to repair to the outports and personally gather information, not only in reference to past transactions of this nature, but as to the manner in which the shipment and consignment of military stores to the East are at present being conducted.

In pursuing this inquiry, it is the Duke of Newcastle's especial desire that you use every endeavour to ascertain whether these irregularities have arisen from the negligence of officers whose duty it was to have prevented their recurrence, from the insufficiency of authority delegated to them, or whether from other circumstances.

Having completed the service which his Grace has entrusted to you, you will be pleased to transmit your report to the Duke of Newcastle.

The naval and military authorities at Woolwich and at the other places to which you may find it necessary to proceed in order to pursue your investigations, will be instructed to afford to you every facility in the prosecution of your labours.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) G. C. MUNDY.

Enclosures referred to in the above Letter.

COPY of a LETTER from J. WOOD, Esq., to Colonel MUNDY.

(Immediate.)

SIR,

Office of Ordnance, October 18, 1854.

I HAVE the honour, by command of the Board of Ordnance, to acquaint you, for the information of the Duke of Newcastle, that, agreeably to an urgent demand from Lord

Ordnance, October
18, 1854.

Return of stores
shipped in the
"Prince."

Army medical
department,
December 21, 1854.

Ordnance, January
5, 1855.

Admiralty, Janu-
ary 8, 1855.

Raglan, four complete sets of diving apparatus, four galvanic batteries, with two miles length of conducting wire to each battery, and a quantity of stores for sub-aqueous explosions, were embarked on board the "Prince," which was to sail on the morning of the 16th for the Crimea.

By the same vessel one diver, one person attached to the galvanic batteries, a serjeant and three men of the Royal Sappers and Miners, were sent out to assist in working the apparatus.

Two civilians were engaged for the management of the galvanic batteries, but one (Mr. Henry Wigley) quitted the ship and declined to proceed, and, in preference to sending out another person to replace him, it has been considered advisable to engage another diver who has been allotted a passage on board the "Miranda," and he has received instructions to proceed to Devonport immediately, as the vessel was expected to sail this day.

Colonel Mundy,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. Wood.

RETURN of STORES shipped in the "Prince" for the Crimea.

Cartridges, musket	-	{ Pn. "1851," 2½ dms.	-	1,000,000
		{ Smooth Bore, 4½ "	-	750,000
		{ Round, 9 pounders	-	3,000
Shot	-	{ Case { Gun, 9 pounders	-	400
		{ Howitzer, 24 do.	-	140
		{ Shrapnel { Guns, 9 pounders	-	600
Shells	-	{ Howitzers, 24 "	-	800
		{ Common, empty, 24 "	-	630
Carcases, fixed, 24 pounders	-		-	30
		{ Guns, 9 pounders, 2½ lbs.	-	4,000
Cartridges, flannel, filled	{	Howitzers, 24 "	-	1,600
		Bursters of sorts	-	2,090
		Common	-	700
Fuzes, Boxers	-	{ Shrapnel	-	1,540
		Brass	-	1,680
Tubes	-	{ Friction	-	5,040
Portfires	-		-	168
Match, slow, cwts.	-		-	3

For Battering Train Reserve.

Shot, hollow, 8 inch	-		-	600
Shells, common empty, 8 inch	-		-	2,570
Carcases, fixed, 10 inch	-		-	40
Cartridges, flannel	-	{ Filled { Guns, 8 inch	-	3,960
		{ Bursters of sorts	-	7,116
		{ Empty mortars, 5½ inch	-	1,000
Powder, L.G. lbs.	-		-	4,560
		{ Boxers, 5½ inch	-	2,800
Fuzes	-	{ Common { 10 inch	-	3,390
		{ 5½ inch	-	3,000
Match, lbs.	-		-	170
Portfires	-		-	230
		{ Brass	-	2,500
Tubes	-	{ Friction	-	6,000
Frocks, woollen	-		-	53,000
Stockings, Half Worsted, pairs	-		-	33,000
" " Lambs' Wool, pairs	-		-	2,700
Drawers, " " "	-		-	17,000
Blankets, single	-		-	16,100
Rugs	-		-	3,750
Palliasses	-		-	10,000
Cloaks, watch	-		-	2,500
Boots, ancles, pairs	-		-	12,880
Shoes, pairs	-		-	1,000

(Signed) SAMUEL ROPER,
Chief Clerk.

Ordnance Store Account Office, Pall Mall,
November 30, 1854.

In addition to these stores for the army, there was also on board a considerable supply of Ordnance stores for the navy

T. HASTINGS.

COPY of a LETTER from Dr. ANDREW SMITH, to the UNDER MILITARY SECRETARY
TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

SIR, Army and Ordnance Medical Department,
December 21, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to forward for the information of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, the enclosed copy of a communication, received from the late Mr. Reade, principal apothecary, respecting the medical stores, &c. on board the "Prince" steamer.

I have &c.

To the Military Under Secretary
to the War Department.

(Signed) ANDREW SMITH,
Director General.

(Copy.)

SIR, General Hospital, Scutari, November 7, 1854.

IN reply to your letter of this day's date, requiring me to state officially the reason "why the medicines, materials, &c. embarked in the 'Prince' were not landed here, on the arrival of that vessel two days ago;" I beg to state, that on applying to the captain of the "Prince" to have the medical stores immediately landed, he replied, that it was perfectly impossible to do so; as when those stores were embarked, they were put on board in such a way, that they were in different parts of the vessel, and that shot, shell, and gunpowder were over them, which must be landed for the fleet, and his orders were positive from the admiral to proceed immediately to the fleet, on landing the specie which he had on board.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. H. READE,
Staff Surgeon, Second Class,
Acting as Apothecary in chief.

Dr. Menzies, Deputy Inspector General,
Scutari, &c. &c. &c.

COPY of a LETTER from J. WOOD, Esq., to H. ROBERTS, Esq.

SIR, Office of Ordnance, Jan. 5, 1855.

IN reference to your Letter of the 29th ult., and its inclosure, relative to the mode in which the medical stores on board the "Prince" steamer were shipped in that vessel; I am directed by the Board of Ordnance to transmit to you, for the information of the Duke of Newcastle, copies of letters from the Superintendent of Shipping and the clerk in his office, dated 31st ult. and 1st inst., explaining the measures which were taken in the stowage of the Ordnance stores on board the "Prince" steam transport.

I have, &c.

H. Roberts, Esq.,
War Department.

(Signed) J. WOOD.

COPY of a LETTER from SAM. B. COOK, Esq., to J. WOOD, Esq.

SIR, Shipping Office, January 1, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the Honourable Board's reference of the 30th ultimo, on a letter from the War Department, for full report upon the manner in which the stores were stowed away on board the "Prince;" and respectfully beg leave to forward the accompanying report from Mr. Bacon, clerk in this office, under whose supervision the cargo was stowed, in consequence of my temporary absence on leave, and whose report is corroborated by Mr. Moors, stevedore, who superintended the stowage on board the vessel.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SAM. B. COOK,
Superintendent of Shipping.

J. Wood, Esq.,
&c. &c.

SIR, Shipping Office, Woolwich, December 31, 1854.

WITH reference to my letter to Mr. Roper, of the 4th instant, forwarded by you, in contradiction of the statements which appeared in the newspapers relative to the loading the "Prince" steamer for the East; I beg to place before you the following additional particulars, as called for by the Honourable Board's reference, of the 30th instant:—

On the arrival of that vessel from the Baltic, she had on board upwards of 200 tons of provisions, which were restowed before the shipment of the Ordnance stores was commenced.

The whole of the Woolwich stores, consisting of entrenching tools and shot boxes, were next stowed at the bottom of the vessel, prior to her leaving Woolwich for Greenhithe, with the exception of ten hand carts which were placed on the deck, behind the horse stalls.

The ammunition was shipped immediately on the vessel's removal to Greenhithe.

The Tower stores, including the medical stores, were the last shipped at Greenhithe,—the latter were stowed in the fore hold, adjacent to the hatchway, and could have been landed readily at Scutari, as that portion of the vessel also contained the provisions for use of the vessel, and which must have been greatly consumed on the voyage.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in loading that vessel by the interference of the captain, together with his endeavouring to thrust on board stores for the Screw Company's ships in the Black Sea, to the extent of 125 tons, but which, with the assistance of the Admiralty Agent, I compelled him to have taken out of the vessel. However, at the last moment, it was discovered that he had on board 45 puncheons of rum, and 300 dozen of wine.

The Admiralty Agent also supported me in having 100 trusses of hay removed from immediately beneath and above barrels of salt provisions at the bottom of the fore hold, which I considered highly dangerous (especially with so large a quantity of ammunition on board), as, in case of ignition, it would have been impossible, in such a situation, to have subdued it.

The Admiralty Agent and the chief officer, who was cognizant of the stowage of the vessel, were both removed from her immediately before she sailed, and which circumstances, I am of opinion, caused the reply given by the captain at Scutari, from his want of knowledge, he having seldom been on board, and never interested himself in the least in the stowage of the vessel. But a reference to the cargo book, if such a document were kept, would at least have enabled him to see that the stores inquired for at Scutari were among the last shipped, and, consequently, were not under "shot, shell, and gunpowder."

I am, &c.

(Signed) JOHN BACON, Ordnance Clerk,

In charge of the Department when the "Prince" was loaded.

S B. Cook, Esq., Superintendent of Shipping,
Woolwich.

COPY OF A LETTER from W. A. B. HAMILTON, Esq., to the UNDER SECRETARY of the
WAR DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

Admiralty, January 8, 1855.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to request you will lay before the Duke of Newcastle the accompanying report, and its enclosures from the Commodore at Woolwich, respecting the loading of the late "Prince" transport.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. A. B. HAMILTON.

The Under Secretary of the War Department,
&c. &c. &c.

SIR,

"Fisgard," Woolwich, January 3, 1855.

WITH reference to your letter of the 1st instant, directing me to report what was done at Woolwich in regard to the loading of the "Prince" Transport; I beg to state that I have called on Messrs. Mugford and Pynn, officers who commanded working parties on board that ship, to report what transpired under their immediate directions, and forward their statements for their Lordships' information.

I think it necessary to state, that these officers were merely sent to assist in, and not to direct, the stowage of the cargo, so that it became their duty merely to clear such lighters and to strike down such stores as were put into their hands by Mr. Moors, Stevidore of the Royal Arsenal, and I agree with these officers, that neither shot or shell could have been placed above the medical stores shipped on board the "Prince." Powder and live shell being out of the question, as stowed in magazines.

Some of the warm clothing, which could have been removed without much exertion on the part of the officers and crew of the "Prince," was in all probability, stowed over these articles.

Had Captain Goodall been as attentive to his duties from the first as he became when frightened by the removal of the mats, he would, it is my opinion, have been able to lay his hands on the medical stores—knowing where they were; whereas the constant absence

of that officer during the time the working party under Mr. Mugford was assisting the "Prince," must have prevented his becoming acquainted with the stowage of his cargo, for he neither attended to his duty himself, or caused others to do so.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN SHEPHERD,
Commodore.

The Secretary to the Admiralty,
&c. &c. &c.

Her Majesty's Ship "Black Eagle,"
Woolwich, January 2, 1855.

SIR,

WITH reference to your directions of this day's date, that I should report, for your information, the part taken by me in the loading of Her Majesty's Steam Transport "Prince," at Greenhithe, I have the honour to state that from the 10th to the 13th October inclusive I had charge of the working party of 55 men from this port who were employed to assist in stowing the cargo of the vessel in question. On my arrival at Greenhithe, I found the "Prince" nearly half stowed, and am not aware what description of stores were then in the hold.

A number of lighters were alongside, which were cleared in the order pointed out by Mr. Moors, the stevedore of the Royal Arsenal, who, under the general superintendence of Captain Goodall, of the "Prince," directed where the contents of each lighter should be stowed. No official communication was made to me of the nature of the article to be stowed, nor was I responsible for more than the efficiency of the working party, as the proper stowage of the cargo in the position pointed out. I cannot, therefore, state whether the medical stores were shipped before or after my arrival, but from the great intelligence of Mr. Moors, and his thorough knowledge of his duty, I am confident that the medical stores could not possibly have been stowed under heavy articles, such as shot, shell, or powder.

As, however, the cargo was stowed in the order in which it was delivered alongside, and as bales of warm clothing continued to be delivered up to the last moment, it is quite possible that some of these were placed over the medical stores so as to render them less accessible than they might have been.

REMARKS BY
COMMANDER SHEPHERD.

This want of systematic arrangement was entirely the fault of the captain and her officers, bad as the crew were.
T. S.

Though neither Captain Goodall or Mr. Moors had any control over the order in which the cargo was delivered, it was Captain Goodall's duty to have made himself acquainted with its distribution, the articles shipped on board the "Prince" being of a description not to be mistaken.
T. S.

Captain Goodall seemed to me anxious for the proper stowage of the cargo, but owing to the peculiar circumstance of the "Prince" being a Government ship, manned by a merchant crew, the latter, as far as I could judge, of very indifferent character, there did not appear to be the same interest in a systematic arrangement that would have been the case had the vessel been a hired transport, the owners of which were responsible for the proper delivery of the cargo. I should, however, state in justice to Captain Goodall, as well as to Mr. Moors, that neither of them had any control over the order in which the cargo was delivered alongside, nor am I aware that any instructions were given to either as to its nature or the order in which it was to be delivered.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RICHARD E. PYNN,
Master, Royal Navy.

Commodore Shepherd,
Woolwich.

REMARKS BY
COMMANDER SHEPHERD.

(Copy.)

SIR,

H.M.S. "Fisgard," January 2, 1854.

Mr. Mugford frequently reported to me the indifference of the master, officers, and crew of the "Prince," as to the interests of the service upon which she was employed, and I did what I could to remedy this by sending a working party to stow away the cargo.

T. S.

ON the arrival of the "Prince" from the Baltic, during the time that Captain Chads' pendant was flying on board, the "Partiality" broke adrift from her moorings, the crew refusing to remoor her. You ordered me down with a party of men to do so, with an escort of marines, in the event of my meeting with any opposition from the mutinous crew. The marines were to take charge of them.

During the time the "Prince" remained at Woolwich, I was very frequently on board of her (perhaps not as much as other

REMARKS BY
COMMANDER SHEPHERD.

vessels, from there being an agent on board. I invariably found great inattention on the part of the officers, very seldom seeing Captain Goodall.

I witnessed the same disaffection with the new crew I had with the old ones, from some of them having been re-entered. There did not appear any order or discipline.

The "Prince," during my time, was loading under the direction of the shipping authorities at the arsenal.

On Sunday the 8th of October 1854, I went down with the "Widgeon," and a party of about 50, to endeavour to expedite her loading. We were employed in clearing lighters of ammunition. The crew, in the first place refusing to work; but from their being promised a double allowance of provisions and rum, they were after nominally employed *in shifting a broken jibboom*.

I called attention to the careless manner in which they were taking an account of the stores received on board.

I had to use great vigilance to prevent their having lights, and smoking, while getting the ammunition on board.

I again went down on Monday the 9th; still the same disinterestedness as to the manner of taking the accounts of stores coming on board.

I stopped receiving, and represented to the commanding officer that the officers must be kept to their stations.

In the afternoon Captain Shuttleworth, the managing director, came on board, and I pointed out to him the irregularities I had witnessed. He sent for the whole of the midshipmen, and reprimanded them. He then asked me if I had noticed any one who had been paying any attention? I told him I had a young man, who was attending the shipment of goods on the starboard side forward. He sent for him (an apprentice); he told him he would make his exertions known to the company, and that if the midshipmen did not take care that he would have them disgraced, and the apprentice rated in their stead.

Captain Shuttleworth then told me of the change about to be made with the chief officer, and that the Company had decided to give Captain Goodall one trial more.

Captain Goodall was not on board more than an hour each day I was on board of her.

The second and third officers had their wives on board. I saw very little of their attention to their duty.

It was a matter of utter impossibility that ammunition could have been stowed over the medical stores.

I am, &c.

Commodore Shepherd,
Woolwich.

(Signed) T. S. MUGFORD,
Master.

Mr. Mugford reported to me more than once that Captain Goodall was absent, and that nobody was taking an account of the cargo.

T. S.

I came to the conclusion about this time that nothing could be more disgraceful than the conduct of the officers and crew of the "Prince," and urged on the service with assistance from the "Fisgard."

T. S.

This seems to have alarmed Captain Goodall, as he was subsequently more attentive to his duties.

T. S.

COPY of a LETTER from the UNDER SECRETARY TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT
to the SECRETARY TO THE ADMIRALTY.

SIR,

January 22, 1855.

January 22, 1855.

Captain Craigie,
R.N.
Colonel Tulloch.
Alex. Stewart, Esq.

WITH reference to the letter which the Duke of Newcastle addressed to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, under date of the 12th instant, stating it to be his Grace's intention to appoint a committee of officers to investigate the circumstances attending the irregular manner in which the "Manilla," and other transports conveying stores and other articles to the East, have been laden, I am now directed to transmit to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners, the accompanying copy of instructions which his Grace has addressed to the officers who have been appointed to inquire into this matter, and whose names are stated in the margin; and I am to request that you will move their Lordships to give directions to the principal naval officers at the several places to which this inquiry will extend, to afford to the officers who compose the committee every information and facility

which they may require in the execution of the duty with which they have been entrusted.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. C. MUNDY.

The Secretary to the Admiralty,
&c. &c. &c.

COPY of a LETTER from the UNDER SECRETARY TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT to Captain CRAIGIE, R.N., Colonel TULLOCH, and ALEXANDER STEWART, Esq.

GENTLEMEN,

February 2, 1855.

I AM directed by the Duke of Newcastle to transmit to you a copy of a letter which has been received from the Ordnance Office, covering copy of one from Mr. King, the Issuing Clerk at the Tower, representing the difficulty experienced in obtaining conveyance for certain stores to the East: and I am to request that you will make inquiry into the circumstances adverted to in the enclosed papers, and furnish his Grace with a report on the subject.

January 27, 1855.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. C. MUNDY.

Captain Craigie, R.N.,
Colonel Tulloch, and
Alexander Stewart, Esq.

COPY of a LETTER from J. WOOD, Esq., to the UNDER SECRETARY TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

Office of Ordnance, January 27, 1855.

I HAVE the honour, by command of the Board of Ordnance, to transmit to you, for the information of the Secretary of State for War, and for any further orders which may be considered necessary, the enclosed copy of a communication from Mr. King, the Issuing Clerk at the Tower, representing the difficulty experienced in obtaining conveyance for certain stores to the East.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. WOOD.

The Under Secretary to the War Department,
&c. &c. &c.

MEMORANDUM.

Office of Ordnance, Tower, January 25, 1855.

MR. HOWELL called at this office on the date of the inclosed, and requested most urgently that the stores in that document should be forwarded for shipment in the "Imogene," without any delay; that request was confirmed by a similar subsequent application to the same effect from Mr. Dalton, of the Army Medical Department.

Mr. Howell was informed that the tonnage would exceed 150 tons; his reply was, that the Imogene would surely receive the whole of the stores in question.

The stores were immediately put into barges, and the labourers employed extra time, till dark, in the execution of that duty; and, on the barges reaching the "Imogene," it was found she had only room for 80 tons out of the 160. The articles shut out were then sent to the "Whitley Park" (another vessel taken up by the Army Medical Department), and it now appears they cannot be received on board her, the Army Medical Department having stores alongside sufficient to fill her.

Sixty tons of the excluded stores are iron pipes, necessary to complete the 102 Canada stoves now at Scutari, the pipes having also been shut out of the vessel which conveyed the stores,

being one also taken up by the Army Medical Department. The pipe was then sent equally unsuccessfully to a vessel called the "Harlequin," named for its reception by Messrs. Hayter and Howell. A third failure also took place in shipping it in the "Eagle," and a fourth has now occurred in the "Imogene."

Independent of the great waste of labour, and the very considerable expense of lighterage and demurrage of the craft on board which the pipes and additional stoves have been shipped (and the latter still detained in barges at the request of Messrs. Hayter and Howell, and of Mr. Dalton), this department, is placed in the painful position of being ultimately held responsible for the non-shipment of the pipe and stoves still due; and as everything possible has been done to comply with Dr. Smith's directions on the subject, and the failures have entirely originated in the inability of the vessels taken up by the Army Medical Department, I feel personally called upon, as directing the Issuing Branch, to draw your attention to the circumstances of the case, and to obtain through you the notice of the Board to the question, in case you should consider it advisable to lay the affair before them.

J. Roper, Esq.
&c. &c.

(Signed) E. C. KING.

COPY OF A REPORT

FROM

Captain CRAIGIE, R.N.,
Colonel TULLOCH, and
ALEXANDER STEWART, Esq.

TO THE UNDER SECRETARY TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

SIR, Office of Ordnance, February 22, 1855.

IN obedience to instructions from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, as conveyed in your letter of the 22d January last, directing us to take upon ourselves the task of inquiring into the causes which have led to the irregular and improper manner in which certain of the transports conveying stores and other articles to the East, either for the use of the army in the field, or for the sick and wounded in hospital, had been freighted; we have the honour to report, that we have called before us and examined the several parties whose names are noted in the margin, and whose evidence is annexed.

NAMES, &c. of WITNESSES.		Page
A. Hodgson, Esq., Deputy Ordnance Storekeeper, Tower	-	16
E. C. King, Esq., Issuing Clerk, Ordnance Department, Tower	-	16
Mr. Gunner, Ordnance Lighterman	-	17, 20
Daniel Thomas, Shipping Foreman, Ordnance Department	-	17
Capt. Burney, R.N.	-	18
S. B. Cook, Esq., Master R.N. Superintendent of Ordnance Shipping	-	18
John Wale, Ordnance Stevidore	-	19
George Carpenter, Bargeman, in the employment of Mr. Gunner, Ordnance Lighterman	-	19
Mr. Moors, Ordnance, Stevidore	-	20
Lieut. Wentworth, R.N., Agent for Transports at Deptford	-	20, 27
J. E. Petley, Esq., Master, commanding H.M.S. "Black Eagle"	-	21
J. G. Mugford, Esq., Master H.M.S. "Fisgard"	-	21
Mr. Robert Back, late Chief Mate of the "Robert Lowe"	-	22
Robert Symonds, Stevidore employed by the owners of the "Robert Lowe"	-	22
Wm. Leyburn, Esq., Chief Clerk, Transport Branch, Somerset House	-	22
Mr. Joseph Durden, Stevidore employed on the part of the owners of the "Prince"	-	23
Mr. Bacon, Clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Ordnance Shipping and Mr. Moors, Ordnance Stevidore	-	24
S. B. Cook, Esq., Master R.N., Superintendent of Ordnance Shipping	-	25
Mr. H. G. F. Cotgrave, late Midshipman of the "Prince"	-	25
R. E. Pym, Esq., Master R.N., additional Master of the "Black Eagle"	-	26
John Pamplin, Stevidore	-	26
J. U. Ellis, Esq., Chairman of the General Screw Steam Shipping Company	-	26
E. M. Sparkes, Esq., Ordnance Storekeeper	-	27
J. Pellatt, Esq., Deputy do.	-	
Mr. O'Neill, Ordnance Clerk, Woolwich	-	
Captain Shuttleworth, Nautical Director of the General Screw Steam Shipping Company	-	28

With regard to the first point to which our attention was particularly directed by his Grace, viz., that of "the 'Manilla' transport, in which "certain iron bedsteads intended for the use of "the hospital at Scutari, appeared to have been "shipped without the legs belonging to them, "which through negligence or mismanagement "were sent in another vessel to Balaklava;" it would appear that the "Robert Lowe" transport having been destined to convey certain Ordnance and medical stores to the East, the deputy storekeeper at the Tower, Mr. Hodgson, and the issuing clerk, Mr. King, on whom the duty of sending off such stores devolved, despatched them by river craft to that vessel, under the guidance and control of Mr. Gunner, the Ordnance lighterman, in the usual manner.

Vide Evidence, page 16.

Among these stores were the iron bedsteads, which, so far as we can learn, were put on board these craft complete; but as these gentlemen were not aware that any difficulty was likely to arise in these stores being all received on board the "Robert Lowe," as intended, no responsible person on the part of the Ordnance accompanied them.

Vide Evidence, page 17.

Mr. King, the issuing clerk, alleges that this mode of forwarding the bedsteads to foreign stations had been in operation for a great many years without any practical inconvenience; nor could any have occurred in the case of the "Robert Lowe," if the whole of the lighter's cargo had been shipped in that vessel; also that the extraordinary pressure of business, during

the present state of war, had left the department with insufficient assistance to admit of the loading of each ship being personally superintended by an Ordnance officer.

While in process of loading the "Robert Lowe" from the several river craft, instructions from the War Department were received by Mr. Cook, the superin-

Vide Evidence, page 18.

tendent of Ordnance shipping, to suspend the shipment of these bedsteads and other stores, until certain cylinders of powder, destined for Balaklava, were taken on board.

These cylinders were found to occupy so large a space in the "Robert Lowe" that the residue of her intended cargo was put on board the "Manilla," among which were such of the iron bedsteads as had been left in the river craft.

It was at this stage of the proceeding that doubts appear to have arisen as to whether the proper proportion of legs and bedsteads were put on board; for, on the delivery of the remainder of the bedsteads on board the "Manilla," there was a discrepancy between the account kept by the officers of the ship, and the number which had been delivered to the bargeman to be shipped, of thirty bundles of legs, sufficient for one hundred and fifty bedsteads.

Vide Evidence,
page 17.

Vide Appendix
No. 2, and Evi-
dence, page 16.

Immediately, however, on learning that the bedsteads had been divided between the "Robert Lowe" and the "Manilla," and that the exact portions in each ship were in dispute, Mr. King appears to have taken what steps he could to remedy the supposed mistake, by intimating to the consignee at Constantinople, that any difference in the parts of the 467 bedsteads excluded from the "Robert Lowe" had been shipped in the "Manilla."

With regard to this branch of the inquiry, however, the Committee have great difficulty in arriving at certain conclusions, because, except the general statement in your letter, there has been nothing before them to show that any legs of bedsteads were actually found deficient of those shipped on board either the "Manilla" or "Robert Lowe." It was merely a surmise on the part of the shippers, that thirty bundles of legs had been put on board one of these vessels beyond the proportion required for the bedsteads embarked; and that, consequently, an equal number must be deficient in the other vessel.

If a deficiency to this extent had really occurred, it was to have been expected that, in the long interval of fifty days between the arrival of the "Manilla" at Constantinople and the present date, a report must have been received from the Medical Department to that effect, as the want of the legs must have materially affected the accommodation for the sick; but, so far as we can learn, there has been no communication on the subject. Any such deficiency ought also, by this time, to have been reported to the Ordnance Department by the principal Commissariat officer at Constantinople, to whom the bedsteads were consigned, in order that the loss might be supplied as quickly as possible, and the value of the legs stopped from the freight; but, on applying to the Ordnance and Medical Departments, we find that no intimation of any such deficiency has been received by either.

Vide Appendix,
Nos. 6 and 7.

We have also investigated with care the statement "that the 'Robert Lowe' transport conveyed a quantity of medical stores destined for Scutari, over which were placed cylinders of powder and other things destined for Balaklava;" and we have to report our conviction that this statement is entirely unfounded.

The appended section of the hold of the "Robert Lowe," (Vide Appendix No. 4), in which these cylinders were placed, (drawn by Master Commander Petley, R.N., who superintended their stowage,) demonstrates the impossibility of any medical or other stores having been placed beneath them.

It will be seen by the accompanying rough sketch of the "Robert Lowe's" hold (vide Appendix No. 3), prepared by the Ordnance Stevidore, that about forty tons of stores, forming part of those sent from the Medical Department, were shut up in the space A by the bulkhead B, which had been erected in order to secure and form a magazine for the cylinders filled with powder at C, and that the remainder of these stores were placed in the forehold, and readily accessible.

Vide Evidence,
page 19.

Instead of there having been such a want of care in the stowage of this vessel as is represented, more than ordinary precautions appear to have been taken, that the weighty cylinders put on board should interfere with no other part of the cargo. Considering that they were of the weight of $4\frac{1}{2}$ tons each, they must have crushed to atoms any stores placed under them, and, perhaps, seriously compromised the safety of the vessel. To prevent this, the space in which they were placed was divided off from the rest of the cargo by the bulkhead before referred to, and nothing can, apparently, have been more unfounded

than the assertion, that it would require five days to get out the stores intended for Scutari. All the persons examined concur in stating that five hours would have been more than sufficient to get out the stores between the bulkheads, where alone there could have been any difficulty.

It is clear, by reference to the sketch of the hold (vide Appendix No. 3), that had the position of these stores at A been known to the captain and officers, a ready and easy access to them might have been obtained without the removal or disturbance of any heavy stores, either by cutting scuttles at A, through the deck, or through the bulkhead, which had been temporarily erected for the protection of the cylinders; but, in consequence of the captain and chief mate having both been removed before the sailing of the vessel, it is more than probable that their successors were unacquainted with the manner in which she was stowed, and that much more time was therefore consumed in getting at the stores than was at all necessary.

With regard to the "Prince," we have the honour to report that the evidence brought before us not only disproves the allegation "that the loading was grossly defective," but also establishes the fact that the captain of the vessel had no ground whatever for the alleged statement that shot, shell, and gunpowder for Balaklava were placed on the top of the medical stores destined for Scutari. Vide Evidence, pages 23, &c.

The shot, shell, intrenching tools, and other stores, were put on board the "Prince" at Woolwich, and the medical stores several days after, when the ship moved down to Greenhithe. The former could not, therefore, have been placed above the latter, unless they had been all taken out of the ship again, which was not done.

The powder and live shells were also taken on board the "Prince" at Greenhithe; but, in accordance with the invariable practice in the disposal of combustible materials on board ship, they were placed in magazines specially provided for the purpose, and were not over any medical stores.

The shot, when taken in at Woolwich, was placed in the bottom of the hold; above these were stowed the shell boxes; over them the heavy intrenching tools, and the medical stores were placed above all these in the forehold, where they were easily and readily accessible, as shown in the plan of the stowage of that part of the vessel prepared by Mr. Moors, the Ordnance Stevidore, and hereto annexed. (Vide Appendix, No. 5.)

The strongest testimony, however, on this head is afforded by a letter from Captain Goodall himself, addressed to the Secretary of the General Screw Steam Shipping Company, dated 4th November 1854, in which he states that "the ship rolled very heavily, from being so deeply laden, and from the large quantity of shot in the bottom of the hold;" thus showing, beyond a doubt, that the captain knew that the shot was stowed there. Vide Appendix, No. 8.

Captain Goodall, who attended little to the stowage of the vessel, was, probably, not aware of the position of the medical stores, and, in his anxiety to proceed with the troops as quickly as possible, may not have taken time to examine the cargo-book for the purpose of satisfying himself on that head. Had he done so, he would have found, as is now proved by the concurrent testimony of all the parties whom we have examined, whether employed by the Government or on the part of the owners, for the purpose of loading the "Prince," not only that there could have been neither shot, shell, nor gunpowder over the medical stores, as alleged by him, but that each of these were stowed in their proper places in the vessel, and that the stores intended for Scutari might have been landed without any difficulty during the thirty hours the "Prince" lay at Constantinople.

We find, on reference to the "Prince's" sailing orders, that her commander was directed to report his arrival to the military authorities at Constantinople, and follow such directions as he might receive from them as to the landing of the stores. Vide Appendix, No. 9.

We, therefore, beg to submit that an explanation be called for from the military authorities in Constantinople at the time, viz., 5th November 1854, as to whether he did so, and what orders were given by them for the landing of these stores.

We also submit that an explanation be called for from the officer commanding the transport service at Constantinople as to the cause of the "Prince" being permitted to proceed to Balaklava without first landing the hospital stores at Scutari.

In obedience to our instructions to offer such suggestions as may occur to us, with a view to the prevention of mistakes in future, we beg to submit,

1. That the usual permission in the charter party to employ lumpers in loading the ship be so far qualified as to ensure a portion of the crew being present, and that no transport or hired vessel be considered on "pay" until the master, chief or second officer, and a proportion of the crew who are to go to sea in the vessel, have joined.

By this arrangement, so many persons on board would be cognizant of the position of the cargo, that no difficulty could arise as to where any part of it was stowed; whereas, owing to the changes which took place among the officers and men of the "Robert Lowe" and the "Prince," previous to sailing, it appears doubtful whether any one on board knew accurately where the stores intended for Scutari were placed.

2. The cargo book to be very carefully and accurately kept—made out in duplicate,—and a sketch of the ship's hold appended, showing the exact position in which the stores are placed, and that, whenever practicable, a memorandum should be inserted in the bill of lading, showing in what part of the vessel the stores were likely to be found. The duplicate of the cargo book to be deposited with the Transport Board for reference.

From the absence of such precautions, at a time when extensive shipments have had to be made in great haste, it may be matter of surprise that the errors have not been more frequent.

3. The cargo book to be shown to the superintendent of transports and consignee at any port where cargo is to be discharged, whose duty it should be on all occasions to inspect it.

This precaution appears very necessary to prevent the mere assertion of the captain, as to the difficulty in getting at the stores, from operating to the prejudice of the public service. In the case of the "Prince," it has been found that one captain, whose views it probably suited to hurry forward, was permitted to leave Constantinople without delivering an important part of his cargo, on his bare assertion (perhaps imperfectly understood) that the stores could not be readily got at; while, in the case of the "Robert Lowe," another captain, whose views it probably suited to remain, was allowed to waste five days in landing goods at Scutari, when one would have been sufficient for the purpose. Some controlling power obviously requires to be exercised over the captains in these matters.

4. That a discipline clause be enacted, extending to the masters, officers, and seamen of transports, enforcing obedience, attention to duty, the prevention of desertion, and the proper care and due delivery of cargo.

Cases have been brought under the notice of the Committee of serious inconvenience and delay to Her Majesty's service from the desertion of the crew, and from the captain and officers not joining until immediately before the ship sailed.

It is also in evidence, that one of the sailors on board the "Prince" was found in a state of intoxication in the magazine of the vessel partly filled with ammunition and live shells. Transports have also had to proceed to sea with a drunken and mutinous crew, who left the safety of the ship to be provided for entirely by the petty officers and apprentices.

At a time when the whole operations of a campaign, or the safety and health of an army may be seriously compromised by delay in the arrival of a vessel, no pecuniary recompence for breach of contract would be of any avail. Power is wanting to compel the crew to that degree of obedience and subordination which is essential to the safety of the ship, and the immediate prosecution of the voyage.

5. That the requisitions for freight from the different departments of Government having been lodged in the proper quarter, duly considered, and vessels appropriated, such appropriation should not be changed, unless under the most pressing emergency.

6. In the event of such appropriation being interfered with, and stores shut out from any vessel, the authorities concerned to be immediately acquainted therewith, in order that a fresh appropriation may be made.

7. Whenever there is a sufficient quantity of stores from one department to fill a vessel, she should be taken up exclusively for the use of that department.

8. That on the departure of a transport or store ship from England, the consignee should be written to by post as well as by ship, enclosing counterparts of bill of lading, so that he may take measures for the reception of the stores on the vessel's arrival, reporting immediately and direct to the department from which the stores were sent, in the event of the non-delivery of any portion of the articles named in the bill of lading.

In illustration of the necessity of some arrangement of this kind, it appears that no report has yet been received by the Ordnance or Medical Department, as to whether any or what proportions of the 667 iron bedsteads shipped in the "Robert Lowe" and "Manilla," in October 1854, for the East, have reached their destination.

9. That, on shipping stores from any department, the several parts of every article, such as iron bedsteads, &c., be tied together ; and, where this is impracticable, as in the case of camp equipage, a responsible officer be sent in charge of such stores, in order to see that they are put on board the transports from the lighters or craft in proper proportions, or in a complete state.

We have, &c.

(Signed) ROB. CRAIGIE, Capt. R.N., Chairman.

ALEX. M. TULLOCH, Colonel.

ALEX. STEWART, Ordnance Storekeeper.

Colonel Mundy,
War Department.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE A COMMITTEE,

CONSISTING OF

CAPTAIN CRAIGIE, R.N., Chairman.
COLONEL TULLOCH, } Members.
A. STEWART, Esq., }

Appointed by the WAR DEPARTMENT for the purpose of investigating the circumstances attending the SHIPMENT of STORES in certain VESSELS for the ARMY in the EAST.

Tuesday, 30th January 1855.

AMOS HODGSON, Esq., Deputy Ordnance Storekeeper at the Tower, called in.

The object of this inquiry having been briefly stated to Mr. Hodgson, he informed the Committee that he was not personally cognizant of the transactions referred to; and that all the details relating to the loading of iron bedsteads in the "Robert Lowe" and "Manilla" had been conducted under the superintendence of Mr. King, the Issuing Clerk.

E. C. KING, Esq., Issuing Clerk, Ordnance Department, Tower, examined.

1. (*By the Chairman.*) Where did the "Robert Lowe" take in the iron bedsteads?—I believe she took them in at Woolwich, but I cannot speak positively, as the vessel was removed from Blackwall to Woolwich, and from thence to Deptford.

2. By what conveyance were the bedsteads taken to the "Robert Lowe"?—By river craft belonging to the Ordnance lighterman.

3. Under whose care were the bedsteads taken down to the ship?—Under the immediate charge of Mr. Gunner, the Ordnance lighterman.

4. Does the lighterman go down himself, or does he devolve this duty upon a subordinate?—Upon a subordinate.

5. Is the lighterman or his subordinate instructed to see that the bedsteads are taken on board in a complete state?—He has no more instructions on that point than on stores in general.

6. Were the bedsteads, with their proportion of legs, shipped in the same barge?—Decidedly they were.

7. Mr. Hodgson, in his letter to Sir Thomas Hastings of the 13th January, states, that parties on board the "Robert Lowe" had selected from the two barges only parts of each description of bedsteads, leaving the other portions to be forwarded by another vessel. Who were these parties?—I do not know the parties, but suppose they formed a portion of the crew of the vessel.

8. Did the person sent from the Tower in charge of the bedsteads protest against the bedsteads and legs being separated, and to whom?—I never heard of his having done so; but, through the medium of the Ordnance stevidore, I understood that the barge containing the bedsteads and other stores was being unloaded in an irregular manner.

9. When did the fact of their being so separated come to your knowledge, and what steps did you take in consequence?—I communicated the fact personally to the Superintendent of Ordnance Shipping, Mr. Cook, who took immediate steps to forward the portions of bedsteads shut out of the "Robert Lowe" to the "Manilla" at Deptford, then loading for the same port as the "Robert Lowe." My impression is that it was communicated immediately.

10. Was the stevidore in constant attendance during the delivery of the Ordnance stores on board the "Robert Lowe"?—His numerous other duties would not allow him to be so. His visits to the different vessels are only occasional.

11. Was there any other responsible party intrusted during the absence of the stevidore with the delivery of these stores?—None.

12. Then it appearing that the Ordnance lighterman has no authority, and the stevidore is only occasionally present, and no other responsible party intrusted with the delivery of the stores, their being put on board in a complete state or otherwise would appear to be

mere chance?—The practice of shipping stores, thus referred to, has, for many years, been found unattended with any practical inconvenience. The extraordinary pressure of business during the present state of war has left the department with insufficient assistance to admit of the loading of each ship being personally superintended by an Ordnance officer.

13. Did you, having charge of this particular branch, make the circumstance known to the consignee at Scutari, in order to prevent the vessel passing without delivering that portion of her cargo; or was the counterpart bill of lading forwarded to him?—The stores were consigned to Constantinople; and on the discovery that the bedsteads originally ordered to be shipped in the “Robert Lowe,” had been divided between that vessel and the “Manilla” (the exact portions in each being in dispute), a memorandum was made on a bill of lading for the “Robert Lowe” that any difference in the parts of the 467 bedsteads excluded from the “Robert Lowe,” had been shipped in the “Manilla.” Counterparts for the consignee, conveying the same information, were forwarded by the “Robert Lowe,” and similar documents also sent immediately by mail to the consignee.

Vide Appendix,
No. 2.

14. Is it usual to receive any direct notice from the consignee when any of the articles specified in his bill of lading are found to be deficient?—Never, until application is made by the owners or brokers of the vessel for payment of freight.

15. Do you know whether the missing legs of the iron bedsteads have yet been received at the hospital at Scutari, or were the bedsteads completed by other means?—I have no knowledge of it.

16. Did you ship, or cause to be shipped, any medical stores on board the “Robert Lowe”?—Yes, to a great extent.

17. It having been represented that the “Robert Lowe” transport conveyed a quantity of medical stores destined for Scutari, over which were placed cylinders of powder and other things destined for Balaklava, and which it required five days to remove before the former articles could be got at and landed; can you afford us any information upon the subject?—The medical stores were shipped in the “Robert Lowe” on the pressing and urgent demands of the Director-General of the Army Medical Department; and up to the period at which their shipment was effected, no information whatever was received of the proposed shipment of the iron cylinders stated to have been placed above them.

Wednesday, 31st January 1855.

Mr. GUNNER, Ordnance Lighterman, examined.

18. (*By the Chairman.*) Were you entrusted with the shipment of iron bedsteads in the “Robert Lowe” and “Manilla”?—I was.

19. On what date?—28th of October 1854.

20. How many craft were employed on this service?—One.

21. Were the proper proportions of every bedstead put on board this craft?—The shipping foreman to the Board of Ordnance, Daniel Thomas, will best answer this question.

22. Did you accompany these bedsteads to the “Manilla” and “Robert Lowe,” and superintend their delivery?—I did not.

23. Who did, and who was responsible?—I considered myself responsible for the safe delivery of the stores; but the bargeman took the immediate charge.

24. When you deliver stores on board transports from your craft, do you usually get any receipt from the master of the ship?—We do, from the master or chief officer, when there is no dispute in the tally.

25. Did you obtain any receipt from the “Manilla” for these bedsteads?—No.

26. On what ground did the officer of the “Manilla” decline to give a receipt?—Because he had not got the whole of the contents of the lighter note.

27. Did you convey hospital stores from the Tower to the “Robert Lowe”?—I did.

28. On what date?—On the 25th and 26th October 1854.

DANIEL THOMAS, Shipping Foreman to the Ordnance, examined.

29. (*By the Chairman.*) Were you intrusted with the shipment of iron bedsteads to the “Robert Lowe” and “Manilla”?—I was.

30. Were the proper portions of every bedstead put on board the lighter?—Yes.

31. Did you accompany these bedsteads to the “Robert Lowe” and “Manilla,” and superintend their shipment?—I did not to the “Robert Lowe,” but I did to the “Manilla.”

32. Who did accompany these bedsteads, and who was responsible for their due delivery?—Mr. Gunner’s lighterman.

33. Do you remember how many bedsteads were put on board the “Manilla”?—By the admission of the chief officer, 467 bundles of bottoms and feet, 467 loose heads, and 64 bundles, each containing 10 legs.

34. As the proper proportion of 467 bedsteads is about 94 bundles of legs, it would appear then that there were 30 bundles of legs wanting to make these bedsteads complete?—Yes.

35. When it became necessary to separate the cargo, had Mr. Gunner's lighterman any means of selecting the proper proportions, so that all the bedsteads might be put on board complete?—Yes; having been accustomed to such shipments.

With your permission I will give you a short detail of what took place on board the "Manilla" with regard to these bedsteads. After being first stowed away, they were ordered to be removed to form a magazine for ammunition. I then, from our accounts of the number of legs not agreeing, desired the stevidore to select the legs and keep them separate from the other portions of the bedsteads, as I should, in all probability, go on board the following day to count them over. My services being required elsewhere on the following day, I could not be spared for that duty. My impression is, that the legs being thus separated from the bedsteads were subsequently stowed away in some other part of the ship, and were forgotten.

Captain BURNET, R.N., examined.

36. (*By the Chairman*). Were you in command of the "Manilla" steam transport when she took in stores for the East?—Yes; I was for part of the time.

37. Did you leave England in command of the "Manilla"?—I did not.

38. Who did?—Captain McKenzie.

39. When did Captain McKenzie join?—To the best of my recollection, the day before she sailed.

40. Is it usual for a captain not to join till the ship is ready for sea?—It is not usual in the Company to which I belong, but the Captain (Burn) was taken ill with small-pox while the vessel was loading.

41. Captain McKenzie could not therefore have known how the ship was stowed?—Certainly not; except from the information of the officer who stowed her.

42. Who then ought to have known?—The first, second, and third officers.

43. Were they cognizant of the exact position of the cargo, or did this duty devolve on any one in particular?—The second officer has to take the account of the cargo, and is held responsible.

44. It is alleged that certain iron bedsteads were landed at Scutari by the "Manilla" without the legs belonging to them; are you aware of this, and can you explain the cause?—I am not aware of the fact; I supposed the bedsteads were complete.

45. Had you any means of knowing whether the parts of these bedsteads were complete or not?—None whatever.

46. Is the second officer, who was intrusted with the stowage of the "Manilla," in this country at present?—So far as I know, he is with the ship in the Black Sea.

47. Was the Ordnance stevidore on board, superintending the stowage of these bedsteads at any time?—Not to my knowledge; I never saw him.

48. Was there any person on the part of the Ordnance, superintending the embarkation of these bedsteads?—None, to my knowledge.

S. B. COOK, Esq., Master R.N., Superintendent of Ordnance Shipping, examined.

49. (*By the Chairman*). Did you superintend the loading of the "Robert Lowe" and the "Manilla"?—I did.

50. Mr. Hodgson states, in a letter to Sir Thomas Hastings, that parties on board the "Robert Lowe" had selected from two barges portions only of bedsteads, leaving the remainder to be forwarded by the "Manilla;" will you explain the particulars?—The contents of two barges were intended to be shipped on board the "Robert Lowe;" but in consequence of the Admiralty having ordered 25 iron cylinders to be received on board that vessel, only a portion of the stores from each barge could be taken on board; the remainder were sent to the "Manilla," and the barges were kept alongside till the cargo was thus disposed of.

51. Were you aware that this arrangement involved the separation of the legs from the bedsteads?—No; my belief was, that, in taking the bedsteads on board, we took all the component parts.

52. Was there any complaint made to you on the part of the Ordnance officers as to the irregular manner in which the bedsteads were taken on board the "Robert Lowe"?—None.

53. Were the hospital and other stores destined for Scutari, so placed on board the "Robert Lowe" as to be readily got at, without disturbing the rest of the cargo?—The whole of the stores from the Tower were shipped as follows: about 100 tons were stowed in the forehold, which could be readily got at; from 10 to 15 tons more in the square of the after-hatchway, which were also readily accessible; and from 40 to 50 tons in the main hold, where they were enclosed between two bulkheads adjacent to the magazine formed for the cylinders.

54. By whose directions were these bulkheads erected?—By direction of Commodore Shepherd, Superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard.

55. Where were the cylinders of powder and other stores destined for Balaklava stowed on board the "Robert Lowe"?—In the main hold.

56. Where were they shipped, and under whose superintendence?—They were shipped off the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and under the superintendence of the Master of the "Fisgard," by direction of the Admiral Superintendent.

57. Were these cylinders destined for Balaklava placed above the hospital stores intended for Scutari?—No; they were placed in the main hold, and stowed from the keel upwards.

58. Did the position of these cylinders in the hold prevent access to the hospital stores?—By no means; access could be readily had, either by cutting a hole in the deck, or in the bulthead, of which I apprised the officers of the vessel.

59. Are you aware whether these officers went out in the ship?—I am not.

60. (*By Colonel Tulloch.*) Was it possible that the cargo could be so stowed that the hospital stores were under these heavy cylinders? No, for two reasons; in the first place, it would be very unseamanlike to place such heavy stores above, both as regards their safety and the stability of the ship; and secondly, had there been a single tier of packages under the cylinders, though only a foot deep, they could not have been stowed on board. In order to explain this more particularly, I annex a sketch, showing how the cylinders were placed.

Vide Appendix
No. 3.

JOHN WALE, Ordnance Stevidore, examined.

61. (*By the Chairman.*) Did you superintend the loading of the "Robert Lowe" and "Manilla"?—I did, by visiting them occasionally.

62. Were you aware of iron bedsteads having been put on board the "Manilla" without the legs belonging to them?—No.

63. Were you on board either the "Manilla" or "Robert Lowe" when these iron bedsteads were being received?—Yes; and it is my opinion they were put on board the "Robert Lowe" complete.

64. On what ground do you form this opinion?—Because the clerk on board the "Robert Lowe" did not dispute the number of articles he was charged with.

65. Are you aware of the component parts of an iron hospital bedstead, and the number of legs attached to each?—No, I am not.

66. Did you consider yourself in any way responsible that the iron bedsteads sent down from the Tower for the "Manilla" and "Robert Lowe" should be put on board each ship in a complete state?—Not in the least.

67. What are your peculiar duties?—To report ships when ready to receive stores; likewise to endeavour to get them on board as soon as possible, to save demurrage and other expenses that might be incurred by delay; also, in the absence of the Superintendent, to attend to the building of the magazines in freight ships, and to give timely notice of the ship when she is ready to receive powder.

Thursday, 1st February 1855.

GEORGE CARPENTER, Bargeman, in the employment of Mr. Gunner, Ordnance Lighterman, examined.

68. (*By the Chairman.*) Were you intrusted with the command of the barge which conveyed the iron bedsteads to the "Robert Lowe"?—Part of the time by day, but not by night.

69. Were the proper proportions of every bedstead put on board the craft at the Tower?—We keep no account of goods put into the barges at the Tower, but Mr. Gunner does.

70. Where did you take these bedsteads to?—To the "Robert Lowe," then in the East India Docks. The ship subsequently removed into the Dockyard at Woolwich, and we followed her there with the iron bedsteads.

71. Did you put any portion of the bedsteads into the "Robert Lowe" at the East India Docks?—Yes; 200 bottoms, 200 heads, 40 bundles of legs, and one box of pins and bolts.

72. What further proportion of these bedsteads were put on board the "Robert Lowe," on her arrival at Woolwich?—None delivered to her at Woolwich.

73. Did you put any more bedsteads on board the "Robert Lowe"?—No.

74. Are you positive as to the proper proportion of each part of the bedsteads having been put on board the "Robert Lowe"?—I am sure I counted that number over.

75. Where did you take the remaining bedsteads to?—To Deptford; and put them on board the "Manilla."

76. Do you remember the number you put on board the "Manilla," and whether they were complete with the proper proportion of legs?—I do not; Mr. Thomas, the shipping foreman, having kept the tally.

77. Who succeeded you in charge of the boat at night? No one that I am aware of.

78. Then no one appears to have been in charge of these stores in the barges at night?—No one, except for three nights while at Woolwich, when I slept on board myself in a covered barge alongside, but the remaining nights the barge was in the East India Docks.

79. How many nights were these iron bedsteads in the barge?—About nine or ten nights.

80. Was the barge in which the iron bedsteads were placed covered or open?—Open.

Mr. GUNNER, Ordnance Lighterman, further examined.

81. (*By the Chairman.*) It appears by the evidence of George Carpenter, that he did not consider himself responsible for the safety of the stores on board the barges at night; who was intrusted with that duty?—I consider him and his companion responsible, inasmuch as I paid them extra for the night duty, in addition to their weekly wages.

82. It appears that these two men had slept on board a decked barge, having the open barge with the bedsteads on board lashed alongside; was it not very possible that the missing legs might have been taken out during the three or four nights she was lying in the river off Woolwich?—It is not impossible; but it is extremely unlikely.

Mr. MOORS, Ordnance Stevidore, examined.

83. (*By the Chairman.*) Did you superintend the loading of the "Robert Lowe"?—Part of it.

84. Were the hospital and other medical stores destined for Scutari so placed on board the "Robert Lowe" as to be readily got at without disturbing the rest of the cargo?—That part in the forehold could be got at easily. There were about forty tons placed abaft the forehold bulkhead, which were shut up by another bulkhead erected by the Admiralty to form a magazine for the protection of cylinders filled with powder.

85. (*By Colonel Tulloch.*) Are you aware that any portion of those stores placed in the forehold, or between the bulkheads, were medical stores?—No.

86. (*By the Chairman.*) Assuming that the stores shut up between the fore and main holds were medical stores, and destined for Scutari, was it not possible to have got at them without the removal of these heavy cylinders and other articles destined for Balaklava?—They could be got at readily, either by cutting a hole in the deck above them, or in the bulkhead, by removing the small cylinders which were empty.

87. Were the officers on board cognizant of the position of these medical stores, and of the ready means of getting access to them?—The chief officer intrusted with the stowage of the ship left the vessel before she sailed. The second officer saw the cases stowed between the bulkheads, and, of course, knew where they were.

88. Did the second officer go out in the ship?—He did.

89. Was the master of the "Robert Lowe" present during the period the ship was loading?—He was there occasionally, but the principal care was left with the chief officer.

90. Was the master present during the time this bulkhead was in course of erection?—I do not know.

91. Are you aware whether the same captain proceeded to sea in the ship?—I am not.

92. Were there any stores placed beneath the cylinders?—None whatever. The cylinders were placed on a clean swept hold.

93. Supposing that cutting a hole in the deck above these medical stores had not occurred to the officers on board, what time would it occupy to move such of the empty cylinders as would have enabled them to cut a hole in the bulkhead?—About three or four hours.

94. Are you aware of any memoranda having been made by any officer on board the ship as to the position of these medical stores?—No.

Friday, 2d February 1855.

Lieut. WENTWORTH, R.N., Agent for Transports at Deptford, examined.

95. (*By the Chairman.*) What control have you over the loading and dispatch of transports?—The only control I have over the loading is, by acquainting the shippers when the vessel is ready to receive the stores. But then I have control over the master, that he should keep a sufficient number of men to ship the stores as they are taken alongside, and the orders are, that he and his mate shall attend to the safe stowing of the stores.

96. Was the latter part of this order attended to in the case of the "Robert Lowe"?—In the case of the "Robert Lowe" there were no less than three masters during the time the ship was loading. The person who attended to the stowage, whose name I do not recollect, was never absent.

97. Did this person, whom you represent as having been so attentive to the stowage, go to sea in the ship?—He did not; he left the ship previous to her leaving the river.

98. Did you superintend the loading of the "Robert Lowe" and "Manilla"?—I frequently visited the "Robert Lowe" while she was loading, but not after she came under the hands of the dockyard at Woolwich, where the cylinders were stowed. I did not superintend the loading of the "Manilla."

99. What description of stores were put on board the "Robert Lowe" previous to her receiving the cylinders?—Medical stores. Magazines were built for powder and shells, and light Ordnance stores were also put on board.

100. Do you know where these hospital or medical stores were placed in the "Robert Lowe"?—I cannot be certain where they were stowed.

101. The "Robert Lowe" had on board several large iron cylinders, filled with powder; where were they stowed?—In the square of the main hatchway. On receiving orders to appropriate a place in the "Robert Lowe" for these cylinders, I had a mould made of the size, and ascertained by it that by removing the ballast from the square and abreast of the main hatchway down to the ceiling of the ship, I could stow the cylinders in that space, fore and aft, by riding in two tiers.

102. Were there any bulkheads erected to protect these cylinders filled with powder?—There were; one at the fore part, and the other at the after part of the cylinders.

103. Might not these bulkheads have shut in a portion of the medical stores?—Any stores stowed between the bulkhead and the iron compartment before it would be shut in.

104. The position of these medical stores being known to the officers of the ship, could not they have been got at without removing these cylinders?—They could be readily got at by cutting a scuttle through the deck before the foremost bulkhead, which had been erected to protect the cylinders, and above the stores; or they might have cut a hole in the foremost bulkhead before the cylinders, which would have allowed sufficient space, by the measurement I took, to discharge the medical stores.

105. What time would this have occupied?—About a quarter of an hour to cut the scuttle or cut a hole in the bulkhead, and a few hours to get up the stores, according to the number of hands employed.

106. Were there any medical or other stores placed under these cylinders?—Decidedly not. It was impossible; nor could the cylinders be stowed where they were with anything between the skin or bottom of the ship and the cylinders.

107. You have stated that the person who was so attentive to the stowing of the ship while taking in medical stores had left her in the river; who was in command when the cylinders were embarked?—Mr. Bingham.

108. Did he (Mr. Bingham) proceed to sea in the ship?—No; he left her at Portsmouth.

109. (*By Colonel Tulloch.*)—As it is alleged in the complaint which forms the subject of this inquiry that the "Robert Lowe" took five days to unload, in consequence of cylinders of powder being placed over the medical stores, whereas the evidence given to this Committee shows that these stores might have been unloaded in from two to four hours, was it not the duty of some person at Scutari or Constantinople to have ascertained this point before the captain was allowed to delay for so long a period?—On the arrival of the "Robert Lowe" at Constantinople, she came immediately under the orders of the Admiral-Superintendent, and there are agents of transports under the admiral whose duty it certainly was to have ascertained whether such delay was necessary.

J. E. PETLEY, Esq., Master commanding Her Majesty's ship "Black Eagle," examined.

110. (*By the Chairman.*) Did you superintend the stowage of the cylinders in the "Robert Lowe"?—I superintended the hold department.

111. The Committee request you will furnish them with a sketch, showing the manner in which these cylinders were stowed.—I shall forward one.

112. Were there any stores placed under these cylinders?—Certainly not; and could not be.

113. It appears that the "Robert Lowe" took on board certain hospital stores intended for Scutari; are you aware where they were placed?—No; not having seen them. A certain space was bulk-headed off for the cylinders, six feet before the mainmast, and sixteen feet in length.

114. Did the master or officers of the ship appear to interest themselves in the stowage of the ship; and do you think they were aware of the position in which these medical stores were placed?—I know nothing about the medical stores; but I took the second officer down constantly in the hold to show him how these cylinders were stowed, and left ready slung to be removed, if required.

115. Did this officer go to sea in the ship?—He did.

116. How long would it have taken to get up these cylinders out of the hold?—To have removed any one of these cylinders would have taken the crew of that ship four hours.

117. Was it necessary to remove these cylinders to get at any part of the cargo?—It could have been got at without disturbing the cylinders.

118. Will you describe what steps you would have taken to get at the other portions of the cargo?—I should have removed the coils of wire-rope and the two water tanks from the hold, and have cut an opening on the port side into the fore part of the main hold; and I have no hesitation in saying, that any package of three feet square could come out: or a hole might have been cut in the main deck over such parts of the cargo.

J. G. MUGFORD, Esq., Master of Her Majesty's ship "Fisgard," examined, and having corroborated the foregoing evidence of Mr. Petley, was asked the following question.

119. (*By the Chairman.*) Did the captain and chief mate who belonged to the "Robert Lowe" when taking in her cargo go to sea in the ship?—Neither; a new chief mate joined while we were stowing the cylinders, and the master left her when on the point of sailing from Portsmouth. When the troops were embarked, they were obliged to send a telegraphic message for another master.

Vide Appendix
No. 4.

Tuesday, 6th February 1855.

MR. ROBERT BACK, late Chief Mate of the "Robert Lowe" transport, examined.

120. (*By the Chairman.*) You were chief mate of the "Robert Lowe" when she took in her cargo?—Yes.

121. Did you superintend the loading of that vessel?—Not entirely.

122. Were the hospital and other medical stores for Scutari so placed in the "Robert Lowe" as to be easily got at without disturbing the rest of the cargo?—Before I left the ship they were.

123. Describe where they were placed?—Some in the fore hold, and some in the main hold.

124. What part of the main hold did they occupy?—The fore part.

125. Were cylinders or any other heavy stores placed above them?—The cylinders were in the main hold, abaft the bulkhead where the medical stores were stowed.

126. Were there any medical or other stores placed beneath these cylinders?—Certainly not; when they commenced stowing the cylinders, the portion of the main hold allotted for their reception was perfectly clean.

Vide Appendix
No. 4.

127. On the section of the hold in which the cylinders were placed, being shown to witness, he stated it to be perfectly correct; and that no seaman would ever dream of putting light hospital stores under cylinders of four and a half tons weight each.

128. Did the position of these cylinders preclude access to the medical stores placed before them in the main hold?—No.

129. How would they have been got at?—If immediately wanted, by making an entrance through the temporary bulkhead which had been erected to protect the cylinders.

130. How long would it have taken to get the whole of the hospital stores out in this way?—They might have been got out in a day.

131. Were any other officers of the "Robert Lowe" cognizant of the position of these medical stores, and the ready means of getting at them?—The second and fourth officers knew where and how these medical comforts were stowed.

132. Did they go to sea in the ship?—Yes.

ROBERT SYMONS, Stevidore, employed by the owners of the "Robert Lowe," having had the foregoing questions read to him, and the answers given thereto by Mr. Back, corroborated the same in every particular, up to the 127th question, inclusive.

MR. BACK further examined.

133. (*By the Chairman.*) Was there a cargo book kept?—There was.

134. Was the position of these medical stores noted in the cargo book?—I gave orders to the captain's clerk and fourth officer to have the position of all the cargo and stores noted in their books.

135. Are you aware whether these orders were complied with?—They were.

Monday, 5th February 1855.

WILLIAM LEYBURN, Esq., Chief Clerk, Transport Branch, Somerset House, examined.

136. (*By the Chairman.*) Does the arrangement as to sending out stores rest with your department?—Yes.

137. Can you give any explanation as to the loading of the "Robert Lowe," "Manilla," and "Prince"?—The stores, according to the demands from the Board of Ordnance, were appropriated to these vessels.

138. Are you aware of the several dates on which the medical stores for Scutari, and the intrenching tools, powder, shot and shells from Woolwich, were taken on board the "Prince"?—No requisitions for Scutari had been made; but there were requisitions for the East, Varna, and the Black Sea. 80 tons of intrenching tools ordered on the 20th September to be shipped for the East in the "Prince." 200 tons light stores in ditto for Varna. On October 2d, 87½ tons of ball cartridges for Varna. 44 tons light, including filled cartridges and tools for Varna. 45 tons to replace loss by fire at Varna. 50 tons Ordnance stores for the fleet in the Black Sea. 15 tons, heavy, consisting of shot. 60 tons light, including 29½ tons of light stores and combustibles. The 15 and 60 tons were reserved stores for two 9-pounder batteries.

139. The arrangements for the loading of the "Prince" are said to have been grossly defective; did you receive any intimation to that effect before she left England?—I cannot charge my memory whether any such intimation had been made.

140. (*By Colonel Tulloch.*) Are you the person to whom any such complaint would be made, in case of improper stowage?—The complaint would be made to the Board of Admiralty, and it would fall into the province of my duty to make inquiry.

141. (*By the Chairman.*) It appears that the masters of the "Robert Lowe" and "Manilla," who superintended the stowage of these vessels, left their respective ships immediately before they sailed. Were you aware of those changes?—I cannot bring to mind that I was; but if such had been the case, the Resident Agent at Deptford, Lieutenant Wentworth, will be better able to give this information.

142. It appears in evidence, that large quantities of Ordnance stores were sent down from the Tower to be shipped in the "Robert Lowe;" that, while in the act of loading, orders were received to suspend the shipment of these stores, in order to leave room for certain cylinders destined for the Crimea. Did these orders emanate from your department?—Most probably by orders from the Admiralty.

143. Can you state the quantity of stores you had directed to be taken on board the "Robert Lowe" and "Manilla"?—Yes; on board the "Robert Lowe," about the 17th of October 50 tons of medical comforts; about 18th of October, 50 tons of medicines and medical stores; about 19th of October 200 tons of light Ordnance stores, 57½ tons light combustibles, and an electric telegraph; and on board the "Manilla," army clothing and necessaries 160 tons.

144. (*By Colonel Tulloch.*) In the event of a transport being engaged, and goods sent by her to any particular port, how do you know that these goods have been received?—We know by the transmission to the office of the receipts from the consignee, by which the master gets credit on his account.

145. Are these receipts always transmitted immediately, so that, in the event of any stores being missing, they may be replaced without delay?—The receipts are not always transmitted immediately in the case of transports, and even if they were, it would not prove what articles were unaccounted for. There is, however, a check on the due delivery of the cargo, and accounting for it, by the consignee being invariably informed by the Admiralty of the articles shipped in such vessel, and when she sailed.

146. But supposing the articles were not delivered, how would you learn that any part of them were deficient? Would you trust to the bill of lading and receipt?—Certainly not, when a whole cargo is consigned to one party, who would, in the case of a deficiency, immediately report the circumstance to the Admiralty.

Mr. JOSEPH DURDEN, Stevidore, employed on the part of the Owners of the "Prince," examined.

147. (*By the Chairman.*) Were you employed in the loading of the "Prince," and by whom?—I was, by the captain.

148. Can you specify the different descriptions of stores put on board, and the parts of the ship in which they were placed?—I can: 1st, we took in at Woolwich some loose shot, which were placed in the bottom of the forehold, then case-shot and empty shell on the top of the round shot; next some scaling ladders, then some picks, shovels, &c.; after them bales of warm clothing, boots, shoes, &c.

149. Was there any destination marked upon these bales?—No; they were stated to be for the army in the East. The ship then moved from Woolwich to Greenhithe, where we took in some cases of medicine, boots, shoes, &c., which were also placed in the forehold, over the stores already named.

150. How did you know they were medical stores?—By the cases being marked, "from Apothecaries' Hall for the Medical Department in the East, Scutari."

151. Were all the medical stores for Scutari placed in the forehold?—They were, with the exception of several casks of chloride of lime, and three cases of aquafortis, which, for the safety of the ship, were taken into the cuddy.

152. Could there have been any difficulty in getting at those medical stores, to land them at Scutari?—None whatever; I could have got them all out in two hours.

153. What was stowed in the fore orlop deck?—Hay and warm clothing; sliding platforms, two camp forges, cuddy stores, vegetables; hay on port side, ship's hawsers on the starboard side; barrows, pick axes and tent poles.

154. How was the after hold stowed?—It was fitted up as a magazine.

155. Was the entire hold occupied as a magazine?—No; only the after part of it.

156. Describe how the after hold was occupied?—The after part as a magazine, and the fore part by ship's stores.

157. Was any shot or shell placed there?—No.

158. Were the provisions for the ship's use or for the fleet?—For the ship's use, and for the troops during the voyage.

159. What else was stowed in the after hold?—Nothing else.

160. What was stowed in the after orlop hold?—Warm clothing, cases of swords, boring machines, pick axes, wheelbarrows, wheels, shovels, tent poles, sliding platforms for guns, diving apparatus, air pumps, ship's stores (bread) on each side of the after orlop, and three cases of medicine for the troops on the passage.

161. What position did the warm clothing occupy in the after orlop?—They were placed on the top of everything.

162. Was the warm clothing addressed to Scutari, or to the army in the East?—To the army in the East. An officer came on board to desire that it should be kept handy to get out, as it would be wanted first.

163. Was powder placed anywhere else besides in the magazine you have already named, under the after orlop?—No powder, but live shells.

164. Where were these live shells placed?—There were two additional magazines, one on each side of the orlop deck, in which the live shells, rockets, and other combustible stores were placed.

165. Were there any medical stores under these magazines?—None whatever.

166. Were these shot and shell in any other part of the ship than in the fore hold and magazine?—No.

167. Were any shot or shell taken on board after the medical stores were shipped?—There were no shot taken on board after leaving Woolwich; but some loaded shells were received, which were placed in the magazine.

168. (*By Colonel Tulloch.*) Was it possible that shot or shell could be stowed over medical stores or warm clothing without destruction to them, and probable injury to the vessel?—It would have destroyed the medical stores, and probably capsized the vessel, had they been so stowed, from giving her too much top weight.

169. (*By the Chairman.*) Who was in command of the "Prince" when she took in her cargo?—Captain Goodall.

170. Did he superintend the loading of the ship?—Not for the last three days. He came down twice into the forehold.

171. Was he present when the shot boxes were stowed away?—He was.

172. Was he present when the medical stores for Scutari were taken in?—No.

173. Could he have known where they were stowed?—No, sir. He could have known nothing about it, and the officer whom he sent to superintend and note down where the cargo was stowed, was either asleep or reading a book the whole time, and never took any interest in the stowage.

174. Did you report the neglect of this officer?—No; but I told him he was a good sleeper, and ought to attend to his cargo book; his answer was, "I cannot keep watch night and day."

175. Were there any private stores taken out in the "Prince"?—No.

RICHARD ARMITAGE, employed in the stowage of the "Prince" (by the last witness, Mr. Durden), corroborates the foregoing evidence of the latter in every particular.

Tuesday, 6th February 1855.

Mr. BACON, Clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Ordnance Shipping, and Mr. MOORS, Ordnance Stevidore, examined.

176. (*By the Chairman.*) Did you superintend the loading of the "Prince"?—Yes.

The evidence of JOSEPH DINDEN, Stevidore, who was examined yesterday, having been read over to Mr. Bacon and Mr. Moors, they corroborated the same with regard to the position in which the shot, shell, and ammunition were placed on board the "Prince," and Mr. Bacon stated that he pointed out where the medical stores subsequently received on board at Greenhithe should be placed, viz.: in the forehold, adjacent to the hatchway, and above the boxes of shot, so as to be easily got at and landed at Scutari; and that he had reason to know that the medical stores were so placed accordingly. Mr. Moors, who superintended the stowage of these medical stores, testifies to the fact of their having been placed where Mr. Bacon had directed, viz., in the fore hold, over the shot and shell, and adjacent to the hatchway.

177. Was it possible that these medical stores could be placed under the shot, shell, pick-axes, &c.?—It was not possible, without unloading the shot, shell, &c. again.

Mr. Bacon, in corroboration of the evidence he has given, as to the shot, shell, &c. being placed at the bottom of the vessel, begged to refer to the letter of Mr. Ellis, the Chairman of the Screw Steam Shipping Company, to the "Times" newspaper, dated 13th December last, in which the following quotation is made, viz. that the vessel was "rolling heavily, from the large quantity of shot in the bottom of the ship," quoted, apparently, from the captain or some other officer of the ship.

Mr. MOORS examined.

178. (*By the Chairman.*) What officers of the ship superintended the stowage of the "Prince"?—The chief officer, Mr. Hopkins, while she was at Woolwich, and Mr. White-way, who acted for the chief officer in his absence. The third officer, Mr. Wilkinson, I believe, stowed the fore hold and Mr. Steward, the fourth officer, the after hold and orlop.

179. Did these officers go to sea in the ship?—Yes, with the exception of Mr. Hopkins.

180. Was there a cargo book kept, noting where the stores were placed?—None.

Mr. BACON examined.

181. (*By the Chairman.*) Was Captain Goodall constant in his attendance, and was he cognizant where the shot, shell, and medical stores were placed?—I never saw him on board but once while the vessel was at Woolwich, and that was before any cargo was shipped.

Mr. Moors states that Captain Goodall was very constant in his attendance while the ship was at Greenhithe, after a complaint had been made by him to the Superintendent of Ordnance shipping, of the mutinous conduct of the crew.

Mr. Moors further examined.

182. (*By the Chairman.*) What was the conduct of the crew of the "Prince" during the time she was taking in cargo?—They would work very little, and a great number of them were intoxicated, and fighting; to which I called the attention of the Admiralty Agent, Lieut. Geary, to whom one of the crew was very insolent, and told him he had nothing to do with him, as he was not under the pennant.

183. You have stated that the crew were occasionally drunk. Were those employed in taking in powder quite sober?—No; there was one man quite drunk in the magazine.

Mr. BACON further examined.

184. (*By the Chairman.*) Are you aware whether any private stores or ventures were taken on board the "Prince" by her commander?—I found some stores for the Company's vessels in the Black Sea on board the "Prince," which I reported personally to Captain Martin on the 29th September, and I was the bearer of a letter from him to Lieut. Geary, the Admiralty Agent, on which they were taken out of the vessel; but on the 5th October, it was reported to me that there were 45 puncheons of rum and a large quantity of wine still on board, which I brought to the notice of the Superintendent of Ordnance shipping the next morning, when my superintendence ended, and he took charge.

185. Did this rum and wine go out in the vessel?—Yes, they went out, but in their own store room.

186. Did Captain Goodall express any anxiety for the speedy delivery of these stores to the other ships belonging to the same Company in the Black Sea?—I never spoke to Captain Goodall on the subject.

Wednesday, 7th February 1855.

S. B. Cook, Esq., Master R.N., Superintendent of Ordnance Shipping, examined.

187. (*By the Chairman.*) Did you superintend the loading of the "Prince"?—No; I was on leave at the time of her loading; but I returned, and inspected her while at Greenhithe, and was perfectly satisfied with the manner in which every thing was stowed.

188. Was it possible that shot, shell, and gunpowder could have been stowed over the hospital stores without your being cognizant of it?—Certainly not.

189. Have you any knowledge where these hospital stores were stowed?—They were pointed out to me by the stevidore, as being stowed in the fore hold, near the hatchway.

190. How long do you think it would have taken to discharge these hospital stores at Scutari?—They were readily accessible, and it would depend upon the quantity to be delivered at Scutari, of which I know nothing, what time it would take.

191. Were these hospital stores all placed in the same part of the ship?—I understand they were.

192. Mr. Cook, having inspected the accompanying section of the "Prince's" hold, declared it to be perfectly correct as to the stowage of the stores, although the measurements may not be strictly accurate.

Vide Appendix
No. 5.

193. (*By Colonel Tulloch.*) Is your statement as to the mode of stowing on board the "Prince" derived from actual observation, or from information given to you by the stevidore?—From both; as, after the medical stores were stowed, I could only see a portion of them down the hatchway.

Mr. HENRY GEORGE FORBES COTGRAVE, late Midshipman of the "Prince," examined.

194. (*By the Chairman.*) Did you belong to the "Prince" when she took in her cargo?—Yes.

195. Can you specify the different descriptions of stores put on board, and the parts of the ship in which they were placed?—I had nothing to do with the hold, and therefore cannot give any precise information on the subject.

196. Are you aware whether Captain Goodall, in answer to the question put to him by Mr. Reade, staff surgeon at Scutari, stated that it was perfectly impossible to land the medical stores, in consequence of their being stowed in different parts of the ship, and shot, shell, and gunpowder being over them?—I am not aware of the question having been put by Mr. Reade at all.

197. Do you recollect when the ship arrived at Constantinople, and when she left?—She arrived early in the morning on the 5th November, and left on the 6th at about 10 a.m.

198. How long did the ship stop at Scutari?—About a quarter of an hour, but did not drop her anchor.

199. By whose orders did the "Prince" proceed to Balaklava without stopping at Scutari?—By order of Admiral Boxer.

200. Did the captain report himself to Admiral Boxer, or did any person come on board the "Prince" from the Admiral, with the order?—When we were lying off Scutari, a small steamer came alongside with orders for us to anchor at Pera, near Constantinople.

201. Had Captain Goodall any direct communication with Admiral Boxer?—Not that I am aware of.

RICHARD E. PYM, Esq., Master R.N., Additional Master of the "Black Eagle," examined.

202. (*By the Chairman.*) Did you superintend the loading of the "Prince"?—I assisted at the hoisting in of the cargo the last four days.

203. What did she take in during these four days?—Principally warm clothing, diving apparatus, and shells.

204. Where were these shells placed?—In a magazine appropriated for them.

205. Were there any medical stores underneath these shells?—No.

206. It is alleged that shot, shell, and powder for Balaklava were stored over medical stores for Scutari; are you aware of this having been the case?—I am not.

207. Do you think they could be so stowed, without its coming to your knowledge?—Decidedly not.

208. Were you satisfied generally with the manner in which the "Prince" was stowed?—Yes.

209. Who were you sent by to assist in loading the "Prince," and under what circumstances?—I was sent by Commodore Shepherd, with a party of sixty men to assist in hoisting in, and stowing her cargo, and to render any other assistance that might be requisite.

210. Have you any knowledge of the position in which the medical stores for Scutari were placed?—Not from my own knowledge; but from information I have received since, I have every reason to believe that they were stowed in the upper part of the fore hold.

211. Were they readily accessible?—I should say yes, by the removal of a number of small bundles of painted bags from the hatchway.

212. Where was the warm clothing that you assisted in putting on board placed?—In the after orlop deck.

213. The accompanying plan of the "Prince's" hold having been shown to Mr. Pym, he states his belief that the same is perfectly correct.

214. Was any account kept of these stores as they were taken on board?—Yes, by a midshipman in the gangway.

215. Was there any cargo book kept?—I am not aware; but the bills of lading were all given to the chief officer.

JOHN PAMPLIN, Stevidore, examined.

216. (*By the Chairman.*) Were you employed in stowing the "Prince" transport, and by whom?—Yes; by the Ordnance.

217. Can you specify the different descriptions of stores taken on board, and the parts of the ship in which they were placed?—No, sir, I was only employed in one part of the ship, the magazine.

218. What was put into this magazine?—Small arm ammunition and powder.

219. Were there any medical stores placed under the magazine?—No; the floor of the magazine rested on the bottom of the ship.

220. Was there more than one magazine?—Yes, one magazine and two shell rooms.

221. Were there any medical stores placed beneath these shell rooms?—No.

222. Do you know in what part of the ship the medical stores for Scutari were placed?—No.

223. It is alleged that shot, shell, and powder were placed over medical stores for Scutari; are you aware whether this was the case?—There was nothing of the kind in the magazines, of which only I can speak, not having been employed in any other part of the ship.

224. Are you aware of any improper conduct on the part of the crew while taking in the powder?—I heard of a man having been found drunk in the magazine, but I cannot speak to the fact of my own knowledge, as it occurred before I went on board.

Thursday, 8th February 1855.

JOHN UTLEY ELLIS, Esq., Chairman of the General Screw Steam Shipping Company,
states as follows:

On the Tuesday previous to the sailing of the "Prince" I visited the ship, in consequence of a communication from Captain Richards, with Captain Shuttleworth, one of the Directors of the General Screw Steam Shipping Company. The objects of our visit were, to hasten the reception of her cargo, and to ascertain that the work of the ship was going on in proper order. When I got on board, I had a conversation with Commander Baynton, who informed me that, in the first object (the reception of her cargo), everything was proceeding to his satisfaction; and that he felt that the master of the ship, Captain Goodall, and himself, would be able to carry on the work of the ship to their common satisfaction. Captain Shuttleworth himself went below to examine the manner in which the cargo was stowed, as I understood. After awhile he returned on deck and made certain communications to me respecting it, which will be repeated by Captain Shuttleworth himself to the Committee.

Friday, 9th February 1855.

Lient. WENTWORTH, R.N., Agent of Transports at Deptford, examined.

225. (*By the Chairman.*) Did you superintend the loading of the "Prince"?—I did not superintend it, but I visited her frequently while she was loading.

226. Can you give the Committee any information as to the position in which the several Government stores were placed?—I remember that the powder magazine was aft, under the after orlop deck, and the shot and shell were in the fore hold.

227. Were these shot and shell in the bottom of the ship, or was it possible to have placed medical stores under them?—They were in the bottom of the ship, and it was impossible to place medical stores under them.

228. Did the floor of the powder magazine rest on the bottom of the ship?—It did. The magazine was built on each side of the tunnel of the screw.

229. Are you aware of the position in which the medical stores for Scutari were placed?—I am not.

230. Were you satisfied generally with the manner in which the ship was stowed?—Yes, as far as it came to my knowledge.

231. (*By Colonel Tulloch.*) It appearing by the complaint of Mr. Reade, the staff surgeon at Scutari, that the captain of the "Prince" assigned as a reason for not landing the medical stores at that place, that shot, shell, and gunpowder were over them; is there not some naval authority at Constantinople who should have ascertained the truth of this statement before the ship was allowed to proceed to Balaklava?—On the arrival of the "Prince" at Constantinople, she came immediately under the orders of the Admiral Superintendent, and there agents of transports under the admiral, whose duty it certainly was to have ascertained the truth of the statement.

232. (*By the Chairman.*) Do you think Captain Goodall could have known, when he made this reply to Mr. Reade, where the shot, shell, and medical stores were placed in the ship?—Not from his own knowledge; as, at the several times I visited the ship while loading, I never saw him pay any attention to the stowage of the stores, and he was generally absent; added to which, the chief officer who attended during the time the ship was loading, left her previous to her sailing, and was replaced by a stranger.

E. M. SPARKES, Esq., Ordnance Storekeeper: J. PELLATT, Esq., Deputy Storekeeper; and Mr. O'NEILL, Ordnance Clerk at Woolwich, examined.

233. (*By the Chairman.*) Be so good as to furnish the Committee with the dates on which the shot, shell, and gunpowder were put on board the "Prince"?—The first shipment was made on the 27th September 1854, when the ship lay off the arsenal; and that shipment consisted of 600 8-inch hollow shot, 48 lbs. each, 300 boxes of 8-inch shells, and 11 tons of iron horse-shoes, &c. The second shipment was on the 28th September, and consisted, in the first place, of 1,264 8-inch shells in boxes, and 125 boxes of 9-pounder round shot. The next shipment took place on the following day, the 29th September, consisting of 125 boxes of 9-pounder round shot, 50 boxes of 9-pounder shrapnell shells, 134 boxes of 24-pounder or 5½-inch shrapnell shells, 48 twelve feet scaling ladders, and 24 of six feet, 16 platforms for guns, mortars, &c. All these heavy stores, with others of a similar description, were shipped from the Royal Arsenal between the said 27th September and the 6th October 1854.

234. Have you any idea where these heavy stores were placed?—No; but we take it for granted they were put in the bottom of the ship, such being the usual course.

235. When were the powder and live shell sent on board the "Prince"?—The first quantity on the 3d October, to Greenhithe, and the remainder on the 5th and 6th October.

Mr. O'NEILL examined.

236. (*By the Chairman.*) Can you inform the Committee when, and where, the medical stores were put on board the "Prince"?—I went on board at Greenhithe for the purpose of getting the papers signed by the master, on the 11th October, when I was given to understand that the medical stores were then on board.

Mr. SPARKES examined.

237. (*By the Chairman.*) Can you inform the Committee where the powder and live shells were stowed?—According to the rules of the service, and upon the responsibility of the Superintendent of the Ordnance Shipping, I cannot suppose that they were stowed in any other place than the magazine specially assigned for them.

238. Do you think it possible that medical stores could have been placed either in, or under these magazines?—Certainly not in them, nor beneath the magazines.

Monday, 12th February 1855.

Captain SHUTTLEWORTH, Nautical Director of the General Screw Steam Shipping Company, examined.

239. Captain Craigie, the Chairman, having read the following passage in the letter of Mr. Reade, staff surgeon at Scutari, dated 7th November 1854, viz.: "That on applying to the captain of the 'Prince' to have the medical stores immediately landed, he replied that it was perfectly impossible to do so; as, when those stores were embarked, they were put on board in such a way, that they were in different parts of the vessel, and that shot shell, and gunpowder were over them, which must be landed for the fleet; and his orders were positive from the admiral to proceed immediately to the fleet, on landing the specie which he had on board;" requested Captain Shuttleworth, as the Nautical Director of the Company from which the "Prince" was hired, to give his opinion as to the alleged statement of the shot, shell, and powder being placed over the medical stores, and as to the stowage of the ship generally.

Captain Shuttleworth. I have to state positively that it was utterly impossible that the shot and shell could have been placed over the medical stores, as they were all taken in several days prior to the others coming alongside; and the powder would be placed in the magazine. I went down both into the hold and the orlop. I saw where the provisions were stowed; I also saw cases and bales in the hold, as well as in the orlop. I saw the warm clothing as the uppermost things. I ordered some of the bales to be taken out and re-stowed, they being on their edges instead of being stowed on the flats. I also ordered them to be removed from under the combings of the hatches for fear of leakage.

240. (*By the Chairman.*) Do you know where the medical stores were placed in the "Prince"?—No; I did not superintend their stowage, but I went down into the hold to satisfy myself.

241. Do you think that proper care was taken in the stowage of the "Prince"?—Yes, with the exceptions I have mentioned; namely, the bales of clothing being on their edges instead of their flats, and too near the combings, which might easily happen in the hurry of stowing the cargo.

242. Supposing the following medical stores were placed in the forehold, as indicated in the plan, how long would it have taken to land them at Scutari? viz.:

109 cases.
33 casks of medicines, &c.
5 bales of tow.
18 cases of H utensils.
336 hair beds.
294 bearers for wounded men.
1050 serge gowns.
1350 waistcoats.
1500 trowsers.

—If there were boats and moderate weather, it would take about eight or ten hours at the utmost.

243. Was the cargo book correctly kept?—I have every reason to believe so.

244. Did Captain Goodall appear attentive to the stowage of the "Prince"?—I cannot say. I reproved him for being so much away from his ship, as reported to me; but he replied that he was on board twice every day, and that, frequently, the greater part of his time was taken up in looking after his crew.

245. Do you think he could have known where the medical stores were placed in the ship?—No; but his second officer could.

246. Does not this duty generally devolve on the chief officer?—No; he attends on deck; the second officer attends the hold.

247. Do you think that a discipline clause, extended to transports, would be very unpopular, or prevent men joining?—I think not.

APPENDIX, No. 1.

DEAR SIR THOMAS,

Ordnance Office, Tower, January 13, 1855.

IN reference to the interview which I had the honour to have with you yesterday, on the subject of the mode in which shipments of stores from the Tower take place on board the vessels appointed by the Admiralty for their reception; I have, in explanation of the various observations made by you on the point in question, respectfully to observe, that the system hitherto pursued by this department has been found in every respect most effective; and that no difficulty or inconvenience has been experienced in shipping stores until very recently, when the heavy demands for ships made on the Admiralty for conveyance of stores to the East, consequent upon the present war, has placed this department in an altered position. Much embarrassment has arisen from the circumstance of several of the vessels appointed by the Admiralty not being able to receive the specified amount of tonnage allotted to them by that department to the Ordnance, and from which obstacle, great delay has necessarily arisen in forwarding the stores to their destination. Very considerable expense has also been incurred for labour, in loading and unloading the stores, shut out of the vessels, as well as causing heavy claims to be made for the demurrage of the lighters during the period they were waiting alongside the ships (unsuccessfully) to be unladen.

The fact of the ships not being able to receive the full amount of Ordnance stores allotted to them by the Admiralty, places this department in still further difficulty, as cases have arisen in which the exclusion of portions of the stores from the vessel, has rendered the other portions which were actually received on board, altogether useless, on arrival at their destination, as may be exemplified in the instance of the "Robert Lowe," the parties on board which vessel selected from two barges containing 1,500 field stretcher bedsteads, and 667 iron bedsteads (complete), only parts of each description, leaving the other portions to be forwarded by another vessel. Such proceeding has naturally given rise to remonstrances from the departments of the army in the East, on the arrival of the stores in an incomplete state, and which result, it must be apparent, cannot under such circumstances be obviated by this department, nor can any guarantee be given that future supplies of stores will be forwarded in a state for immediate use, should the inability of the vessels to receive the whole amount of allotted tonnage, cause the exclusion of such appurtenances as would be necessary to render the other parts of the articles effective, and under such circumstances, as in the case of the "Robert Lowe," tents might have been received on board without poles and pins, bedsteads without legs, or other stores, in an equally incomplete state.

Captain Sir Thomas Hastings, R.E.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) AMOS HODGSON.

P.S. Of the 667 iron bedsteads sent to the "Robert Lowe," 467 were shut out, and of which, 30 bundles of legs for the latter number, were in dispute by the "Manilla," the vessel to which the excluded bedsteads were transferred. 2,008 boards for field stretcher bedsteads, and 1,948 tressels for the boards were also shut out of the "Robert Lowe," and transferred to the "Manilla," leaving the bedsteads taken on board the former vessel incomplete; as boards for 675 field bedsteads were received by the "Robert Lowe," but tressels only sufficient to complete 370, causing *each* vessel to have on board a large number of the bedsteads altogether in an incomplete state.

APPENDIX No. 2.

(Copy.)

Counterpart to be retained by the consignee.

Foreign (Form R.) or Home (Form X.)

Laden on board the "Robert Lowe," George Bingham, Master, the several stores under-mentioned, in good order and condition, measuring tons, feet, which he hereby promises and engages to deliver (danger of the seas excepted) to the senior commissariat officer of Her Majesty's forces at Constantinople, and to receive the freight for the

same in due course of office at the Navy Office, London, after having produced to the proper officer the requisite receipt or certificate on this bill of lading of the due delivery of the said stores at the aforesaid place of destination. Dated at London this 20th day of November 1854.

"The officer who gives the receipt for the articles mentioned in this bill of lading, is to specify therein the date of the vessel's arrival and the date of her being finally unloaded, and to put the date of his signing the receipt immediately under his own signature, and if any delay arises in unloading the vessel, the cause of such delay is to be expressed by the said officer in his receipt. If the stores receive damage, the nature of that damage is to be stated, together with the expense of repairing them, should they be repairable upon the spot; and the master must not fail to report to the consignee the arrival of the stores, previously to their being landed."

Board's Order, October 23, 1854.

For the Army Medical Department at Constantinople.

Bedsteads, stretcher, complete	1,344
Boards	2,024
Tressels	740

The difference in the boards and tressels have been shipped in the "Manilla."

Bedsteads, iron, complete	667
Bottoms and feet	200 loose.
Heads	200 "
Legs, bundles	40
Wrenches, bed	3 in one case.
Pins and bolts.	

MEMORANDUM.—The difference in the parts of the 667 bedsteads have been shipped in the "Manilla," 30 bundles of legs are in dispute, independent of the 40 charged, if not on board the "Robert Lowe," they will be found in the "Manilla."

Office of Ordnance, Tower,
Nov. 20, 1854.

(Signed) AMOS HODGSON.

(For Appendices Nos. 3, 4, and 5, see Diagrams opposite.)

APPENDIX No. 6.

SIR,

Office of Ordnance, February 10, 1855.

WITH reference to your letter dated 7th instant, I have the command of the Board of Ordnance to acquaint you that, on reference to the Store Account Branch, it is found that neither receipts for the bedsteads shipped in the "Robert Lowe," and the "Manilla," nor any information as to the landing of them at their destination, have yet been received.

I have, &c.
Captain Craigie, R.N., (Signed) J. Wood.
&c. &c. &c.

APPENDIX No. 7.

Immediate.

Army and Ordnance Medical Department,
February 7, 1855.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, requesting to be furnished with copies of any reports from the principal medical officer in charge at Scutari, showing the number of bedsteads which had been received from the "Robert Lowe" and "Manilla" transports, and also the number of legs of such bedsteads which may have been deficient.

In reply, I beg to state, for the information of the Committee, that up to this date no communication has been received at this office containing the intelligence required.

I have, &c.
(Signed.) ANDREW SMITH,
Chairman of Committee at Ordnance Office. Director General.

APPENDIX No. 8.

(On Service.)

General Screw Steam Shipping Company's Steam Ship "Prince,"
Sea of Marmora, November 4, 1854.

SIR,

I BEG to acquaint you, for the information of the Chairman and Board of Directors, that we have got thus far, and expect to reach Constantinople in the morning; but having heard from a gentleman who came alongside in the Dardanelles to get a passage as far as Gallipoli with us, that the mail steamer would probably leave to-morrow, I write now that I may not lose an opportunity of informing you of our arrival. We made a very fair passage from Gravesend to Cape Matapan (two hours less than thirteen days), our dates being—off Portland 9 a.m., 17th; Gibraltar 4 p.m., 22d; Malta 2 a.m., 26th; and Cape Matapan 5 a.m., 29th October. We had very thick weather in the Channel and a northerly gale crossing the Bay. The ship rolled very heavily, from being so deeply laden, and from the large quantity of shot in the bottom of the hold. We lost one horse, and at one time there was great reason to apprehend that the whole of the stables would give way. They worked from side to side at every roll of the ship, so that people were afraid to pass through. Fortunately it was in the day, and by throwing down the spars and the sixty bales of hay, and by putting blocks of wood between the houses, and the rails and tackles, &c., we got them secured for the time. During the gale a good deal of water found its way into the after store room and orlop deck, and some into the magazine; and when we were able to break out stores, &c., we found a leak in the sternpost a little above the orlop dock, which, however, the carpenter and Mr. Anderson managed to stop with cement, &c., and I do not imagine there will be much damage from it. On getting into the Cerigo Channel at the entrance to the Archipelago on the morning of the 29th, we were met by a violent north gale, which kept us beating about under close reefed trysails till the afternoon of the 31st, when we got into Karysto Bay, at the south end of Negropont. The next morning we put to sea, but were obliged to return, and in the afternoon tried it again, but the gale was too strong for us to make head at all, so we returned and lay with 100 fathoms of chain out all that night and the next day and night, the gale blowing heavily the whole time. We left yesterday morning, the 3d, and got through the Strait this evening, passing Gallipoli at 6 p.m.

On the 24th we passed the P. & O. steamer "Candia" off Galita, so I presume were reported as we desired. There has been no sickness of any consequence on board since leaving. I am rather afraid that the screw is wearing away, but Mr. Anderson does not think there is cause to suppose that such is the case. We shall take the first opportunity of convincing ourselves by taking it up to see it. I do not know whether the blades having been cut away should affect the steering, but since leaving this time we find the ship constantly carries a turn of port helm, and I do not know how to account for it otherwise. The senior major told me to-day that the soldiers say they never had such good rations on board ship before, and if I may judge from the speech that Colonel Garratt made after dinner to-day, and the vociferous manner in which the other officers expressed their feelings, I think I may say they are all very well satisfied. We have 533 tons of coals remaining, and 17,000 gallons of water, so that there will be nothing to delay us should we be ordered to proceed at once.

The capstan has had a good trial, as we have lifted the anchor three times within this week in ten and thirteen fathoms of water; the only fault now seems to be that the shackles and swivels, instead of coming off loosely like the other links, have to be knocked off with a topmawl, and the more strain the more they get jammed.

At Constantinople.—5th Nov. noon.—We got in at daylight this morning, and are to leave for Balaklava, they say, to-day; we are waiting for them to send for the specie. I find that we have fared as well as if we had been here, as several ships have lost anchors and chains. The "Himalaya," is laid up, the bearings in the after part having worn away so much that they can only steam in very smooth water. The "Simla" lost two hawsepipes, the "Orinoco" an anchor and 100 fathoms of chain. The "Harbinger" left for the northward this morning. The Jason is there, so we shall take on the brass bushes for her.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JOHN GOODALL,

J. L. O'Beirne, Esq. Secretary General S. S. S. Company,
27, Cannon Street, London.

APPENDIX No. 9.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling
and Transport Services.

Immediate.

SIR,

Admiralty, February 7, 1855.

"Prince" steamer.
"Robert Lowe"
steamer.
"Manilla" steamer.

In reply to your letter of the 5th instant, I beg to transmit for the information of the Committee appointed for the purpose of investigating the circumstances attending the shipment of stores for the army in the East, the enclosed copies of the sailing orders given to the masters of the ships named in the margin, as therein requested.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. LEYBURN,
For Comptroller for Transport Service.

The Chairman of the Committee for Investigating
the Shipment of Stores.

(Copy.)

Admiralty, October 31, 1854.

Scots Fusileer
Guards.
4th Foot.
28th "
38th "
44th "
and Rifle Brigade.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having appropriated the "Robert Lowe" steamer for the conveyance of detachments of the regiments named in the margin, consisting of 12 officers, and passengers, and 673 men, together with a quantity of Ordnance, medical, and other stores to the East:

You are hereby required and directed, as soon as the vessel is in all respects ready for sea, and the stores are on board, to proceed with all possible despatch to Portsmouth, where you are to receive on board the above-mentioned detachments and passengers; having so done, you are to make the best of your way to Constantinople, reporting your arrival to the military authorities at that place, and follow such directions as you may receive from them as to the landing of the troops, passengers, and stores; and, having so done, you are to place yourself under the orders of the Rear-Admiral Superintendent in the Bosphorus, and follow the instructions you may receive from him as to your future proceedings.

You are at liberty, on your voyage out, to call at Malta for the purpose of coaling, should it be found necessary.

Your particular attention is called to their Lordships' circular, on the other side No. 154, dated the 23d June, 1854, three copies of which are enclosed, prohibiting the practice of smoking, except under the restrictions therein mentioned, and containing general precautions to guard against accidents by fire; and you are, in conjunction with the military officer in charge of the troops, and with your own officers of the ship, to adopt the most stringent measures for enforcing obedience to the regulations therein laid down, and you are to report any departure therefrom to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

In the execution of this, or any other service on which you may be employed, you will be held responsible, that no unnecessary delay takes place in effecting the passage from one port to another, and that every exertion is used in furthering the service for which the ship has been chartered; and, in case of meeting with bad weather, and being in the vicinity of a safe anchorage, you are to exercise your judgment as to the expediency of putting into such harbour instead of remaining at sea.

In the event of a naval officer being appointed to take charge of the vessel, you are to obey all orders and directions which you may receive from such officer, and to follow his instructions in all respects. Should you meet with any of Her Majesty's sailing transports at sea with troops or horses on board, you are to take them in tow, and, as far as practicable, afford every assistance to enable them to reach their destination.

By command of their Lordships,

(Signed) W. A. B. HAMILTON.

To the Commander of the "Robert Lowe" steamer.

Circular No. 154.

SMOKING ON BOARD OF TRANSPORTS.

Admiralty, June 23, 1854.

THE Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have to call the special attention of Admiralty agents and masters of transports and freight ships, as well as the military officers in charge of troops embarked, to the necessity of their Lordships' orders being strictly enforced, respecting the smoking of tobacco, which is never on any account to be permitted, except on the upper deck, and then only at reasonable hours, and no lucifer or patent matches are to be allowed on board, and the agents and masters of all ships chartered by the Admiralty are to adopt the most stringent measures to prevent these regulations from being disobeyed, and they are to take care in the stowage of the holds, that no accumulation of oily or greasy oakum, or other combustible materials be allowed, which might cause spontaneous combustion, and they are to warn all persons on board to be most careful of lights, so as to prevent accidents by fire. It is their Lordships' direction that this order be publicly

read by the agent, or if there is no agent on board, by the master of the ship, to the crew and troops on their embarkation, and a copy of it is to be hung up in some conspicuous place for general information.

By command of their Lordships,
(Signed) R. OSBORNE.

To all commanders in chief, captains, commanders,
and commanding officers of Her Majesty's ships
and vessels.

(Copy.)

Admiralty, November 16.

THE Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having appropriated the "Manilla" steamer for the conveyance of Ordnance stores and army clothing to the East, you are hereby required and directed, as soon as the vessel is in all respects ready for sea, and the stores are on board, to proceed with all possible despatch to Portsmouth, reporting your arrival to the Rear-Admiral Superintendent at that place, and after having received on board four naval passengers waiting conveyance thither, and such further quantity of stores as the proper authorities may direct to be shipped, should there be spare room in her, you are to make the best of your way to Malta, where two of the passengers are to be landed; and having received such orders as may be given you by the Rear-Admiral Superintendent at that place, you are to make the best of your way to Constantinople, reporting your arrival to the Commissariat and military authorities for the disposal of the stores on board, and having landed them, you are then to place yourself under the orders of the Rear-Admiral Superintendent in the Bosphorus, and follow the instructions you may receive from him for landing the two passengers, and as to your future proceedings.

You are, on your arrival at Malta, to take in such quantity of coal as may be deemed necessary.

Your particular attention is called to their Lordships' circular on the other side, No. 154, dated the 23d June 1854, three copies of which are inclosed, prohibiting the practice of smoking, except under the restrictions therein mentioned, and containing general precautions to guard against accidents by fire; and you are, in conjunction with the military officer in charge of the troops, and with your own officers of the ship, to adopt the most stringent measures for enforcing obedience to the regulations therein laid down, and you are to report any departure therefrom to the secretary of the Admiralty.

In the execution of this or any other service on which you may be employed, you will be held responsible, that no unnecessary delay takes place in effecting the passage from one port to another, and that every exertion is used in furthering the service for which the ship has been chartered; and in case of meeting with bad weather, and being in the vicinity of a safe anchorage, you are to exercise your judgment as to the expediency of putting into such harbour instead of remaining at sea.

In the event of a naval officer being appointed to take charge of the vessel, you are to obey all orders and directions which you may receive from such officer, and to follow his instructions in all respects.

Should you meet with any of Her Majesty's sailing transports at sea, you are, if required, to take them in tow, and as far as practicable afford every assistance to enable them to reach their destination.

By command of their Lordships,
(Signed) W. A. B. HAMILTON.

To the Commander of the "Manilla" Steamer.

(Copy.)

Admiralty, October 11, 1854.

THE Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having appropriated the "Prince" steamer for the conveyance of the 46th Regiment, consisting of about 27 officers and 720 men, with 11 horses and about 24 passengers (including four commissariat clerks), 10 servants and 12 horses, with such quantity of Ordnance stores, including 13 tons of apparatus connected with diving operations, as the proper authorities may direct to be shipped for conveyance to the East:

You are hereby required and directed, as soon as the vessel is in all respects ready for sea, and the troops, passengers, horses, and stores, &c. are on board, to proceed with all possible dispatch to Constantinople, reporting your arrival to the military authorities at that place, and follow such directions as you may receive from them as to the landing of the troops, passengers, and stores; having so done, you are to place yourself under the orders of the Rear-Admiral Superintendent in the Bosphorus, and follow the instructions you may receive from him as to your future proceedings.

The quantity of forage which may remain unconsumed when the horses are landed is to be given into the charge of the commissariat officers, but should the horses be ordered home, the forage is in such case to be returned to a dockyard in England.

Your particular attention is called to their Lordships' circular on the other side No. 154, dated the 23d June 1854, three copies of which are enclosed, prohibiting the practice of smoking, except under the restrictions therein mentioned, and containing general precautions to guard against accidents by fire; and you are, in conjunction with the military officer in charge of the troops, and with your own officers of the ship, to adopt the most stringent measures for enforcing obedience to the regulations therein laid down, and you are to report any departure therefrom to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

In the execution of this or any other service on which you may be employed you will be held responsible that no unnecessary delay takes place in effecting the passage from one port to another, and that every exertion is used in furthering the service for which the ship has been chartered; and in case of meeting with bad weather and being in the vicinity of a safe anchorage, you are to exercise your judgment as to the expediency of putting into such harbour instead of remaining at sea.

In the event of a naval officer being appointed to take charge of the vessel, you are to obey all orders and directions which you may receive from such officer, and to follow his instructions in all respects.

In the event of your meeting with any of Her Majesty's sailing transports at sea with troops or horses on board, you are to take them in tow, and as far as practicable afford every assistance to enable them to reach their destination.

By command of their Lordships,

(Signed) W. A. B. HAMILTON.

To Commander Baynton,
Agent in charge of the "Prince" Steamer.

COPY OF A FURTHER REPORT

FROM

Captain CRAIGIE, R.N.,
Colonel TULLOCH, and
ALEXANDER STEWART, Esq.,

TO THE UNDER SECRETARY TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

Office of Ordnance, February 22, 1855.

IN obedience to the instructions contained in your letter of 2d instant, transmitting to us, by order of the Duke of Newcastle, a copy of a letter dated 27th ultimo, from the Secretary of the Board of Ordnance, covering a copy of one from Mr. King, the Issuing Clerk at the Tower, representing the difficulty experienced in obtaining conveyance for certain medical stores under orders for the East; and directing that we should make inquiry into the circumstances adverted to, and furnish his Grace with a report upon the subject:

WITNESSES EXAMINED.	Page	
Mr. Howell, of the firm of Hayter and Howell	38	We have the honour to report that the circumstances which gave rise to this complaint appear to have been as follow:
Mr. E. C. King, Issuing Clerk, Ordce. Department, Tower	39	In November last, owing to a pressure for the immediate despatch of medical stores and comforts for the hospital at Scutari, vessels were taken up
Mr. Dalton, Army Medical Department	40	through the agency of Messrs. Hayter and Howell, acting under authority from the War Office, for the special service of the Medical Department, without the intervention of the Admiralty, through which transport is usually obtained.

Vide Evidence, page 38.

Among various medical stores which the Ordnance Department was directed to ship in these vessels, were about 100 iron stoves, with a corresponding proportion of pipes. These were, on the 6th December, sent from the Tower in barges, under the direction of Mr. King, the issuing clerk, who was assured by Mr. Howell there would be room for them, but no specific allotment of tonnage appears to have been made.

Vide Appendix No. 1.

Under the usual arrangements at the Admiralty in these matters, the required amount of tonnage would have been previously calculated, and it would have been ascertained before the stoves left the Tower, that the spare tonnage in the "Army and Navy" was sufficient for the purpose, after taking into account the other medical stores which had to be embarked; but Mr. Dalton, the purveyor's clerk, who superintended the embarkation of these stores, under instructions from the Medical Department, being unaccustomed to such details, appears to have made no exact appropriation of the space on board. He merely stowed the iron stoves, as being dead weight, in the lower part of the hold; then the medical supplies and comforts, so far as there was room for them; and the space between the top of the bales containing these medical stores and the deck he filled in with as many of the stove pipes as he could find room for.

Vide Evidence, page 40.

From the want of any exact calculation as to the quantity the vessel would contain, it became necessary to shut out about twenty-four boxes and bales, and the pipes for about fifty of the stoves, as well as all the elbow joints, thus rendering the stoves on board useless until the transport of these appurtenances could be provided for in some other vessel.

The pipes were then returned to the Tower until the 14th and 18th December, when they were sent to the "Eagle," another vessel taken up entirely for the Medical Department; but she had to be filled with a quantity of stores which were still more urgently required; and Mr. Dalton admits that, though he directed an attempt to be made to get these pipes on board that vessel, he had not ascertained by any previous measurement that there was room, but merely guessed that there might be so, the necessary calculations on such subjects being beyond his province.

The pipes lay in the barges until the 11th January, when another attempt was made to ship them in the "Harlequin," a vessel taken up by the Admiralty to convey free gifts to the sick at Scutari, and on board of which it was stated by Mr. Howell that sufficient space would be found; but, unfortunately, no intimation having been sent to the Admiralty by the Medical Department of this tonnage being required, and the vessel being about to sail, she was filled up with biscuit in the mean time, and the pipes were again shut out. Mr. King, however, is of opinion that the vessel was filled up by the Admiralty before he was directed by Mr. Howell to send the barge alongside, and that this might have been ascertained by previous inquiry at the Admiralty.

Vide Evidence,
page 8.

Vide Evidence,
page 8.

The order for the "Harlequin" was then cancelled, and the pipes remained on board the barges until the 24th January, on which date they were forwarded to the "Imogene," where Messrs. Hayter and Howell had been assured that 150 tons at least would be available for the shipment of these and other medical stores; but on arriving alongside, it was found that there were no more than about 80 tons available, owing to a miscalculation in the size of the vessel. This was entirely an error of the brokers, and they admit it to have been so, and express their regret in a letter of which a copy is annexed. (See Appendix No. 2.)

The other medical stores, however, consisting of beds, blankets, &c., being most urgently required at Scutari, had to be taken in this vessel, in preference to the pipes, which were then attempted to be put on board the "Whitley Park," but she too was full, and they remained in the barges until they were ultimately shipped on board the "Bravo" on the 6th February.

Vide Appendix
No. 1.

In calling attention to the delay and expense which have attended the shipment of these pipes, the difficulty which existed at the time in procuring sufficient shipping for the East, and the constantly increasing demand for medicines and medical comforts as the sickness extended in the Army, require to be taken into consideration. Any degree of blame attachable to these stores being shut out originally, or to their subsequent postponement, must, in a great measure, depend on whether the articles shipped in their stead were more immediately required. We have been given to understand, that the stoves and pipes, though urgently demanded at first, were afterwards considered by the Director General of the Army Medical Department, to be of less consequence, from his having received information that Turkish stoves had been obtained on the spot, which answered tolerably well for heating the hospitals, while the repeated allegations as to the destitution of the sick at Scutari must naturally have led to a preference being given to the shipment of all stores and comforts tending to alleviate their distress.

It does not appear that any of the vessels alluded to were permitted to sail without being filled up; and the Medical Department could alone be the judge as to whether the medicines and medical comforts sent, or the stoves and pipes delayed, were of most importance to the sick at Scutari. It appears that the only vessel in which the latter could, under any circumstances, have been forwarded, except by the exclusion of more important medical stores, was the "Harlequin;" and it is to be regretted that immediately on the pipes being shut out a communication was not made to the Admiralty, in order that space might be reserved on board that vessel.

In taking up vessels for the Medical Department, without the intervention of the Admiralty, it is submitted that some person should have been employed capable of estimating the quantity of tonnage of the various stores to be shipped, in order that a nearer approximation might be made than was likely to be afforded by the conjectures of the purveyor's clerk. Any such previous apportionment of the tonnage would have shown, in many cases, that there was no use in sending the lighters alongside, and would probably have induced the Medical Department to look to the Admiralty, or other sources where they were likely to be successful, for shipping the excess.

Though blame is, no doubt, attachable in this respect as regards the exclusion of part of the pipes from the "Army and Navy," it does not appear that the parties superintending that shipment could have prevented the separation of the stoves from the pipes in that vessel, which has rendered the supplies of no use during the winter. From the weight of the stoves it was necessary they should be placed in the bottom of the hold; and from the lightness of the pipes, and their liability to be crushed by any heavy goods placed above them,

it was equally requisite that they should be over the rest of the cargo. It is very difficult, under such circumstances, especially when a vessel has to be completely filled, without previous accurate measurement, so to regulate the loading as to leave room for the exact quantity of pipes corresponding to the stoves shipped. In case of any deficiency, such as did occur, the only remedy was either to have unloaded the vessel and taken from the hold as many stoves as were in excess, or to have left behind such a quantity of medical stores as would have made room for the pipes at the top; the former course could obviously not be resorted to without great expense and delay, at a time when it was of importance to get off the vessel as soon as possible; and the latter would have involved the necessity of depriving the troops at Scutari of supplies which were probably of still more importance to them than the stoves and pipes.

The difficulty of applying a remedy in such a case, however, still further indicates the necessity for correct measurement, both of the space available and the supplies to be shipped, by a properly qualified person before the loading commences; and it is submitted that if the practice is to be continued of allowing the Medical Department to hire vessels, or engage freight for its own supplies, it should be distinctly understood that some competent person is to undertake this responsibility.

We have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT CRAIGIE, Chairman, Captain, R.N.

ALEX. M. TULLOCH, Colonel.

ALEX. STEWART, Ordnance Storekeeper.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE A COMMITTEE,

CONSISTING OF

Captain CRAIGIE, R.N., Chairman.
Colonel TULLOCH, } Members.
A. STEWART, Esq., }

Appointed by the WAR DEPARTMENT for the purpose of Investigating the Circumstances attending the SHIPMENT of STORES in certain Vessels for the ARMY in the EAST.

Tuesday, February 13, 1855.

Mr. HOWELL, of the firm of Hayter and Howell, examined.

248. Mr. King's letter of the 25th January 1855, representing the difficulty experienced in obtaining conveyance for certain stores for the East, having been read by the chairman to Mr. Howell, the Shipper for the Army Medical Department, he gave the following explanations:—

About the middle of November we were instructed by the Medical Department and the War Office to take up all the spare tonnage in the "Army and Navy," to be filled up with stores shipped under the authority of the Director General of the Army and Ordnance Medical Department. Amongst the supplies intended for the hospital at Scutari were 200 stoves and piping, to be shipped from the Tower. The ship was not able to receive the whole of the cargo intended for her, and 22 packages of medicines from Apothecaries' Hall were shut out, also about 100 stoves, and the proportion of piping for a larger number of stoves. 175 pieces of piping, sufficient for about 50 stoves, were short-shipped. Subsequently I understood from Dr. Smith that he had heard from Scutari, that by means of Turkish stoves they were enabled to warm the hospital, in consequence of which he was not so anxious for the remainder of the stoves to be forwarded; but thought, if a favourable opportunity offered, that it would be desirable to send out piping to complete the stoves already shipped in the "Army and Navy."

The "Harlequin," sailing ship, was taken up by the Admiralty for Scutari, principally with the view of carrying out the free gifts for the hospital there. About 632 packages, which had been received by Messrs. Cuthberts, and 303 packages of gifts, received by us, were shipped in the "Harlequin," the last shipment being made on the 9th of January.

The captain of the ship called occasionally to know if we had more stoves to send down, and stated that the time of his departure was near at hand. We mentioned to Dr. Smith that the Government had spare tonnage for Scutari, which might be available for the piping to complete the stoves already shipped by the "Army and Navy." He gave directions for the piping being sent to the "Harlequin." In the mean time, before the piping reached the ship, the period of her departure arrived, and the Admiralty, knowing there was room in the ship, filled up the spare tonnage with bread.

The "Eagle," steamer was taken up by the Admiralty entirely for medical stores, and my impression is, that the piping was never ordered to the "Eagle" at all.

The next ship was the "Imogene." We were directed by Dr. Smith on the 19th of January to take up from about 100 to 140 tons of freight by a sailing ship for Constantinople; and we engaged with Messrs. Hall, Brothers, and Co., the brokers of the "Imogene," a new Aberdeen clipper, for the conveyance of about 130 to 140 tons by that ship. She was loading in the London Docks, and on the 20th of January I saw Mr. King at the Tower, and directed him, upon the authority received by me, to put on board the "Imogene," immediately, for Constantinople stores sufficient to fill the ship, including the piping before referred to. I did not hear when these stores went alongside, for I had not the slightest reason to doubt the capability of the ship to receive everything sent to her; neither did I hear during the time the ship was receiving the stores actually put on board any doubt expressed as to her capability for the reception of the whole. The first thing I heard was from Mr. Dalton of the Medical Department, that the ship was full, and had not been able

to receive the piping. I complained in the strongest terms to Messrs. Hall, Brothers, and Co. of the disappointment and annoyance which we felt at the exclusion of the piping. Mr. Hal has since assured me that, after our engagement, no other freight whatever was engaged for the ship; and that the disappointment arose solely from an error in estimating the vacant tonnage on board. He has since written us a letter to this effect, which I beg leave to hand in to the Committee. The "Imogene" cleared out at the Custom House on the 27th January. During the time the "Imogene" was loading in the London Docks, the "Whitley Park," appropriated by the Admiralty for the conveyance of medical stores to Scutari, was also loading in the same dock, and I understand, that when Mr. Dalton heard that the piping could not go in the "Imogene," he suggested that as the "Whitley Park" was only in another part of the same dock, it might be desirable that the craft should be moved across for the lightermen to see whether anything could be received on board the "Whitley Park." That, I believe, was done, and it was found that she had no spare room. I conceive the reference to the "Whitley Park" could not have occupied half an hour. The piping has since been shipped in the "Bravo."

Vido Appendix,
No. 2.

249. (*By the Chairman.*) Under whose direction were the Government stores received on board the "Army and Navy?"—Under our direction, subject to the observation of Mr. Dalton of the Medical Department, and stowed by one of the stevedores employed in the dock for that purpose.

250. Was there no person intrusted with the care of these stoves, to see that the due proportion of pipes accompanied them?—I do not know. We had nothing to do with the shipping of them.

251. Did the ship take the full quantity of stores you originally stipulated with the brokers for?—I think she took a little less than they had led us to expect; and we were annoyed to find that she did not take a larger proportion of piping for the stoves.

252. Do you know whether the Admiralty were aware that the piping was to have been shipped on board the "Harlequin?"—I do not think they were.

EDWARD KING, Esq., Issuing Clerk, Ordnance Department, Tower, examined.

253. (*By the Chairman.*) Who were the following vessels chartered by; viz., the "Harlequin," the "Eagle," the "Imogene," the "Whitley Park?"—I believe by the Army Medical Department, through the agency of Messrs. Hayter and Howell.

254. When, and by what ship were 102 Canada stoves sent to Scutari?—By the steam ship "Army and Navy," about November.

255. Why were the pipes not sent with them?—The vessel could only receive a small portion of those required for the stoves, as well as a lesser number of the Canada stoves than were originally desired to be shipped on board her.

256. Had you any authority to insist upon the proper number of pipes accompanying the stoves, even though a lesser number of the latter should be sent out?—We had no authority whatever to enforce the shipment of any of the stoves forwarded from the Tower for shipment in the "Army and Navy," that vessel being entirely under the control of the Army Medical Department.

257. What was the number of Canada stoves originally intended to be shipped by the "Army and Navy?"—Two hundred.

258. Did you receive any intimation from the shippers that they could not receive this number?—Yes; and we were desired to forward 100 stoves, which was done.

259. Did you state to the Medical Department the quantity of tonnage that would be required for these 200 stoves and piping, in order that a sufficient quantity should be taken up for them?—I did, to Mr. Dalton of the Army Medical Department, who personally superintended with me the calculation of the tonnage required for these stoves.

260. Did any one accompany these stoves from the Ordnance to see that the proper proportion of piping was shipped with them?—No one did; and, had such attendance been furnished, it would not have been effective, as the parties on board the ship would naturally have selected the heaviest portion, which consisted of the stoves, to be put in the bottom of the vessel, leaving the pipes, which were of a lighter nature, to be subsequently taken on board, and stowed in that part of the vessel which those on board thought most desirable, and such proposed arrangement could not have been successfully disputed at the time the stoves were actually put on board.

261. Is it consistent with your knowledge that any of the stoves sent in the "Army and Navy" were complete with piping?—My conviction is to the contrary, as the elbows necessary to complete the communication of the several pipes were not received on board the "Army and Navy."

Captain CRAIGIE having been summoned to the Admiralty, Colonel TULLOCH took the chair, and Mr. KING's examination was continued.

262. (*By the Chairman.*) It appearing by the evidence of Mr. Howell that there was originally sufficient space for these pipes on board the "Harlequin," do you conceive that if a communication had been at once made by Dr. Smith to the Admiralty, stating that he wished the pipes to go by that vessel, this would have prevented all difficulty respecting their shipment, so far as the "Harlequin" was concerned?—My impression is, that had the

Medical Department made a communication to the Admiralty that space was required in the "Harlequin" for the reception of the pipes, that space would not have been filled up by victualling stores, which, it would appear, were put on board merely to fill the space which the piping would have occupied.

263. When were the pipes sent to the "Harlequin?"—The piping was sent to the "Harlequin" on the day following that on which Mr. Howell expressed his desire that it should be sent to that vessel. She was unable to receive it, her loading having been fully completed by the shipment of victualling stores from Deptford, of which latter fact it appears Mr. Howell could not have been aware at the time he directed the piping to be sent from the Tower.

264. Then it is your impression that the "Harlequin" was filled up before Mr. Howell directed the piping to be sent on board her?—Decidedly so.

265. Are we to understand that from the middle of November to the date on which the pipes were placed on board the "Bravo," which was about the 6th of February, the Government were paying demurrage for these stores?—For the greater portion of that time, and with the exception of a few days.

266. Were the directions you received from Mr. Dalton as to sending the pipes on board the "Eagle," "Whitley Park," &c. merely verbal, or was there a regular appropriation of tonnage for them made to these vessels?—No appropriation of tonnage made; merely a verbal communication of the wishes both of Mr. Dalton and Messrs. Hayter and Howell, as to the required shipment by the Army Medical Department of the stores for these several vessels.

Wednesday, February 14, 1855.

Colonel TULLOCH in the Chair; Captain CRAIGIE having been summoned to the Admiralty.

Mr. DALTON, Army Medical Department, examined.

267. (*By the Chairman.*) In what capacity are you employed?—As Purveyor's Clerk

268. What duty is devolved upon you connected with the shipment of stores?—Since November I have been employed in London to see to the shipment of medicines, medical comforts, and hospital stores for the hospital at Scutari.

269. Who informs you when transports are taken up on board of which medical stores are to be shipped?—Sometimes I am informed by Dr. Smith, and sometimes I learn by inquiry at the Admiralty.

270. Will you state what took place with regard to the shipment of stoves and pipes for the hospital at Scutari, in the "Army and Navy"?—This vessel was taken up entirely for medical stores, under the authority of the War Office, as I understand.

271. What instructions had you as to the stowage of the stores?—My instructions were to put on board as much of the medical stores as possible, and then to fill up with the stoves and piping.

272. Where were the stoves placed?—In the bottom of the vessel being dead weight. Over these were put some medical comforts and medicines, that filled up a certain space, and then we put away as much of the piping for the stoves as we had room for in the space between the top of the cargo and the deck, in which bales of medical stores could not be stored for want of depth.

273. Are you aware that sufficient piping for the 102 stoves were not put on board the "Army and Navy" with the stoves?—I am aware of that fact, but do not know what quantity of piping was put on board.

274. Did you report to Dr. Smith this circumstance of the piping being shut out of the "Army and Navy"?—I did.

275. Were there any other stores shut out of the "Army and Navy" besides the piping?—There were ten cases of medicines, one cask of medicines, eleven bales of lint, and an ambulance waggon and stretchers, shut out.

276. Mr. King's letter having been read to Mr. Dalton, he was requested to state what took place in his subsequent endeavours to find conveyance for the piping.

Mr. DALTON. The "Eagle" being the next vessel taken up for the Army Medical Department, I requested Mr. King to forward the piping, and if it could be taken in this vessel it would.

277. Did you ascertain by measurement whether there would be room in the "Eagle" for this piping?—No, I did not; but I guessed it.

Mr. DALTON. The next vessel was the "Harlequin," a portion of which Mr. Howell offered to Dr. Smith to convey the piping; but I do not know what took place, further than that the piping was shut out of her also.

The "Imogene" came next, in which all the spare space, supposed to be between 100 and 150 tons, was engaged by Messrs. Hayter and Howell for hospital stores; but this arose from some error in calculation, as it was found she had only room for about 80 tons.

278. Why did not these pipes form a portion of the 80 tons put on board the "Imogene?"—Because there were other stores of more pressing importance; viz., hair beds, blankets, &c., to be sent out.

Mr. DALTON. I was informed by Mr. King that the piping had been shut out again, and I told him, if he would send it to the "Whitley Park," I would endeavour to have it taken on board.

279. Why was it not taken on board the "Whitley Park?"—Because there was not room, there being hospital stores of more consequence.

280. Had you no means of knowing whether the "Whitley Park" could take the piping before you directed the barge to take it to that vessel?—I had; but as I knew the barge would have to pass the "Whitley Park," I desired inquiry to be made whether she might not take some of the piping, if she could not take the whole.

281. Were the lighters during all this time from the stores being shut out of the "Army and Navy" up to the period when they were rejected by the "Whitley Park," lying with the stores on board?—I am not aware.

212. Did you request Mr King upon any occasion to keep the lighters afloat?—I did, but upon what occasion I cannot say.

283. Are you aware that these pipes have since been shipped in any vessel?—Yes; I have been informed they were sent in the "Bravo."

284. Did you report to Dr. Smith upon each occasion of stores being shut out?—I did.

285. Did he give you any orders in consequence?—Only that they must go by the next ship.

APPENDIX No. 1.

SIR,

Office of Ordnance, Tower, February 14, 1854.

THE Committee having expressed a desire to be furnished with the dates of the several shipments of the pipes for Canada stoves for Scutari, as well as with the dates on which such piping was returned to the Tower, in consequence of its having been shut out of the various vessels nominated by the Army Medical Department for its reception, I have the honour to subjoin an explanation of the transactions attending the shipment, commencing from the period on which it was sent to the vessel called the "Army and Navy," up to the date when it was finally received on board the "Bravo."

On 6th and 7th December 1854, two barges with 102 Canada stoves, and piping to complete that number, were despatched from the Tower for shipment in the "Army and Navy;" that vessel took on board the stoves, but shut out a large portion of the pipes, which were returned to the Tower from the two barges on the 14th and 18th December; they were then sent to the "Eagle," and returned from that vessel on 3d January, were retained in the barge by the desire of Mr. Dalton, and on the 11th January were directed by Mr. Howell to be sent for shipment in the "Harlequin," together with some additional Canada stoves and piping for the same vessel; but as she could receive no portion of the stoves or pipes, the order for their being sent to her was cancelled, and the original quantity of piping for the 102 stoves remained in the barge at the Tower till the 24th January, on which date it was forwarded to the "Imogene;" it was shut out from that vessel, was then directed by Mr. Howell to be sent to the "Whitley Park;" she being also unable to receive it on board, it was returned to the Tower, and retained in the barge till its final shipment in the "Bravo" on the 6th February, having been sent to that vessel on the 1st.

The circumstance of the piping having been so continuously retained in the barges, was caused by directions to that effect having been given by Mr. Dalton, who promised its shipment in one of the various vessels named, and which was expected by him to be ready for its immediate reception, after its exclusion from the others, and who, under that (now proved mistaken) impression, considered it undesirable that the piping in question should be re-landed at the Tower, for the purpose of again being shipped from thence on the several occasions referred to.

Captain Craigie, R.N.,
Pall Mall.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) E. C. KING.

APPENDIX No. 2.

GENTLEMEN,

3, Leadenhall Street, February 12, 1855,

WITH reference to your complaint of the Government stores being shut out of the "Imogene," we beg to give you the following explanation in writing, which was verbally stated to you at the time. The "Imogene" is one of the last new clipper ships (Aberdeen build), and on our taking her up to load for Constantinople (this being her first voyage), the stevidore assured us that including dead weight she would carry 480 tons. We engaged 330 tons of merchant goods, and considered that we had left more than sufficient room for your 120 tons, our stevidore assuring us that there would be space still left. The captain, who had commanded a vessel of nearly similar build, also stated that she would carry nearer 500 than 400 tons. We were therefore exceedingly annoyed at finding that we were so misled in the ship's capacity, and it is solely on this account that the whole of the stores were not shipped.

Should you desire it, we shall be most happy to corroborate this statement by further evidence.

Messrs. Hayter and Howell,
Mark Lane.

We are, &c.,
(Signed) HALL, BROTHER & Co.

LONDON :
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

APPENDICES, Nos. 3, 4, and 5,

BEING

D I A G R A M S

referred to in Page 30

OF

“ PAPERS relating to a COMMISSION appointed to inquire into the
“ IRREGULARITIES which have taken place in the TRANSPORT OF
“ STORES, &c. to the EAST,” *delivered out on March 31, 1855.*



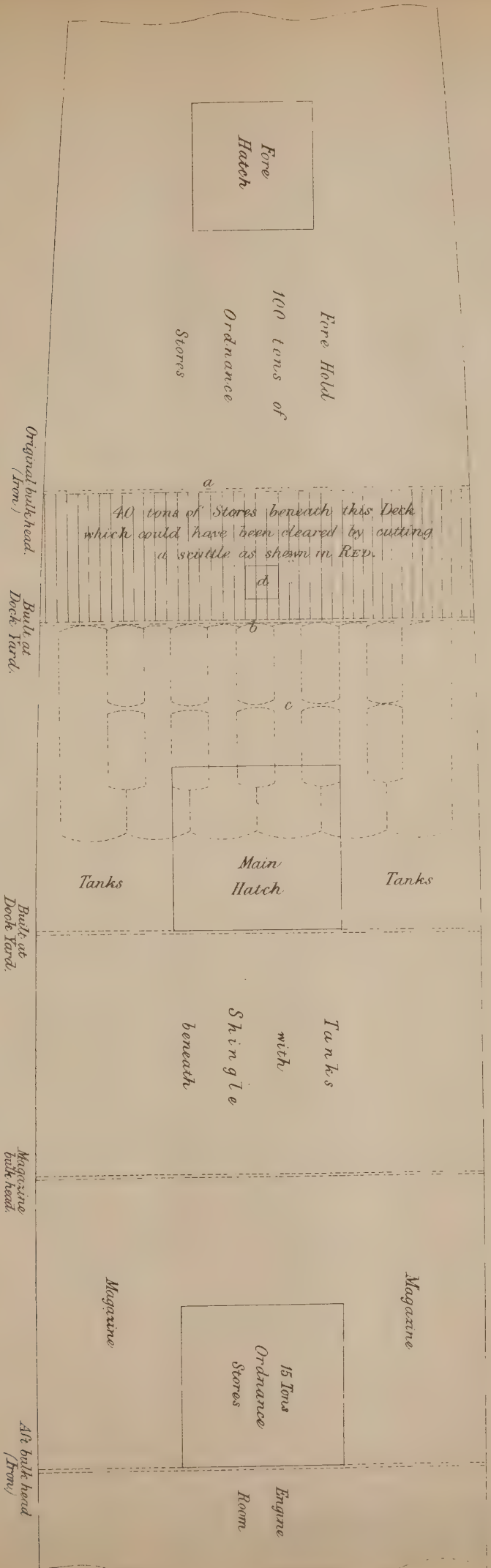
LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

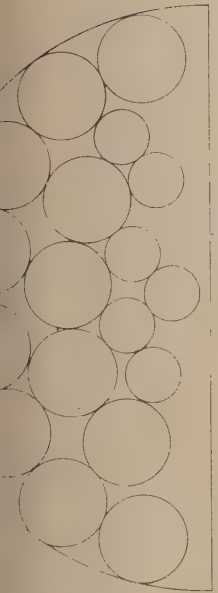
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1855.

SKETCH OF THE ³ROBERT LOWE⁹ HOLD



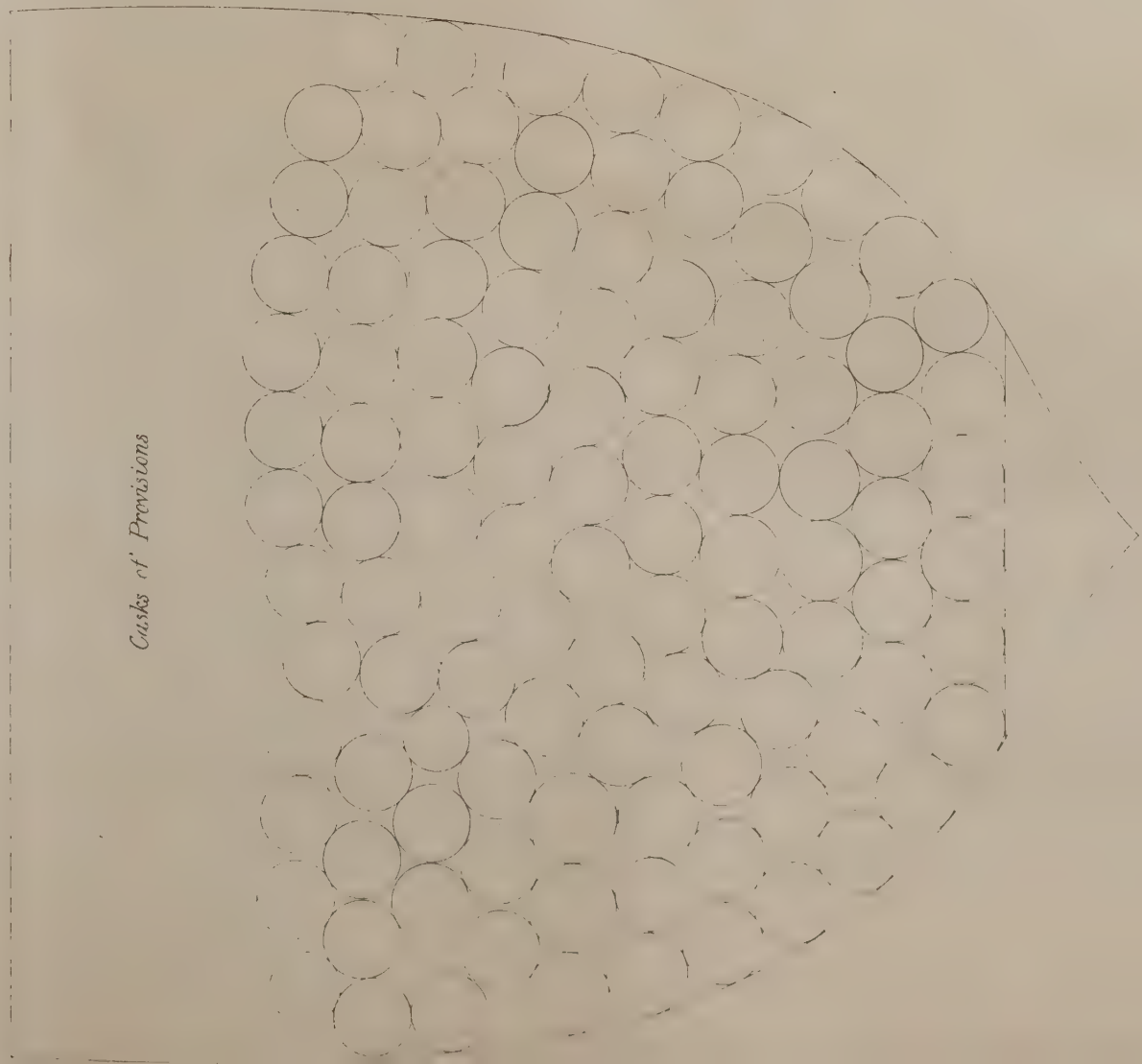
Section showing position of Cylinders.



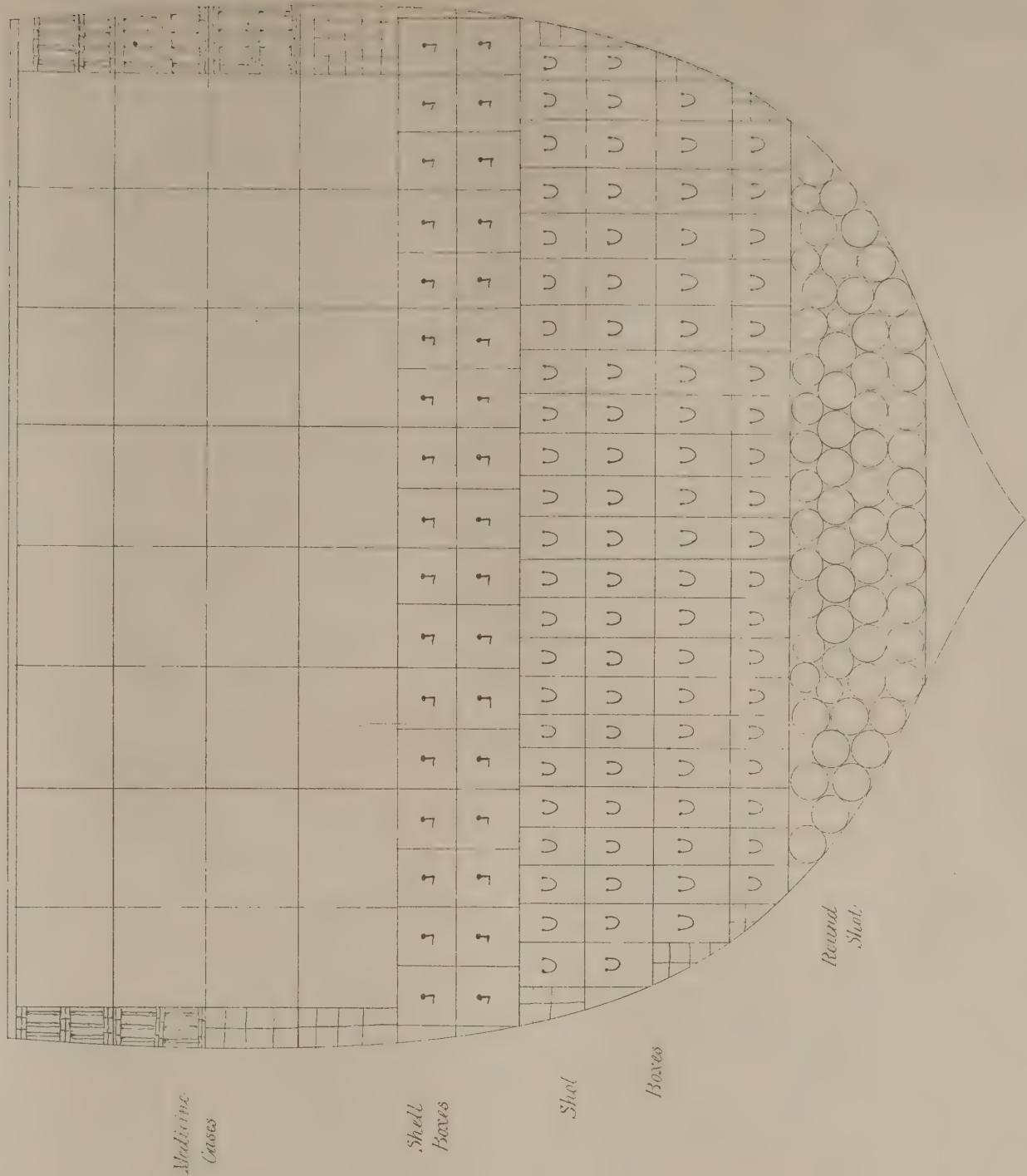
CROSS SECTION OF ³⁵PRINCE TRANSPORT

FORE PART OF FORE-HOLD.

AFTER PART OF FORE-HOLD.



Casks of Provisions



Medicine Cases

Shell Boxes

Shot

Boxes

Round Shot

Sealing-ladders and Alderson's platforms were stowed between the beams and along the sides of the ship

*Geo. Nelson
Proc. & Messrs. Inc.*

THE PRINCE.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 15 December 1854;—for,

A STATEMENT “of WARM CLOTHING lost on Board the PRINCE.”

Woollen Socks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,700
Woollen Frocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,000
Flannel Drawers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,000
Watch Coats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500
Blankets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,100
Rugs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,700

Store Account Office, Pall Mall, }
15 December 1854.

T. Hastings,
Controller of Stores.

THE PRINCE.

STATEMENT of WARM CLOTHING lost on
Board "THE PRINCE."

(*Mr. Monsell.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
15 December 1854.*

STORES FOR THE EAST.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 29 January 1855 ;—for,

A “RETURN of the STORES sent to the EAST, from the 1st day of January 1854 to the 1st day of January 1855 ; with the Totals of each, the Dates when Sent, and when Arrived in the East.”

Sir,

Office of Ordnance, 28 April 1855 (S-29).

I HAVE the honour, by command of the Board of Ordnance, to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Fitzroy's letter of the 31st January last, and its enclosure, requesting that a Return of Stores sent to the East from 1st January 1854 to 1st January 1855 may be prepared by this department, to be laid before the House of Commons, in pursuance of their Resolution of the 29th January last; and in reply, I beg to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the undermentioned Returns, viz. :—

3.

No. 1. A Return of Small-arm Cartridges and Percussion Caps.

No. 2. A Return of the Ordnance, Shot, Shell, Cartridges, and Gunpowder; Side arms, &c. for Guns; Horse Appointments, and Horse Shoes; Stores for Siege and Field Works, &c. supplied.

No. 3. A Return of Bedsteads and Bedding, Warm Clothing, and Clothing of other descriptions, Camp Equipage, Hospital Utensils, Arms, Medicines, &c.

I am further to state, for Sir George Grey's information, that these Returns do not include the regulated proportion of ball cartridges supplied for the pouches of the troops previous to embarkation; nor that furnished for the equipment of smooth-bore percussion muskets and rifled muskets, pattern 1851, taken by the first portion of the army in the East: also, that the camp equipage is not included, of which each regiment was supplied with a full proportion upon embarkation, according to its numerical strength.

I have, &c.

H. Waddington, Esq., &c. &c. &c.
Home Office.

(signed) J. Wood.

No. 1.—RETURN of SMALL-ARM CARTRIDGES and PERCUSSION

N. B.—This Return shows, as required, the Total of each kind of Store, and the

DATE of Shipment, 1854.	BOARD'S ORDERS, 1854.	PORT WHERE SHIPPED.	NAMES OF THE SHIPS.	TO WHOM CONSIGNED.	RIFLED MUSKETS		
					1851	1852	
					Pattern, 2½ drams.	Pattern, 2½ dr.	
10 March 31 - -	3 March - M-88 25 Feb. - - C-139	Woolwich - Southampton -	Horse Transports - Trent and Medway	Grand Depot for Small Arm Brigade - Ordnance Commissary, Turkey, <i>viâ</i> Malta -	264,000 125,000	-	
4 April -	13 Mar. - - M-88	Woolwich -	Melbourne -	- - ditto - - - ditto - - ditto -	-	-	
11 - -	8 April - N-184	Southampton -	Rajah -	- - ditto - - - ditto - - ditto -	300,000	-	
12 - -	- Ditto -	Portsmouth -	-	- - ditto - - - ditto - - ditto -	300,000	-	
13 - -	12 April - N-90	Devonport -	Andes -	- - ditto - - - ditto - - ditto -	200,000	-	
18 - -	25 Feb. - - C-139	} Woolwich -	Victoria -	- - ditto - - - ditto - - ditto -	775,000	-	
18 - -	10 April - C-305		Keyham Point	Andes -	- - ditto - - - Gallipoli -	200,000	-
18 - -	12 April - N-190	Southampton -	Manilla -	- - ditto - - - Turkey, <i>viâ</i> Malta -	-	-	
28 - -	25 March - O-191						
13 May -	10 April - - C-305	Woolwich -	Jason -	- - ditto - - - Gallipoli -	1,450,000	-	
18 - -	10 May - - C-411	Portsmouth -	Orinoco -	} Reserve with 97th Regiment -	240,000	-	
18 - -	10 April - - O-305	- ditto -	Orinoco -				
1 June -	- - Ditto - -	- ditto -	Candia -	Ordnance Commissary, <i>viâ</i> Malta -	300,000	-	
9 - -	- - Ditto -	Woolwich -	Tynemouth -	- - ditto - - - Scutari -	2,000,000	-	
10 - -	- - Ditto -	- ditto -	Cormorant -	- - ditto - - - ditto - -	1,000,000	-	
12 - -	- - Ditto -	- ditto -	Taurus -	- - ditto - - - ditto - -	750,000	-	
28 - -	- - Ditto -	Portsmouth -	Vulcan -	- - ditto - - - Constantinople	300,000	-	
30 - -	- - Ditto -	- ditto -	Kangaroo -	- - ditto - - - ditto - -	700,000	-	
1 July -	- - Ditto - -	Southampton -	Simla -	- - ditto - - - Scutari -	1,000,000	-	
13 - -	- - Ditto -	Portsmouth -	Orinoco -	- - ditto - - - Constantinople	600,000	-	
14 - -	- - Ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Reserve 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade -	445,000	-	
17 - -	- - Ditto -	- ditto -	Avon -	Ordnance Commissary, Constantinople	599,000	-	
19 - -	3 July - C-630	Keyham Point	Colombo -	Reserve 20th Regiment -	-	-	
21 - -	- - Ditto -	Cork Harbour	Avon -	Reserve 23d Regiment -	-	-	
26 - -	10 April - C-305	Woolwich -	Jason -	Ordnance Commissary, Varna -	600,000	-	
14 Aug. -	3 July - - C-630	Dublin, <i>viâ</i> Cork Harbour.	Golden Horn	Reserve 21st Regiment -	-	-	
1 Sept. -	4 Aug. - - C-724	Woolwich -	Supply -	Ordnance Commissary, Varna -	-	-	
10 Oct. -	11 July - H-1017	- ditto -	Prince -	Ditto - Service in Circassia -	-	150	
10 - -	10 April - C-304	} ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto - - - - - Crimea -	1,000,000	-	
10 - -	16 Sept. - O-599		-	-	-	-	
25 - -	15 July - - "	Cork Harbour	Jura -	Reserve 57th Regiment -	-	-	
17 Nov. -	10 April - - C-305	Woolwich -	Robert Lowe -	Ordnance Commissary, Crimea -	200,000	-	
18 - -	13 Nov. - C-1074	Dublin -	Europa -	90th Regiment Reserve -	-	-	
24 - -	23 Nov. - C-1119	Portsmouth -	H. M. S. Royal Albert.	71st - ditto - ditto -	-	-	
2 Dec. -	15 Nov. - - O-713	} Woolwich -	Charity -	Ordnance Commissary, Crimea -	1,000,000	-	
2 - -	16 Nov. - O-5113		Portsmouth -	Magdalena -	18th Regiment Reserve -	-	-
5 - -	2 Dec. - C-1171		Dublin -	Arabia -	90th Regiment - ditto -	-	-
5 - -	13 Nov. - C-1074	Woolwich -	Magdalena -	Ordnance Commissary, Crimea -	1,700,000	-	
6 - -	2 Dec. - -	Portsmouth -	- ditto -	- - ditto - - - ditto - -	300,000	-	
8 - -	- Ditto -						
22 - -	16 Nov. - O-5113	} Woolwich -	Adelaide -	- - ditto - - - ditto - -	-	-	
22 - -	2 Dec. - O-5113		-	-	-	-	
TOTAL - - -					16,348,000	150	

N. B.—In those instances where no dates of application appear, the stores were shipped in

and for the East, from 1st January to 31st December 1854.

but there are no means of showing when they arrived in the East.

SMALL-ARM AMMUNITION.									Dates when Received in the East.	REMARKS; viz. Date of Application for Tonnage.
CARTRIDGE, BALL.			CAPS, PERCUS- SION.	PACKAGES CONTAINING CARTRIDGES AND CAPS.						
REVOLVING.	Musket, Line Pattern, 4½ drams.	Musket, Ordnance Pattern, 3½ drams.		Barrels, Quarter.	Boxes, Small Arm.	Boxes, Zinc, for Caps.	Cylinders, Zinc, for Caps.			
Y, s,	Victoria, 2½ drams.									
-	-	636,000	-	1,125,000	-	1,800	1,800	-	-	21 March.
-	-	-	-	156,250	-	250	250	-	-	
-	-	-	200,000	250,000	-	400	400	-	-	21 -
-	-	-	-	375,000	-	600	600	-	-	6 April.
-	-	-	-	375,000	-	600	600	-	-	6 -
-	-	-	-	250,000	-	400	400	-	-	12 -
-	-	-	-	968,750	-	1,550	1,550	-	-	13 -
-	-	-	-	250,000	-	400	400	-	-	12 -
-	600,000	-	-	750,000	858	-	-	858	-	19 -
-	-	-	-	1,812,500	1,200	1,700	1,700	1,200	-	27 -
-	-	280,000	-	650,000	1,040	-	-	1,040	-	See N. B. below.
-	-	-	-	375,000	600	-	-	600	-	
-	-	-	-	2,500,000	862	3,138	3,138	862	-	9 May.
-	-	-	-	1,250,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	1 -
-	-	-	-	937,500	1,400	100	100	1,400	-	-
-	-	-	-	375,000	-	600	-	600	-	-
-	-	-	-	875,000	-	1,400	-	1,400	-	-
-	-	-	-	1,250,000	1,650	350	350	1,650	-	-
-	-	-	-	789,600	1,214	26	26	1,214	-	-
-	-	-	-	556,250	890	-	-	890	-	-
-	-	-	-	748,750	898	300	300	898	-	-
-	-	400,000	-	500,000	522	278	400	-	-	See N. B. below.
-	-	400,000	-	500,000	800	-	800	-	-	
-	-	-	-	750,000	1,200	-	-	1,200	-	-
-	-	400,000	-	500,000	-	800	800	-	-	-
-	-	1,000,000	-	1,250,000	500	1,500	1,500	500	-	-
-	-	-	-	187,000	215	-	215	-	-	12 August.
-	-	750,000	-	2,187,500	1,278	2,437	2,437	1,278	-	16 September.
-	-	147,000	-	183,750	294	-	-	294	-	See N. B. below.
-	-	-	-	375,000	406	194	194	406	-	14 October.
-	-	120,000	-	150,000	240	-	-	240	-	See N. B. below.
-	-	170,000	-	212,500	-	340	-	340	-	
-	-	871,000	-	2,338,750	3,742	-	-	3,742	-	17 November.
-	-	340,000	-	425,000	420	260	-	680	-	-
-	-	280,000	-	350,000	800	-	-	800	-	-
-	-	-	-	2,125,000	3,050	450	450	3,050	-	See N. B. below.
-	-	260,000	-	700,000	1,120	-	-	1,120	-	
-	-	519,000	-	648,750	1,038	-	-	1,038	-	-
00	600,000	6,573,000	200,000	30,002,850	27,237	20,873	19,410	28,300		

ed by the Admiralty in anticipation, so as to supersede the necessity for applying for tonnage.

By Order of the Lieutenant-General and Board of Ordnance,

J. Wood, Secretary.

No. 2.—RETURN of the ORDNANCE, SHOT, SHELL, CARTRIDGES, and GUNPOWDER ; SIDE ARMS, &c. for G from 1st Jan

N. B.—This Return shows, as required, the Total of each kind of Store, a

DATE of Shipment 1854.	BOARD'S ORDER, 1854.	PORT WHERE SHIPPED.	NAME OF SHIP (STEAMERS).	TO WHOM CONSIGNED.	ORDNANCE.					
					IRON GUNS.					
					8-inch.	32-pounder.	52 Cwt.	Oval-bored.	50 Cwt.	25 and 42 Cwt.
13 May	16 March - D-71	Woolwich	Harbinger	Captain Henderson, Turkey	2	2				6
17 -	- Ditto -	- ditto -	Sydney	- ditto -	4	2				9
9 June	22 April - D-126	- ditto -	Tynemouth	Ordnance Commissary, Turkey						
10 -	13 April - D-120	- ditto -	Cormorant	- ditto -						
12 -	22 April - D-126	- ditto -	Taurus	- ditto -						
12 June	14 Feb. - M-56	ditto	- ditto -	- ditto -					10	10
	21 Feb. - D-34		- ditto -	- ditto -						
3 Aug.	9 May - D-140	- ditto -	Medway	Captain Henderson, Turkey						
8 -	9 May - D-140	- ditto -	Australian	- ditto -	10					15
7 Dec.	20 Nov. - D-347	- ditto -	Firefly	Officer in charge of battering train, Crimea.				12		
26 -	- Ditto -	- ditto -	Black Prince	- ditto -	4			8		
30 -	4 Dec. - D-365	- ditto -	Lady Eglinton	Ordnance Commissary, Crimea					6	
TOTAL					20	4	20	16	30	10

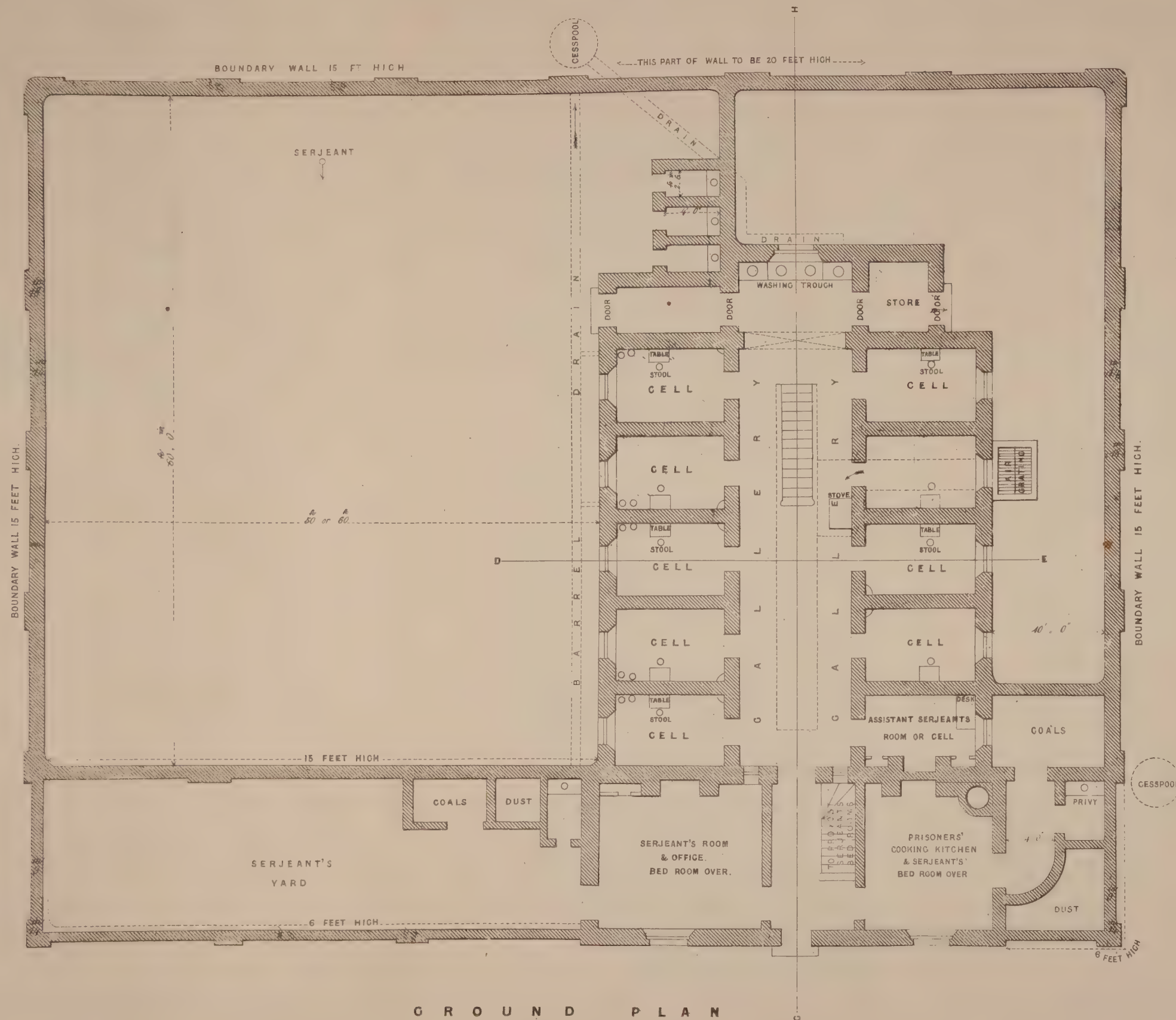
DATE of Shipment 1854.	BOARD'S ORDER, 1854.	PORT WHERE SHIPPED.	NAME OF SHIP.	TO WHOM CONSIGNED.	CARRIAGES COMPLETE.					
					Am-munition.	Drug.	9-pounder.	24-pounder.	Large.	Small.
					9-pounder.	24-pounder.	Large.	Small.	Forge.	Sto.
20 Mar.	15 Mar. - E-575	Deptford	-	Officer in charge of bridge equipment					1	
20 April	17 Feb. - D-28	Woolwich	Secret	Ordnance Storekeeper, Malta	8	4				
12 -	3 Apr. - O-204	- ditto -	Emperor	- ditto for staff						
12 -	15 Mar. - C-575	ditto	Secret	- ditto for Royal Engineers					1	
	3 Apr. - C-3913		-	-						
13 May	3 Apr. - O-204	- ditto -	Jason	Ordnance Commissary, Turkey						
13 -	16 Mar. - D-71	- ditto -	Harbinger steamer	Captain Henderson, Turkey					1	4
17 -	- Ditto -	- ditto -	Sydney	- ditto -				1	1	3
9 June	10 Mar. - E-197	- ditto -	Tynemouth	Ordnance Commissary, Scutari						
9 -	10 Apr. - M-861	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -						
9 -	22 Apr. - D-126	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	12	10				
10 -	7 Apr. - D-105	- ditto -	Cormorant	- ditto -						
10 -	13 Apr. - D-120	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	6	5			1	
10 -	17 Mar. - E-528	ditto	- ditto -	- ditto for Engineers						
	3 Apr. - E-3913		- ditto -	- ditto for division in the field						
10 -	3 Apr. - O-204	- ditto -	- ditto -	-						
12 -	14 Feb. - M-56	ditto	Taurus	Ordnance Commissary, Scutari			2			
	21 Feb. - D-34		-	-						
12 -	22 Apr. - D-126	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	6	5			1	
12 -	3 Apr. - E-3913	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto for Engineers						
26 July	18 July - O-512	- ditto -	Jason	Commissary-general, Turkey						
3 Aug.	9 May - D-140	- ditto -	Medway	Captain Henderson, Turkey					2	2
7 -	30 May - T-391	Southampton	Golden Fleece	Commissary-general, ditto						
7 -	11 July - T-499	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -						
8 -	9 May - D-140	Woolwich	Australian	Captain Henderson, Turkey				1		1
10 -	10 Feb. - E-275	ditto	H. M. S. Spiteful	Ordnance Commissary, Turkey, for						
	19 Jan. - E-116		-	Royal Engineers						
1 Sept.	7 Apr. - D-105	- ditto -	H. M. S. Supply	Ordnance Commissary, Turkey						
1 -	3 Apr. - A-343	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -						
1 -	18 July - C-684	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto for Staff						
1 -	10 Aug. - E-1522	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto for Engineers						
1 -	19 Jan. - E-116	ditto	- ditto -	- ditto - ditto -					4	
	10 Feb. - E-275		- ditto -	-						
1 -	30 May - T-391	- ditto -	- ditto -	Commissary-general, Turkey						
1 -	30 Aug. - A-963	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ordnance Commissary, ditto						
10 Oct.	30 May - T-391	ditto	Prince	Commissary-general, Crimea						
	11 Aug. - T-567		-	-						
10 -	7 Sept. - N-993	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ordnance Commissary, ditto						
10 -	10 Aug. - E-1522	ditto	- ditto -	- ditto for Engineers					2	
	11 Sept. - E-1716		-	-						
9 Nov.	17 Mar. - M-830	Deptford	Brandon	Ordnance Commissary, Crimea						
23 -	10 Aug. - T-567	Woolwich	Manilla	Commissary-general, ditto						
23 -	10 Aug. - L-1522	ditto	- ditto -	Ordnance Commissary, ditto, for En-						
	11 Sept. - G-1706		-	gineers						
2 Dec.	3 Apr. - A-343	- ditto -	Charity	Ordnance Commissary, Crimea						
7 -	20 Nov. - D-347	- ditto -	Firefly	Officer in charge of battery train, ditto				1	2	
26 -	- Ditto -	- ditto -	Black Prince	- ditto -				1	1	
30 -	4 Dec. - D-365	- ditto -	Lady Eglinton	Ordnance Commissary, Crimea					1	1
30 -	29 Dec. - O-533	- ditto -	East Anglian	Commissary-general, ditto						
TOTAL					32	24	5	5	26	8

Nº 1.

DESIGN FOR BARRACK CELLS

FOR 20 PRISONERS,

TWO STORIES HIGH.



SCALE OF 0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 FEET

J. JEBB,
MAJOR ROYAL ENGINEERS.

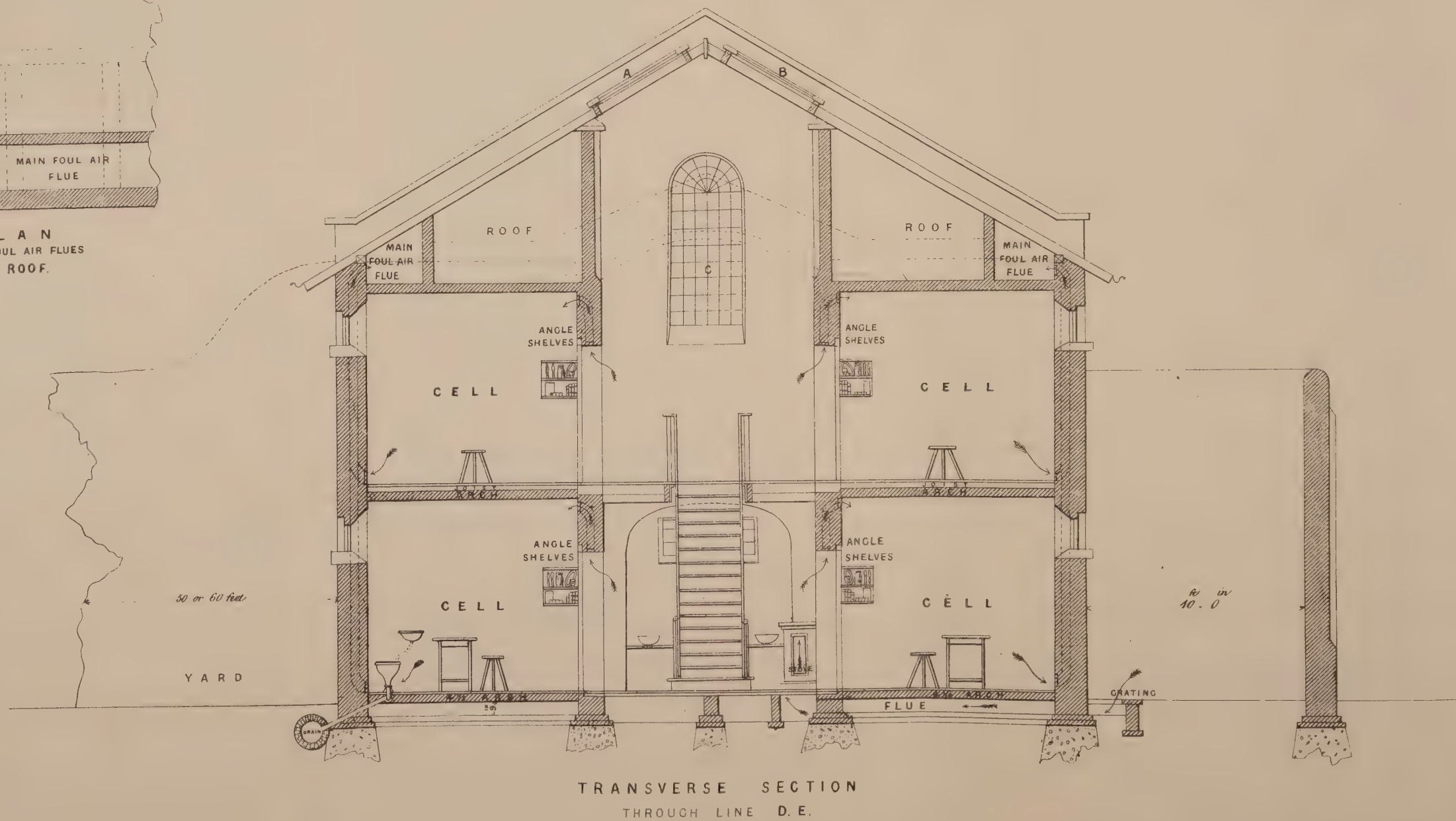
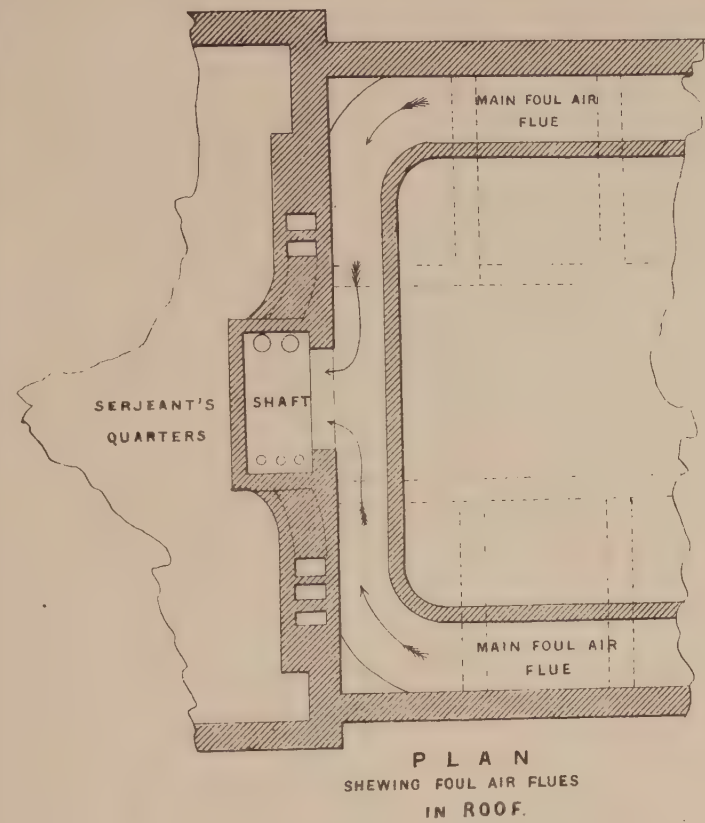
INSPECTOR
GENERAL
OF
MILITARY
PRISONS.

DESIGN FOR BARRACK CELLS

FOR 20 PRISONERS,

TWO STORIES HIGH.

THE DOTTED LINES IN ROOF AND ACROSS THE CORRIDOR
SHOW THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE FOUL AIR FLUE AT THE
OTHER END OF CORRIDOR.



SCALE OF 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 FEET

J. JEBB.
MAJOR ROYAL ENGINEERS

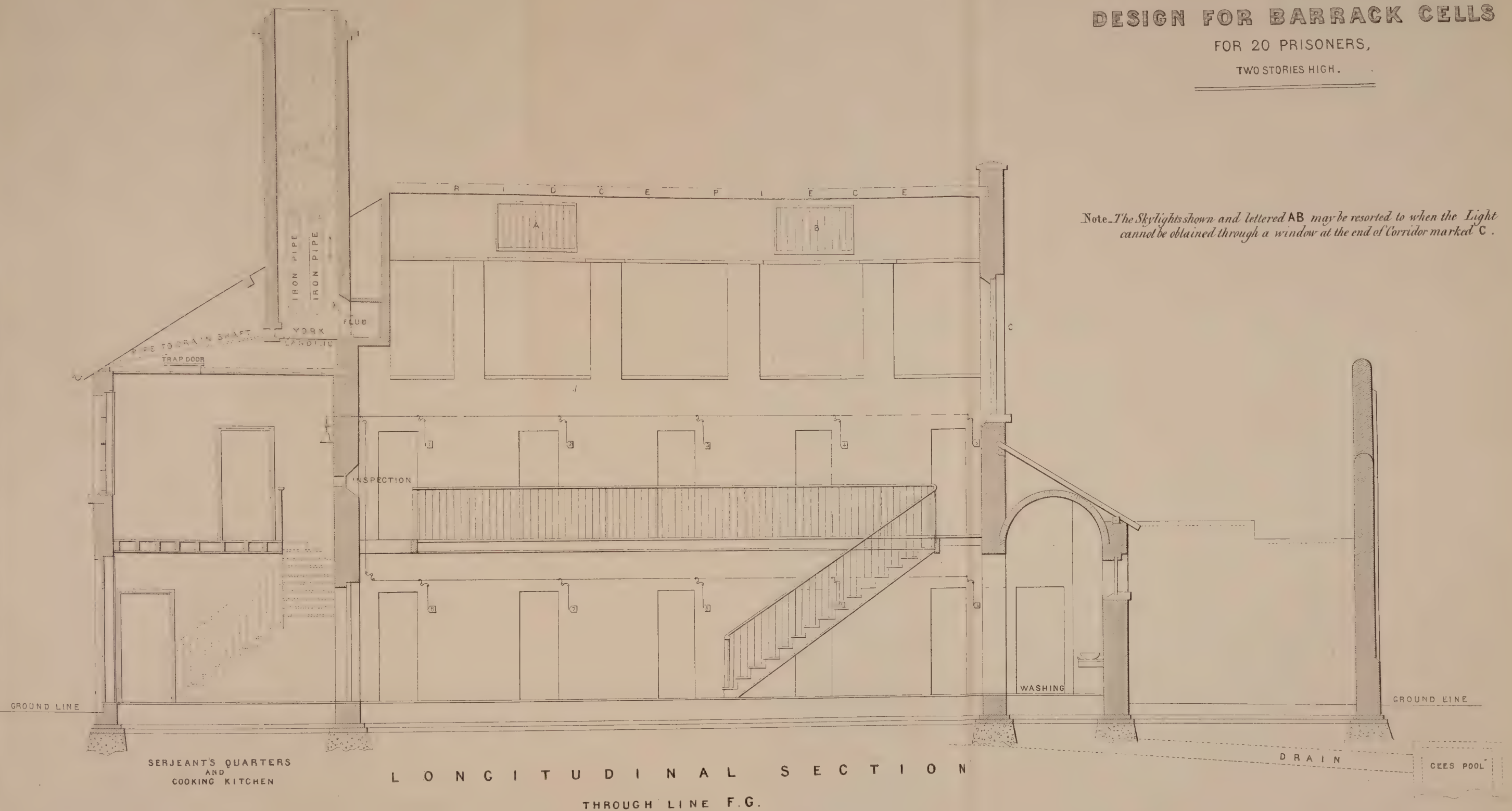
INSPECTOR
GENERAL
OF
MILITARY
PRISONS

DESIGN FOR BARRACK CELLS

FOR 20 PRISONERS,

TWO STORIES HIGH.

Note.—The Skylights shown and lettered AB may be resorted to when the Light cannot be obtained through a window at the end of Corridor marked C.



SCALE OF 0 5 10 20 30 40 FEET.

J. JEBB
MAJOR ROYAL ENGINEERS.

INSPECTOR
GENERAL
OF
MILITARY
PRISONS.

HORSE APPOINTMENTS and HORSE SHOES; STORES for SIEGE and FIELD WORKS, &c. &c., Shipped for the East, to 31st December 1854.

Dates when sent, but there are no means of showing when they arrived in the East.

ORDNANCE.							CARRIAGES COMPLETE.										DATES when Tonnage was applied for.	REMARKS.			
BRASS GUNS.	Howitzer.		Mortars with Beds.			TRAVELLING.										Garrison.					
	Iron.	Brass.	Iron.	Brass.		Gun.					Howitzer.										
				8 Inch.	32-pounder.	24-pounder.	10 Inch.	5½ Inch.	4¾ Inch.	8 Inch.	32-pounder.	24-pounder.	18-pounder.	12-pounder.	9-pounder.				8-inch.	32-pounder.	24-pounder.
9-pounder.																					
-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	5	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	6	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	10	10	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	10	10	-	10	10	-	-	10	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	5	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	10	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	10	10	8	16	20	12	27	28	32	10	10	20	10	10	8	10	-	-	-	-	-
																	31 March 1854 -	1st Battering Train.			
																	8 & 11 May 1854	Field Service.			
																	5 & 18 April 1854	Ordnance in position.			
																	29 June 1854 -	2d Battering Train.			
																	16 Nov. 1854 -	3d Ditto, in part.			
																	5 December 1854	32-pounder Battery.			
																	N. B. Where no dates appear, See explanation at page 15.				

Forges, Portable Field, complete.	CARTS COMPLETE.					WAGGONS COMPLETE.					HARNESS, Sets Complete.		SADDLERY, with Bridles complete					Date when received in the East.	REMARKS. Date of Application for Tonnage.		
	Cavalry Forge.	Hospital.	Hand.	Trench.	Store.	Electric Tele- graph.	Hospital.	Flanders.	Platform.	Sling.	Artillery.		Saddles, Pack.	Officers.	Non-Commis- sioned Officers.	Gunners.	Commissary.			Carriages, Rocket, 12- pounder.	Capstan, Crab, com- plete.
											Lead.	Wheel.									
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	22	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 & 18 April 1854.
1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	100	50	1	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	20 March 1854.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	14	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 & 18 April 1854. See page 15.
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8 April 1854.
2	2	20	10	10	-	-	-	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
-	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	38	86	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	See page 15.
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	188	92	6	12	36	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	8 May 1854. 8 & 11 May 1854. 8, 11, & 19 May, 1854.
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
-	-	-	-	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	See page 15.
4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	25 July 1854.
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	94	46	-	6	18	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	1	-	See page 15.
8	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	1	-	14 August 1854. See page 15. 25 July 1854. See page 15.
-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	14	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	14 August 1854.
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	See page 15.
2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	94	-	-	-	13 September 1854. See page 15.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8, 9, & 25 Sept. 1854.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	See page 15.
-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	52	-	4	23	-	-	-	-	-	8 & 9 September 1854. 24 November 1854.
-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	2	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	28 Nov. & 1 Dec. 1854. See page 15.
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 & 21 December 1854.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24	9	20	93	81	23	2	9	48	16	8	591	420	36	30	85	24	190	1	9	-	

RETURN OF STORES SENT TO THE EAST, FROM 1 JANUARY 1854 TO 1 JANUARY 1855.

No. 2.—RETURN of the Ordnance, Shot, Shell, Cartridges, and Gunpowder; Side Arms, &c. for Guns; Horse Appointments and Horse Shoes; Stores for Siege and Field Works, &c. &c. Shipped for the East, from 1st January to 31st December 1854—continued.

[illegible]

SHIP RS).	TO WHOM CONSIGNED.	SHELLS.														Lancaster, Light, Empty, 8-inch.	CARCASSES, FIXED.			CARTRIDGES, FLANNEL, FILLED WITH POWDER FOR GUNS.																Date when received in the East.	REMAI Date of App for Ton
		COMMON, EMPTY.				SHRAPNELL, FILLED WITH LEAD BALL, N.P.														8-inch.		32-pounder.		24-pounder.		18- pounder.	12-pounder.		9- pounder.	6- pounder.							
		Gun, Strapped.		Mortar, Loose.		GUN.						HOWITZER.					10-inch.	5½ inch.	4½-inch.	8 lbs.	6 lbs.	8 lbs.	6 lbs.	4 lbs.	8 lbs.	5 lbs.	6 lbs.	4 lbs.	3 lbs.	2½ lbs.	1½ lbs.						
		8-inch.	32- pounder.	10-inch.	5½-inch.	8-inch.	32- pounder.	24- pounder.	12- pounder.	9- pounder.	6- pounder.	8-inch.	32- pounder.	24- pounder.	12- pounder.		10-inch.	5½ inch.	4½-inch.	8 lbs.	6 lbs.	8 lbs.	6 lbs.	4 lbs.	8 lbs.	5 lbs.	6 lbs.	4 lbs.	3 lbs.	2½ lbs.	1½ lbs.						
	Ordnance Commissary, Gallipoli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	564	160	-	-	-	900	300	-	-	48	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,800	1,600	-	-	See page 15.			
	Captain Henderson, Turkey	1,200	-	900	500	80	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	12	-	-	-	2,100	180	-	-	-	-	3,150	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	31 March and 8			
	ditto	1,800	-	600	500	120	-	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	13	-	-	-	3,150	220	-	-	-	-	4,725	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	31 March and 8			
	Ordnance Commissary, Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	122	-	-	-	348	236	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,408	-	-	See page 15.			
	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	-	-	-	348	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,200	-	-	8 May 1854.			
	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	-	-	-	-	174	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	704	-	-	8 and 11 May 1			
	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31 March and 8			
	Captain Henderson, Turkey	-	-	1,500	1,000	200	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	5,250	200	-	-	-	-	7,875	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	See page 15.			
	ditto	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	840	200	-	-	-	-	7,200	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 July 1854.			
	ditto	166	-	1,300	-	200	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	See page 15.			
	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	940	266	-	-	-	1,500	500	-	-	80	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	2,000	-	-	See page 15.		
	Ordnance Commissary, Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	Captain Henderson, Turkey	-	-	835	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	30	-	3,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	8 and 9 Septe		
	Captain Henderson, Crimea	2,570	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Ordnance Commissary, Crimea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28 Nov. and		
	to the East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Officer in charge of battering train, Crimea	-	-	1,800	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	228	-	-	4 December 1			
	Ordnance Commissary, Crimea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,100	80	4,200	153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sec page 15.			
	Officer in charge of battering train, Crimea	1,200	-	-	-	80	-	480	-	-	-	-	-	774	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	28 Nov. and			
	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 December 1				
	Ordnance Commissary, Crimea	-	900	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 and 21 Dec			
	Officer in charge of battering train, Crimea	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	See page 15.			
	TOTAL	9,936	1,900	6,935	4,000	680	900	900	200	3,808	708	200	200	5,970	1,336	100	120	288	66	17,568	880	11,500	4,000	1,200	29,410	900	1,000	700	500	25,044	5,200	-	-	-			

No. 2.—RETURN of the Ordnance, Shot, Shell, Cartridges, and Gunpowder; Side Arms, &c. for Guns; Horse Appointments and Horse Shoes; Stores for Siege and Field Works, &c. &c. Shipped for the East, from 1st January to 31st December 1854—contd.

DATE of SHIPMENT, 1854.	BOARD'S ORDER, 1854.	PORT WHERE SHIPPED.	NAME OF SHIP.	TO WHOM CONSIGNED.	CARTRIDGES FILLED WITH POWDER.																											
					FLANNEL HOWITZER.					Mortar, 4½-inch, 8 oz.	FOR BURSTING SHELLS.															R						
											FLANNEL.										CALICO.											
					8-inch, 4 lbs.	32- pounder, 3 lbs.	24- pounder, 2½ lbs.	12-pounder, 1½ lbs. 1¼ lbs.		5 lbs. 8 oz.	2 lbs. 10 oz.	2 lbs. 4 oz.	1 lb. 14 oz.	1 lb.	14 oz.	12 oz.	10 oz.	8 oz.	5 oz.	9½ oz.	2 oz. 8 dms.	1 oz. 10 dms.	1 oz. 9½ dms.	1 oz. ½ dm.	14 dms.	10½ dms.	9¼ dms.	4 oz. 3 dms.	1 oz. 1 dm.	8¾ oz.		
21 April	17 Feb.	D-29	Liverpool	Baalbec	Ordnance Commissary, Gallipoli			2,400	800								684		246				900			564	160			88	300	48
13 May	16 March	D-71	Woolwich	Harbinger	Captain Henderson, Turkey							900		1,200			510						154									48
17 -	16 March	D-71		Sydney	ditto							600		1,800									176							132		48
17 -	17 March	E-528																														
9 June	22 April	D-126	ditto	Tynemouth	Ordnance Commissary, Turkey			696							240		272				150		380	380	270	240						
9 -	25 April	D-135																684		246				900		564	160				300	
10 -	7 April	D-105	ditto	Cormorant	ditto			2,100	800														190			120						
10 -	13 April	D-120							348									136														
12 -	21 Feb.	D-34	ditto	Taurus	ditto	1,000	1,000			360				800			800															
12 -	8 April	D-108					200	200							220			220														
12 -	22 April	D-126	ditto	ditto	ditto			348									136						190			120						
3 August	9 May	D-140	ditto	Medway	Captain Henderson, Turkey							1,500					1,000													200		9
8 -	16 June	D-187	ditto	Australian	ditto									3,000									300							200		
1 Sept.	16 June	D-187	ditto	H. M. S. Supply	ditto									180									1,500	500	940	266						
1 -	16 June	D-187	ditto	ditto	Ordnance Commissary, Turkey			3,000	1,000								1,140		410													
1 -	26 June	D-200	ditto	ditto	ditto																											
10 October	2 August	D-245	ditto	Prince	Captain Henderson, Crimea							2,260		2,556			2,000						300									
10 -	9 Sept.	D-277	ditto	ditto	Ordnance Commissary, ditto			1,600									630								860	600						
10 -		D-245																							190	120						
7 Dec.	20 Nov.	D-347	ditto	Firefly	Officer in charge of battering train, ditto						1,800											240										4
7 -	30 Nov.	D-361										1,000																				
12 -	27 Sept.	D-293	ditto	H. M. S. Malacca	Ordnance Commissary, ditto			532									100									500				80		4
26 -	20 Nov.	D-347			Black Prince	Officer in charge of battering train, Crimea								1,200																		
30 -	27 Sept.	D-293	ditto	Lady Eglinton	Ordnance Commissary, ditto			1,584							900											500						
30 -	4 Dec.	D-365																														
TOTAL					1,200	1,200	12,608	800	1,800	360	2,800	5,260	1,200	9,756	900	240	1,020	8,400	220	1,482	150	700	2,890	4,330	770	4,268	320	266	700	600	28	

DATE of SHIPMENT, 1854.	BOARD'S ORDER, 1854.	PORT WHERE SHIPPED.	NAME OF SHIP (STEAMERS).	TO WHOM CONSIGNED.	CARTRIDGES, FLANNEL, EMPTY.							COVERS, PAPER, for Cartridges.			Gunpowder, lbs.		FUZES, WOOD, FOR SHELLS.										Fuzes, Metal.	MATCH.		PORTFIRES.		T U R	
					For Powder, 15 lbs.	G U N.				Howitzer, 24- pounder, 2½ lbs.	Mortar, 5½-inch.	G U N.					C O M M O N.					Con- cussion, Free- born's.	Shrap- nell's 5½ inch, Boxer's Pattern.										
						8-inch, 8 lbs.	32- pounder, 8 lbs.	24- pounder, 8 lbs.	9- pounder, 2½ lbs.			8- pounder.	32- pounder.	24- pounder.	10-inch.		5½-inch.		4½ inch.														
															Old Pattern.	New Pattern.	Captain Boxer's Pattern.	Old Pattern.		Old Pattern.													
27 April	17 Feb. - - D-29	} Liverpool - -	Baalbec - - -	Ordnance Commissary Gallipoli -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,047	-	-	-	2,116	-	-	336	-	-	290	2,960	-		
27 -	17 Feb. - - D-28		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	-	-	-	-	-		
13 May	16 March - - D-71	} Woolwich - -	Harbinger - - -	Captain Henderson, Turkey	336	275	-	430	-	-	550	1,000	-	1,500	3,600	1,440	1,350	-	1,400	750	-	450	50	-	125	200	150	94	2,120	-	-		
13 -	17 March - - D-71		-	-	" ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
13 -	8 April - - D-107	} ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	1,875	-	2,612	4,500	1,710	900	-	2,100	750	-	650	50	-	245	200	196	140	3,120	-	50		
17 -	16 March - - D-71		-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75		
17 -	8 April - - D-107	-	Sydney - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
9 June	22 April - - D-126	} ditto - - -	Tynemouth - - -	Ordnance Commissary, Turkey -	-	-	-	1,200	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	340	-	-	-	325	-	-	143	-	-	204	1,200		
9 -	25 April - - D-135		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	580	-	-	-	1,128	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
10 -	7 April - - D-105	} ditto - - -	Cormorant - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	-	-	-	2,300	-	-	336	-	-	200	2,000	-		
10 -	13 April - - D-120		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	-	-	-	336	-	-	71½	-	-	102	600		
12 -	21 Feb. - - D-34	} ditto - - -	Taurus - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,920	-	400	-	-	-	-	112	-	-	200	2,000	-		
12 -	8 April - - D-108		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200		
12 -	22 April - - D-126	} ditto - - -	ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	600	250	-	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	-	-	-	880	-	-	71½	-	-	102	600	-		
3 August	9 May - - D-140		-	Medway - - -	Captain Henderson, Turkey	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	336	-	-	122	400	146	80	2,240	-	
8 -	9 May - - D-140	} ditto - - -	Australian - - -	ditto	496	500	800	-	-	-	-	2,875	-	4,312	9,000	3,000	2,250	-	3,500	-	-	-	550	-	-	224	-	200	100	3,000	-		
1 Sept.	16 June - - D-187		-	H. M. S. Supply - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	3,750	7,440	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	550	-	-	168	-	150	100	2,500	-	
1 -	21 Aug. - - M-299	} ditto - - -	ditto - - -	Ordnance Commissary, Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	1,700	-	-	-	3,500	-	-	112	-	-	180	1,800	-		
1 -	16 June - - D-187		-	ditto - - -	Captain Henderson, Crimea	304	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,800	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	504	-	-	360	3,600	-	
10 October	16 June - - D-187	} ditto - - -	Prince - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	-	-	-	1,540	-	-	168	100	150	80	2,500	-		
10 -	2 Aug. - - D-245		-	ditto - - -	Ordnance Commissary, ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	336	-	-	168	1,680	-	
10 -	11 Sept. - - E-1706	} ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-		
10 -	9 Sept. - - D-277		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13 Nov.	20 Nov. - - D-347	} Portsmouth - -	H. M. S. Curaçoa - - -	-	828	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	10,800	1,620	2,100	-	-	-	288	-	-	197	186	156	128	2,460	-		
7 Dec.	30 Nov. - - D-361		-	Firefly - - -	Officer in charge of battering train, Crimea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,233	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	275	-	
13 Nov.	8 Nov. - -	} Keyham Point -	H. M. S. Hannibal - - -	To the East	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
17 -	- - Ditto		-	Robert Lowe - - -	Ordnance Commissary, Crimea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	-	-	-	-	-	
29 -	- - Ditto	} ditto - - -	Metropolitan - - -	ditto	-	5,000	-	7,500	-	-	-	1,000	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	-	-	-	-	-		
29 -	- - Ditto		-	Cosmopolitan - - -	ditto	-	-	-	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14 Dec.	27 Sept. - - D-293	} ditto - - -	Gottenburgh - - -	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
26 -	20 Nov. - - D-347		-	Black Prince - - -	Officer in charge of battering train, ditto	-	200	400	-	-	-	-	1,150	2,000	-	-	-	1,080	-	1,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	173	162	120	110	1,920	-	
30 -	27 Sept. - - D-293	} ditto - - -	Lady Eglington - - -	Ordnance Commissary, Crimea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	-	-	-	1,350	-	-	448	-	-	160	2,000	-		
30 -	4 Dec. - - D-365		-	Adelaide - - -	Ditto for Royal Engineers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,080	-	-	-	360	-	-	112	-	-	72	750	-	
22 -	8 Dec. - - D-364	} ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	- - -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL					3,178	11,275	6,000	16,662	1,800	750	3,200	11,400	5,000	18,374	56,900	8,850	9,390	-	22,140	6,000	400	1,100	16,736	100	4,350	1,248	1,268	3,033	40,990	-	-		

RETURN OF STORES SENT TO THE EAST, FROM 1 JANUARY 1854 TO 1 JANUARY 1855.

No. 2.—RETURN of the Ordnance, Shot, Shell, Cartridges, and Gunpowder; Side Arms, &c. for Guns; Horse Appointments, and Horse Shoes; Stores for Siege and Field Works, &c. &c. Shipped for the East, from 1st January to 31st December 1854—continued.

NAME OF SHIP (STEAMERS).	TO WHOM CONSIGNED.	SIDE ARMS FOR GUNS, HOWITZERS, &c.																								Date when received in the East.	REMA Date of A for Tot							
		Crows, Iron, 5½ Feet.	Handspikes.		Handcrow Levers, 6 Feet.	Ladles, Gun.			Linstocks.	SPUNGES, WITH CAPS.														WADHOOKS.										
			6 Feet, Common.	Traversing.		8-inch.	32- pounder.	24- pounder.		RAMMERS.			GUN.						HOWITZER.				MORTAR.				GUN.				HOWITZER.			
										8-inch.	32- pounder.	24- pounder.	8-inch.	32- pounder.	24- pounder.	18- pounder.	12- pounder.	9- pounder.	6- pounder.	8-inch.	32- pounder.	24- pounder.	12- pounder.	10-inch.	5½-inch.	4½-inch.	8-inch.	32 & 24 pounders.	18 & 12 pounders.	9 & 6 pounders.	8-inch & 32- pounder.	24 & 12 pounders.		
rd - - -	Commissary-general - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	See page 15.
- - -	Ordnance Commissary, Gallipoli - - -	- - -	24	24	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12	4	- - -	- - -	6	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 March and 14
er - - -	Captain Henderson, Turkey - - -	1	92	- - -	13	1	- - -	1	12	4	- - -	6	8	- - -	12	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6	10	- - -	1	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	} 31 March and 8	
- - -	ditto - - -	2	118	- - -	17	1	- - -	2	15	6	- - -	9	12	- - -	18	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4	10	- - -	2	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
uth - - -	Ordnance Commissary, Turkey - - -	- - -	- - -	28	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20	- - -	- - -	8	- - -	- - -	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	See page 15.	
ant - - -	ditto - - -	- - -	24	24	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12	4	- - -	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 May 1854.	
- - -	ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	14	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10	- - -	- - -	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 and 11 May 18	
- - -	ditto - - -	- - -	200	60	30	- - -	- - -	- - -	10	- - -	20	- - -	20	- - -	20	20	10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12	- - -	5	10	5	10	2	- - -	31 March and 8
- - -	ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	14	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	See page 15.	
y - - -	Captain Henderson, Turkey - - -	2	110	- - -	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	13	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10	20	- - -	3	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
an - - -	ditto - - -	4	100	- - -	25	1	- - -	1	7	10	- - -	15	20	- - -	30	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
S. Supply - - -	Ordnance Commissary, Turkey, for engineers - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	30	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 and 9 Septem	
- - -	Ordnance Commissary, Crimea - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Prince - - -	Officer in charge of battering train, ditto - - -	4	109	- - -	18	- - -	- - -	- - -	9	- - -	26	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 November	
ginton - - -	ditto - - -	2	100	- - -	12	1	1	- - -	7	10	16	- - -	10	52	16	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1854.	
- - -	Ordnance Commissary, Crimea - - -	- - -	28	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 and 21 Decem	
- - -	ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	12	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 and 9 Septem	
TOTAL - - -		15	905	176	162	4	2	4	73	30	80	30	50	106	60	20	20	80	8	20	20	36	4	44	40	12	11	40	10	36	10	10	- - -	

NAME OF SHIP.	TO WHOM CONSIGNED.	SMALL STORES FOR GUNS, HOWITZERS, &c.																												Date	RE MARKS.					
		Buckets, Leather.	Barrels, Budge.	Boxes, Grease.	Clippers, Portfire.	CASES, LEATHER, CARTRIDGE.					Car- touches, Leather.	FUNNELS.		Harness, Men's, Sets.	HAMMERS.		HEADS, SPARE.						Irons, Priming Sets.	Jacks, Lifting.	Jacks, Hand- screw, 3 feet.	Knives, La- boratory.	Keys, Metal, for opening Cases.	Lanyards for Friction Tubes.	Line, Hambro', Skins.	Marline, Skins.		Needles, Stitching.	Pockets, tube.	PINCERS.		in the East.
						GUN.			HOWITZER.			Filling Shells.	Loading Mortar.		Claw.	Wrench.	SPUNGE.			RAMMER.														Common.	Fuze.	
						8-inch.	32 & 24 pounders.	18 & 12 pounders.	8-inch.	32- pounder.							Gun.	Howitzer.	Mortar.	Gun.	Howitzer.	Mortar.														
-	Ordnance Commissary, Gallipoli	200	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	16	8	-	16	8	-	-	6	-	12	3	48	8	-	12	24	6	12	-	19 April 1854		
-	ditto <i>via</i> Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 March 185		
-	Captain Henderson, Turkey	-	4	36	8	8	12	-	-	9	5	1	26	13	-	8	-	3	20	-	6	18	-	3	24	22	62	13	13	18	36	-	2	-	31 March an	
-	ditto	-	3	44	8	12	18	-	-	11	7	1	34	17	3	7	-	3	30	-	4	22	-	3	28	28	78	16	17	22	44	-	2	-	-	
uth	Ordnance Commissary, Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	8	4	-	12	22	-	-	-	36	-	22	-	34	-	12	-	-	
ant	ditto	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	16	8	-	16	8	-	12	6	-	-	-	48	-	-	-	24	-	12	-	8 May 1854.	
-	ditto	40	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	4	2	-	4	2	-	6	11	-	6	-	18	11	11	12	17	6	6	-	8 and 11 Ma	
-	ditto	-	-	20	62	-	10	20	10	10	15	-	25	25	10	4	2	-	30	20	-	62	11	4	30	10	100	25	25	12	50	14	6	-	31 March and	
-	Captain Henderson, Turkey	12	3	-	11	-	-	-	-	10	7	2	10	5	3	-	-	6	-	-	10	15	-	2	27	20	40	5	5	15	30	-	2	-	-	
an	ditto	60	4	50	5	20	30	-	-	10	5	-	50	25	-	15	-	-	50	-	-	25	-	6	25	30	100	25	25	25	50	-	2	-	-	
Supply	Officer in charge of battering train	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 July 1854		
-	Ordnance Commissary, Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	14 August 18		
-	Ordnance Commissary, Crimea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	10	5	-	10	5	-	6	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	ditto	100	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	24	6	-	6	12	-	-	-	-	8 and 9 Sep	
-	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 Septembe	
owe	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 and 16 S	
Prince	Officer in charge of battering train, Crimea	44	6	24	7	-	24	-	-	12	6	6	30	18	3	10	-	2	24	-	6	18	-	4	24	18	60	18	18	18	60	-	-	-	28 Novemb	
-	ditto	32	-	24	7	8	16	-	-	12	4	-	24	12	-	7	-	-	24	-	-	12	-	1	18	12	48	12	12	12	40	-	1	-	1854.	
inton	Ordnance Commissary, Crimea	22	-	22	6	-	12	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	6	6	-	-	6	-	-	6	6	3	6	-	50	12	12	12	12	-	-	-	4 Decembe	
TOTAL		510	20	361	114	48	122	20	10	10	70	53	10	199	141	37	111	29	14	242	49	26	228	74	32	206	1,024	151	195	164	450	18	71	-	-	5 and 21 D

HOSPITAL UTENSILS; ARMS; MEDICINES, &c. &c., Shipped for the East, from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1854.

sent, but there are no means of showing when they arrived in the East.

- - - - - AND BEDDING.

Bolsters, Hair.	Blankets.	Sheets.	Rugs.	Pallasses.	Cases, Bolster.	Covers, Water-proof, for Beds.	Sheets, Water-proof, or Blanket Covers.	REMARKS. Date of Application for Tonnage.
-	-	-	1,086	-	-	-	-	17 December 1853.
-	2,754	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 March 1854.
440	528	6,402	1,386	1,386	1,386	220	-	8 March 1854.
-	240	360	120	120	120	-	-	17 April 1854.
-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	17 April 1854.
1,100	8,352	12,528	4,176	4,176	4,176	300	-	10 May 1854.
-	1,836	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 May 1854.
96	96	3,500	1,750	1,750	1,800	-	-	19 July 1854.
300	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	19 July 1854.
300	-	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	19 July 1854.
336	16,153	-	3,750	10,000	-	-	-	{ 7 August, and 2 and 15 September 1854.
148	4,100	1,700	7,975	5,000	4,000	-	-	15 September and 4 October 1854.
-	6,000	9,000	3,500	1,500	-	-	-	4 October 1854.
-	350	-	975	3,500	-	-	-	4 October 1854.
-	5,050	-	3,000	1,600	-	-	-	4 October 1854.
-	1,525	-	625	-	-	-	-	4 October 1854.
-	1,650	-	2,300	-	1,800	-	-	26 October 1854.
-	3,475	-	825	-	-	-	-	4 and 26 October 1854.
-	2,625	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	4 and 26 October 1854.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 and 26 October 1854.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26 October 1854.
-	20,775	-	2,150	7,600	5,200	-	-	27 November 1854.
-	-	-	4,675	-	6,800	-	-	27 November 1854.
-	3,672	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 October 1854.
-	6,900	-	1,650	-	-	-	-	27 November 1854.
-	5,100	-	1,175	-	-	-	-	27 November 1854.
-	2,200	-	50	-	-	-	2,500	27 November 1854.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,950	27 November 1854.
-	250	-	-	-	-	-	530	27 November 1854.
-	4,800	-	6,975	-	-	-	5,200	27 November 1854.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	These stores were sent by Messrs. Hayter & Howell to Woolwich, and shipped there by the Civil Officers, as opportunities offered.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	
2,720	108,431	36,990	48,143	36,632	29,282	1,020	15,180	

Tonnage applied for, 27 November 1854.

No. 3.—RETURN of Bedsteads and Bedding ; Warm Clothing, and Clothing of other Descripti

Date of Shipment	Port of Shipment.	Vessel's Name.	To whom Consigned.	CLOTHING.			
				Shirts, Cotton.	Gowns, Cotton.	Trowsers, Cotton.	Waistcoats, Cotton.
1854:							
11 April	London - -	Melita - - -	Storekeeper, Malta - - -	- - -	220	220	220
4 May -	Southampton -	Himalaya - -	Commissary, Gallipoli - - -	- - -	320	320	320
2 -	- ditto - -	Manilla - - -	- - ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
12 June	London - -	Taurus - - -	Commissary, Constantinople - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
20 July	- ditto - -	Jason - - -	Commissary, Varna - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
4 Aug.	- ditto - -	Medway - - -	- - ditto - - -	- - -	1,520	1,570	1,220
27 June	- ditto - -	Kangaroo - -	Commissary, Constantinople - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
2 Sept.	Portsmouth - -	H. M. S. Stromboli	Commissary, Varna - - -	- - -	1,000	1,050	1,300
16 Oct.	London - -	Prince - - -	Commissary, Constantinople and Crimea	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
21 -	- ditto - -	Jura - - -	Commissary, Crimea - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
2 Nov.	Birkenhead - -	Ottawa - - -	Commissary, Constantinople - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
6 -	Portsmouth - -	- ditto - - -	Commissary, Crimea - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
6 -	Liverpool - -	Cleopatra - -	- - ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
14 -	London - -	Manilla - - -	- - ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
14 -	- ditto - -	Brandon - - -	- - ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
14 -	Southampton	Rajah - - -	Commissary, Crimea and Constantinople	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
23 -	London - -	Robert Lowe -	Commissary, Crimea - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
28 -	- ditto - -	Holyrood - -	- - ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
20 Dec.	- ditto - -	Oscar - - -	- - ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
31 -	- ditto - -	Kangaroo - -	- - ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
31 -	- ditto - -	Lady Eglinton -	- - ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
30 -	Portsmouth - -	Clyde, Steamer -	- - ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
9 -	- ditto - -	Magdalena - -	- - ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
14 -	- ditto - -	Alster - - -	- - ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Shipped by Messrs. Hayter & Howell for the ARMY :							
8 Dec.	London - -	Firefly - - -	Commissary, Crimea - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
12 -	- ditto - -	Oscar - - -	- - ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
27 -	Portsmouth - -	Foyle - - -	- - ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Shipped by Messrs. Hayter & Howell for ROYAL ARTILLERY :							
14 Nov.	- - -	Manilla - - -	Royal Artillery - - -	6,000	- - -	- - -	- - -
28 -	- - -	Cosmopolitan -	- - ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
5 Dec.	- - -	Firefly - - -	- - ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
11 -	- - -	Gottenburg - -	- - ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
12 -	- - -	- ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
18 -	- - -	- ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
22 -	- - -	Black Prince -	- - ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
23 -	- - -	- ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
26 -	- - -	- ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
29 -	- - -	Lady Eglinton -	- - ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
30 -	- - -	Prompt, Steamer -	- - ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL ISSUES - - -				6,000	3,060	3,160	3,060

Tonnage applied for by Messrs. Hayter & H

amp Equipage ; Hospital Utensils ; Arms ; Medicines, &c., Shipped for the East, &c.—continued.

CLOTHING.

Slippers, Pairs.	Shirts, Flannel and Lambs' Wool.	Gowns, Serge.	Trowsers, Serge.	Waistcoats, Serge.	Caps, Woollen.	Socks, Worsted and Lambs' Wool, Pairs.	Stockings, Worsted, Pairs.	Great Coats, Line Pattern.	Great Coats, Canada Pattern.	Over Coats.	Flushing Coats.	Jackets, Militia.	Trowsers, Militia.	Forage Caps.	Watch Coats.
550	330	-	-	-	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	492	492	492	492	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	450	396	396	396	396	-	-	4,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500	500	900	450	-	1,020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
250	750	-	-	-	750	1,260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	84	84	84	84	-	510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	750	-	35,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500
-	-	1,260	1,700	-	1,350	16,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,350
-	-	1,100	900	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	17,156	-	7,225	4,450	-	-	5,934	6,000	-	225
-	-	-	-	-	-	18,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	5,400	-	950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,075	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1,000	{ 300 291	100 399	250 162	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	3,540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	4,500	-	-	-	-	5,964	6,000	-	-	4,550	-	-	-	-	-
-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	-
-	300	-	-	-	-	-	3,960	-	-	930	-	-	-	-	-
-	5,400	-	-	-	-	17,700	6,000	838	-	8,625	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	8,100	14,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	450	-	-	-	-	2,592	} Tonnage applied for by Messrs. Hayter & Howell, 27 November 1854.								
-	4,956	-	-	-	-	1,944									
-	2,160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	{ 5,900 720 }	-	-	-	-	-	5,240	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,460	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	{ 100 80 }	-	-	-	-	-	{ 2,320 198 }	-	-	-	300	-	-	1,740	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	281	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	675	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	375	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	445	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	440	-	-	-	450	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-
000	27,796	4,823	4,521	2,084	8,842	99,166	77,610	20,838	4,450	14,455	2,976	5,934	6,000	3,200	5,975

November and 23 December 1854.

(continued)

No. 3.—RETURN of Bedsteads and Bedding; Warm Clothing, and Clothing of other Descriptions

Date of Shipment.	Port of Shipment.	Vessel's Name.	To whom Consigned.	CLOTHING.					
				Shirts, Linen.	Frocks, Jersey or Guernsey Shirts.	Coats, Tweed lined with Fur.	Coats, Sheepskin.	Caps, Fur.	Capes, Woolproof.
1854:									
11 April	London	Melita	Storekeeper, Malta	660	—	—	—	—	—
27 —	Liverpool	Balbec	ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 May	Woolwich	Taurus	Commissary, Crimea	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 June	Southampton	Candia	ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 —	London	Taurus	Commissary, Constantinople	—	—	—	—	—	—
27 —	ditto	Kangaroo	ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—
28 July	ditto	Jason	Commissary, Varna	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Aug.	ditto	Medway	ditto	800	—	—	—	—	—
8 —	ditto	Golden Fleece	ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Sept.	Portsmouth	H. M. S. Stromboli	ditto	—	6,000	—	—	—	—
16 Oct.	London	Prince	Commissary, Constantinople and Crimea	—	53,000	—	—	—	—
21 —	ditto	Jura	Commissary, Crimea	—	21,800	—	—	—	—
2 Nov.	Liverpool	Cleopatra	ditto	—	900	—	—	—	—
6 —	Portsmouth	Ottawa	ditto	—	1,500	—	—	—	—
14 — } 25 — }	London	Manilla	ditto	—	1,600	—	—	—	—
14 — } 25 — }	ditto	Brandon	ditto	—	4,100	—	—	—	—
14 — } 25 — }	Southampton	Rajah	Commissary, Crimea and Constantinople	2,000	1,780	—	—	—	—
23 —	London	Robert Lowe	ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 —	ditto	Holyrood	Commissary, Crimea	—	—	—	—	—	—
28 —	ditto	Metropolitan	ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Dec.	ditto	Charity	ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 —	ditto	Gottenburgh	ditto	—	2,200	—	—	—	—
8 —	ditto	Firefly	ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 —	ditto	Oscar	ditto	—	8,550	—	—	—	—
31 —	ditto	Kangaroo	ditto	—	11,438	—	—	3,600	—
31 —	ditto	Lady Eglinton	ditto	—	660	—	439	—	—
30 —	Portsmouth	Clyde	ditto	—	7,500	—	—	—	—
9 —	ditto	Magdalena	—	—	1,200	—	—	—	—
14 —	ditto	Alster	—	—	11,400	—	—	—	1,300
Shipped by Messrs. Hayter & Howell for the ARMY:									
8 Dec.	London	Firefly	Commissary, Crimea	—	1,584	—	—	—	—
12 —	ditto	Oscar	ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—
26 —	Portsmouth	Black Prince	ditto	—	—	1,000	—	—	—
27 —	ditto	Foyle	ditto	—	—	1,000	—	—	—
Shipped by Messrs. Hayter & Howell for the ROYAL ARTILLERY:									
14 Nov.	—	Manilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28 —	—	Cosmopolitan	—	—	—	—	—	354	—
5 Dec.	—	Firefly	—	—	—	—	—	480	1,400
12 —	—	Oscar	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,200
11 —	—	Gottenburgh	—	—	800	—	—	—	—
12 —	—	ditto	—	—	—	—	—	2,154	—
18 —	—	ditto	—	—	1,200	—	—	304	—
22 —	—	Black Prince	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23 —	—	ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29 —	—	Lady Eglinton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 —	—	Prompt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Captain Riddell	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ISSUES				3,460	137,212	2,000	439	6,892	4,000

mp Equipage; Hospital Utensils; Arms; Medicines, &c., Shipped for the East, &c.—*continued.*

CLOTHING—continued.																	
Waterproof.	Hoods, Waterproof.	Gloves, Woollen, Pairs.	Mitts, Pairs.	Gauntlets, Pairs.	Comforters or Neck Sashes, Woollen.	Blankets, Coloured, for Wrappers.	Belts, Flannel, Cholera.	Buffalo Robes.	Drawers, Woollen and Lambs' Wool, Pairs.	Boots, Ankle, Pairs.	Shoes, Pairs.	Boots, Winter, Pairs.	Covers for Shaks, or Calico Covers for Caps.	Leather Gloves.	Woollen Cuffs or Muffetees, Pairs.	Chamois Vests.	Boots, Long.
										10,000							
										5,000	1,000						
							20,000			5,040	500						
							10,000			6,160	400						
										1,200							
							10,000			13,920	900						
										960	1,000						
										2,800	100						
									17,000	12,880	1,000		3,000				
									18,500	13,680	2,940						
	6,408									3,280	1,080						
	1,800				1,500	900											
	360																
	1,800																
									15,600	9,520							
	18,636								3,648								
	15,948				2,500	1,625			4,600								
								2,817									
					9,500			9,244	14,700								
									2,700								
	6,570		7,200	2,250	2,050				7,500								
		500				1,850	14,000		100			1,265					
		4,560	400	30	755	6,000			8,660			2,115					
	13,800	10,500	9,600	14,204	3,500	4,000			6,350	16,880		1,860					
	2,400								600		810						
									4,600								
									3,312								
									1,152			1,085					
	9,000																
Tonnage applied for by Messrs. Hayter & Howell, 27 November and 23 December 1854.																	
				468								2,231		3,132			
	2,400		1,835		252				1,164			121		36	2,544		355
	2,400								800								
		1,031	1,492													1,500	46
	3,200				1,920				1,696						1,792		808
2,000					1,828				1,200							497	
									2,244			178		32			
									884								
												470					
									12								
2,000	87,602	16,591	20,995	33,984	10,680	64,000	12,061	117,022	101,320	9,730	9,325	4,325	3,200	4,336	1,997	2,422	

Tonnage applied for by Messrs. Hayter & Howell, 12 November and 23 December 1854.

No. 3.—RETURN of Bedsteads and Bedding; Warm Clothing, and Clothing of other Descriptions

Date of Shipment.	Port of Shipment.	Vessel's Name.	To whom Consigned.	TENT - -				
				Tents, Complete, Poles, Pins and Mallets.			Pins, Extra.	Mallets.
				Officers' Marquees.	Soldiers.	H. P. Marquees.		
1854:								
16 Mar.	London - -	Wrights - -	Storekeeper, Malta - -	-	321	3	-	-
29 -	- - - -	Robt. Mathews -	- ditto - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
10 Apr.	- - - -	Sovereign - -	- ditto - - - -	8	40	2	-	-
11 -	- - - -	Melita - -	- ditto - - - -	-	-	70	-	-
25 -	- - - -	Martha Miles -	- ditto - - - -	-	300	-	-	-
2 May	Southampton -	Manilla - -	Commissary, Crimea - -	-	-	-	-	-
12 June	London - -	Taurus - -	Commissary, Constantinople - -	7	2	-	1,200	-
14 -	- ditto - -	Cormorant - -	Storekeeper, Gibraltar - -	-	214	2	-	-
14 -	- ditto - -	Tynemouth - -	Storekeeper, Malta - -	-	-	-	-	-
27 -	- ditto - -	Kangaroo - -	Commissary, Crimea - -	-	200	-	-	-
4 Aug.	- ditto - -	Medway - -	Commissary, Varna - -	10	150	-	-	-
2 Sept.	Portsmouth - -	H. M. S. Stromboli	- ditto - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
16 Oct.	London - -	Prince - -	Commissary, Constantinople and Crimea	100	100	-	-	-
18 -	- - - -	Alipore - -	Storekeeper, Malta - -	-	-	-	-	-
21 -	- - - -	Jura - -	Commissary, Crimea - -	2	34	-	18,500	2,100
2 Nov.	Birkenhead - -	Ottawa - -	Commissary, Constantinople - -	-	-	-	-	-
2 -	Liverpool - -	Cleopatra - -	Commissary, Crimea - -	-	-	-	-	-
23 -	London - -	Eliza - -	Storekeeper, Malta - -	-	300	20	-	-
14 -	Southampton -	Rajah - -	Commissary, Crimea - -	-	-	-	-	-
28 -	London - -	Metropolitan -	- ditto - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
28 -	Southampton -	Tamar - -	Commissary, Gibraltar - -	-	174	2	-	-
31 Dec.	London - -	Kangaroo - -	Commissary, Crimea - -	nil	-	-	-	-
9 -	Portsmouth - -	Magdalena - -	- ditto - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
14 -	- ditto - -	Alster - -	- ditto - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ISSUES - - - -				127	1,835	99	19,700	2,100

Note.—This Return does not include the Camp Equipage issued to regiments on their embarkation.

Date of Shipment.	Port of Shipment.	Vessel's Name.	To whom Consigned.	CAMP - -			
				Blankets, Saddle.	Ropes, Picket.	Poles, Picket.	Mallets, Picket.
1854:							
10 Apr.	- - - -	Sovereign - -	Storekeeper, Malta - -	-	-	-	-
11 -	- - - -	Melita - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	-
2 May	Southampton -	Manilla - -	Commissary, Crimea - -	-	-	-	-
12 June	London - -	Taurus - -	Commissary, Constantinople - -	-	100	250	-
14 -	- ditto - -	Cormorant - -	Storekeeper, Gibraltar - -	-	-	-	-
14 -	- ditto - -	Tynemouth - -	Storekeeper, Malta - -	510	100	-	-
27 -	- ditto - -	Kangaroo - -	Commissary, Crimea - -	-	-	-	-
15 July	Southampton -	Manilla - -	Commissary, Varna - -	-	-	-	-
4 Aug.	London - -	Medway - -	- ditto - - - -	-	50	250	-
16 Oct.	- ditto - -	Prince - -	Commissary, Crimea and Constantinople	40	-	-	-
2 Nov.	Liverpool - -	Cleopatra - -	Commissary, Crimea - -	-	-	-	-
28 -	Southampton -	Tamar - -	Gibraltar - - - -	-	-	-	-
31 Dec.	London - -	Kangaroo - -	Commissary, Crimea - -	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ISSUES - - - -				550	250	500	-

amp Equipage ; Hospital Utensils ; Arms ; Medicines, &c. shipped for the East, &c.—continued.

- - - - - AND CAMP EQUIPAGE.														Date of Application for Tonnage.
Rubber, for Tents.	Webbing for repairing Tents.	Camp Colours, com- plete, with Poles.	Kettles, Camp.	Kettles, Flanders.	Canteens, Wood, with Straps.	Haversacks.	Corn Sacks.	Nose Bags.	Biscuit Bags.	Panniers, Medicine, filled.	Park Saddles with Baggage Straps.	Cords, Forage.	Nets, Forage.	
Yards.														
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,750	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	11 March 1854.
-	-	36	552	-	2,754	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17 March 1854.
-	-	-	100	-	50	100	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 March 1854.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	8 March 1854.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17 April 1854.
-	-	-	2,000	-	10,000	10,000	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	17 April 1854.
-	2,502	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	3	-	500	10 May 1854.
-	-	24	368	-	1,836	1,086	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	72	-	570	570	180	200	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	19 July 1854.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,500	-	-	-	12	2,000	1,000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	11	-	51	78	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	7 August and
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	2 and 15 Sept. 1854.
59	-	-	185	-	3,250	1,000	350	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	13 July 1854.
-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 October 1854.
-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26 October 1854.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	4 and 26 Oct. 1854.
-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26 October 1854.
-	-	24	368	-	1,836	1,836	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27 November 1854.
-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	1,000	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
59	2,502	84	9,781	250	20,347	17,370	8,770	4,940	6,000	14	31	2,000	1,500	

n this country for the East, when each regiment received a full proportion according to its numerical strength.

- - - - - EQUIPAGE.											REMARKS:
Hemp.	Curcungles.	Hooks, Reaping.	Hooks, Bill.	Sickles.	Spades.	Shovels.	Pickaxes.	Felling-axes.	Runners for Tents.	Bearers for Wounded Men.	Date of Application for Tonnage.
00	1,000	-	50	492	-	-	-	-	-	330	17 March 1854.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 March 1854.
-	-	-	-	133	-	-	-	-	-	-	17 April 1854.
-	-	-	340	-	10	10	10	10	-	-	10 May 1854.
-	-	67	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	430	-	870	-	-	-	-	-	-	19 July 1854.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	
-	-	50	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	294	{ 7 August and 2 and 15 Sept. 1854. 4 October 1854.
-	-	-	340	-	10	10	10	12	10,000	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	26 October 1854.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27 November 1854.
00	1,000	547	730	1,512	20	20	20	22	10,000	1,124	

No. 3.—RETURN of Bedsteads and Bedding; Warm Clothing, and Clothing of other Descriptions

Date of Shipment.	Port of Shipment.	Vessel's Name.	To whom Consigned.	HOSPITAL					
				Brushes, Scrubbing, Sweeping, &c.	Candlesticks.	Lanterns.	Lamps.	Rollers for Towels.	Shower Baths.
1854:									
11 April	London	Melita	Commissary, Gallipoli	198	88	22	99	33	1
12 June	- ditto	Taurus	- ditto	650	120	30	255	45	1
27 -	- ditto	Kangaroo	- ditto	100	-	-	276	-	1
4 Aug.	- ditto	Medway	- ditto	-	-	50	200	75	1
8 -	- ditto	Golden Fleece	- ditto	-	200	-	-	-	-
2 Sept.	Portsmouth	H. M. S. Stromboli	Commissary, Varna	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ISSUES				928	408	102	830	153	5

Date of Shipment.	Port of Shipment.	Vessel's Name.	To whom Consigned.	HOSPITAL					
				Ladles, Iron.	Forks, Flesh.	Cups, Drinking.	Pots, Chamber.	Pans, Bed.	Urinals.
1854:									
11 April	London	Melita	Commissary, Gallipoli	22	22	1,518	660	110	-
12 June	- ditto	Taurus	- ditto	30	30	2,070	900	-	-
27 -	- ditto	Kangaroo	- ditto	-	-	-	-	130	-
4 Aug.	- ditto	Medway	- ditto	-	-	3,000	-	110	-
8 -	- ditto	Golden Fleece	- ditto	-	-	-	1,300	110	-
16 Oct.	- ditto	Prince	- ditto	80	-	300	200	60	-
21 -	- ditto	Jura	- ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Nov.	Portsmouth	Ottawa	- ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 -	Southampton	Rajah	- ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ISSUES				132	52	6,888	3,060	510	14

Date of Shipment.	Port of Shipment.	Vessel's Name.	To whom Consigned.	A R M S.		
				Muskets.		Swords with Scabbards: Heavy Cavalry.
				Rifled, Land.	Rifled, Sea.	
1854:						
10 Jan.	London	Marianne	Storekeeper, Malta	-	100	-
15 Feb.	- ditto	Abram	- ditto	-	812	-
16 Mar.	- ditto	Wrights	- ditto	2,150	-	-
29 -	- ditto	Robert Mathews	- ditto	-	2,000	-
11 Apr.	- ditto	Melita	- ditto	850	-	-
4 June	- ditto	Candia	- ditto	1,000	-	-
13 Nov.	- ditto	Brandon	Officer Commanding Squadron, Black Sea	-	600	-
14 -	- ditto	Manilla	- ditto	-	440	-
31 Dec.	Portsmouth	Clyde	- ditto	-	1,960	-
30 -	- ditto	-	Commissary-General, Crimea	-	-	1,083
17 Mar.	London	Hope	Storekeeper, Malta	-	-	-
10 April	-	Sovereign	- ditto	-	-	-
4 June	Southampton	Himalaya	Commissary, Gallipoli	-	-	-
4 -	London	Taurus	- ditto	-	-	-
4 Aug.	- ditto	Medway	- ditto	-	-	-
8 -	- ditto	Golden Fleece	- ditto	-	-	-
4 Sept.	- ditto	Vipedo	Commissary, Varna	-	-	-
16 Oct.	- ditto	Prince	Commissary, Varna, Constantinople	-	-	-
21 -	- ditto	Jura	Commissary, Gallipoli	-	-	-
20 Nov.	- ditto	Robert Lowe	- ditto	-	-	-
TOTAL ISSUES				4,000	5,912	1,083

mp Equipage; Hospital Utensils; Arms; Medicines, &c., Shipped for the East, &c.—continued.

UTENSILS, &c.													REMARKS.
Pots, Tea.	Pots, Coffee.	Funnels, Tin.	Plates.	Towels.	Dishes.	Knives.	Forks.	Spoons, Iron.	Huckaback.	Boxes of Lucifer Matches.	Saucepans, Tin.	Pans, Frying.	Date of Application for Tonnage.
88	11	44	1,650	-	220	550	550	1,650	198	132	77	11	8 March 1854.
120	15	60	4,800	360	800	750	750	2,250	270	180	105	15	} 10 May 1854.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	
200	25	-	1,200	600	-	1,250	1,250	3,750	837	-	-	-	} 19 July 1854.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Flesh 50	-	-	-	-	25	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	-	
408	51	104	7,650	960	1,020	2,550	2,600	7,650	1,305	612	357	51	

UTENSILS, &c.—continued.

Close Stools, Complete.	Basins, Wash-hand.	Pots, Spitting.	Scales with Weights, Sets.	Heads, Mop.	Kettles, Tin.	Coppers.	Pails, Water.	Tubs, Washing.	Measures for Oil and Wine, Sets.	Canteens, A. B. HP., Filled.	Funnels, Oil and Spirit.	Steelyards.	
66	88	110	19	132	33	-	44	33	8	22	-	-	8 March 1854.
180	-	-	20	480	360	45	160	60	10	16	-	-	10 May 1854.
110	-	-	58	-	-	75	-	75	-	-	-	-	19 July 1854.
-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	-	100	28	7 Aug. and 2 & 15 Sept. 1854.
-	-	1,450	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 Sept. and 4 Oct. 1854.
-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	26 October 1854.
-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
356	288	1,560	230	612	393	120	204	243	130	38	100	28	

TOOLS.			MEDICINES.						MEDICINES for Veterinary Service.		
Butchers, Sets.	Carpenters, Wheelers, &c.	Earth-Boring, Sets.	Cases.	Casks.	Crates.	Chests.	Hampers.	Surgical Instruments, Cases.	Cases.	Chests.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17 December 1853.
-	-	-	69	16	-	9	-	21	-	-	7 January 1854.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28 February 1854.
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21 February 1854.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 March 1854.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 May 1854.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 October 1854.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26 October 1854.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27 November 1854.
2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 March 1854.
10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17 March 1854.
-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	10 May 1854.
-	5	-	70	20	-	-	7	2	16	4	19 July 1854.
30	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 Aug. and 2 & 15 Sept. 1854.
-	18	1	117	33	-	-	-	4	-	-	15 September 1854.
-	6	-	106	33	-	-	-	3	-	-	26 October 1854.
42	51	3	364	102	-	9	7	31	16	4	

No. 3.—RETURN of Bedsteads and Bedding; Warm Clothing, &c., Shipped for the East, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Shipment.	Port of Shipment.	Vessel's Name.	To whom Consigned.	MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.							REMARKS. Date of Application for Tonnage.
				Water Decks.	Tarpaulings for Tents.	Tarpaulings for Carts and Mules.	Stoves for HP.	Stoves for Huts.	Galvanic Bat- teries and Diving Apparatus.	Peat Charcoal.	
1854 :										Tons	
17 Mar.	London - -	Hope - -	Storekeeper, Malta - -	216	-	20	-	-	-	-	} 11 March 1854.
10 April	ditto - -	Sovereign - -	- - ditto - -	216	-	784	-	-	-	-	
11 -	ditto - -	Melita - -	- - ditto - -	110	-	44	-	-	-	-	
2 May	ditto - -	Manilla - -	Commissary, Crimea - -	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	8 March 1854.
4 June	Southampton -	Himalaya - -	Commissary, Gallipoli - -	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	17 April 1854.
12 -	London - -	Taurus - -	- - ditto - -	400	-	100	-	-	-	-	} 10 May 1854.
27 -	ditto - -	Kangaroo - -	- - ditto - -	78	-	60	-	-	-	-	
4 Aug.	ditto - -	Medway - -	- - ditto - -	-	120	20	-	-	-	-	
16 Oct.	ditto - -	Prince - -	Constantinople and Crimea - -	-	-	4,000	20	-	4	-	{ 7 Aug., and 2 and 15 Sept. 1854.
21 -	ditto - -	Jura - -	- - ditto - -	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	
12 Dec.	ditto - -	Army and Navy -	- - ditto - -	-	-	-	102	-	-	-	15 Sept. 1854.
16 -	Issued to Southampton - -	- -	For the Crimea - -	-	-	-	-	632	-	-	} 27 Nov. 1854.
18 -	Issued to Portsmouth - -	- -	- - ditto - -	-	-	-	-	1,169	-	-	
27 May	Dublin - -	- -	For the Hospital, Constantinople	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
TOTAL ISSUES - - -				1,020	120	5,080	122	1,801	4	1	

A RETURN of the HUTS and STOVES shipped for the BRITISH ARMY in the *Crimea.*

Date of Sailing.	Port where Shipped.	Name of Vessel.	To whom Consigned.	Huts.	Stoves.
1854:					
3 December - -	Southampton - - - -	Norman - - - -	The Commanding Royal Engineer, British Army, Crimea, or other Officer authorised to receive the same.	} 173 {	87
6 - - - -	- ditto - - - -	Metropolitan - - - -			86
6 - - - -	Portsmouth - - - -	Cumberland - - - -		80	—
7 - - - -	Southampton - - - -	Helton - - - -		80	88
9 - - - -	Portsmouth - - - -	Cosmopolitan - - - -		80	165
9 - - - -	Southampton - - - -	John Bowes - - - -		80	80
11 - - - -	Portsmouth - - - -	William Hutt - - - -		104	99
11 - - - -	Southampton - - - -	Sir John Easthope - - - -		70	70
15 - - - -	Portsmouth - - - -	Alster - - - -		90	90
20 - - - -	- ditto - - - -	Royal Victoria - - - -		90	90
31 - - - -	- ditto - - - -	Foyle - - - -		104	104
TOTAL - -				951	959

By Order of the Lieutenant-General and Board of Ordnance,

Office of Ordnance, }
28 April 1855 (S-1693). }

J. Wood, Secretary.

STORES FOR THE EAST.

RETURN of the STORES sent to the East
from the 1st day of January 1854 to the
day of January 1855; with the Totals of each
the Dates when sent, and when arrived in
East.

(*Mr. William Lindsay.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
2 May 1855.*

[*Price 7 d.*]

TROOPS IN THE "SERINGAPATAM."

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 12 March 1855;—for,

COPY "of GENERAL SUTHERLAND'S REPORT, dated the 12th day of October 1854.
as well as all Documents transmitted therewith, relative to Troops being sent to
the *Mauritius* in the 'Seringapatam' during the course of last Autumn."

War Department, }
29 March 1855. }

FREDERICK PEEL.

REPORT of Lieutenant-General *Sutherland*, relative to Troops sent to the *Mauritius* in the "Seringapatam."

Sir, Port Louis, Mauritius, 12 October 1854.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the disembarkation return and documents noted in the margin; and, with reference to the letter from Major Simmons, beg to state, that on its receipt I called upon Lieutenant Kelly, R.N., the harbour master of this port, who was a passenger on board, for a report upon the vessel. This report is also transmitted, together with a copy of the reports of the surveyors who examined the ship at the instance of the master, which, it will be seen, entirely bear out the statements of Major Simmons.

I have great pleasure in bringing to the notice of his Lordship, the General Commanding in Chief, the very praiseworthy conduct of the officers and soldiers during their perilous passage, and, in justice to them, notified my appreciation of their conduct in a general order, of which I transmit a copy.

I need not expatiate on the dangers to which the lives of so many officers and men were exposed by a vessel in such a state having been taken up for their conveyance.

His Lordship the General Commanding in Chief will, I doubt not, cause due inquiry to be made into the case, and will take the necessary steps to prevent the recurrence of troops being embarked in vessels in so unseaworthy a state as the "Seringapatam" appears to have been from the very commencement of the voyage.

As it is probable that the vessel will (if she ever quit this port) be a long time undergoing repairs, and as no opportunity is available for sending Assistant-surgeon Tulloch, 10th Foot, the officer who was in medical charge on board, direct to Bombay, I have ordered a passage to be taken for that officer on board the steamer "Propontis," which conveys this letter to Ceylon, from whence to proceed to Bombay by the first opportunity.

I have, &c.
(signed) William Sutherland,
Lieut.-General.
The Quartermaster-General of
the Forces, &c. &c. &c.
Horse Guards.

Disembarkation Return.
Letter from Major
Simmons, 25 Septem-
ber 1854.
General Order,
27 September 1854.
Report on Freight Ship,
"Seringapatam," in
Duplicate.
Letter from Lieut.
Kelly, R.N., 30 Sept.
1854.
Report of Survey of
"Seringapatam,"
28 September 1854.
Ditto, 6 October 1854.
Letter of Master and
Officers of "Seringa-
patam" to Major
Simmons.

Ship "Seringapatam,"

Port Louis, 25 September 1854.

Sir,

In reporting my arrival from England in command of the detachments of the 5th and 85th regiments, as per margin, on board the hired freight ship "Seringapatam," I deem it my duty to bring immediately to the notice of the Lieutenant-general commanding, the unseaworthy and dangerous state of that vessel, and the imminent peril to which these troops have been exposed.

The "Seringapatam," the property of Messrs. Green, of Blackwall, is a ship of seventeen years standing, lettered *Æ; a few weeks before leaving England she returned from Bombay, and although then, I am informed, in a very leaky and shaken condition, received only trifling repairs. Immediately on getting to sea, I observed that the deck and sides of the vessel leaked unusually; indeed, to such an extent as not only to cause much discomfort to the men on the troop deck, but also considerable damage to their clothing and necessaries. When this was pointed out to the captain, he informed me that nothing could be done to remedy the defect, which has continued to increase ever since; in rough weather, I may say that the deck was literally inundated.

Towards the end of August, when in about 20° S. and from 21° to 4° W., we experienced a week's blowy weather, amounting, on one or two days, to a gale of wind; after which the ship required pumping every two hours. Early in September, being then in about 39° S. and 23° E., we experienced more rough weather, which lasted some days. The leak now increased alarmingly, and on the 14th, 15th, 16th and 18th, the guns on deck, and about 200 tons of cargo, were thrown overboard. It is impossible to say the amount of leakage before the ship was thus relieved; but after the leak had considerably decreased, I ascertained by sounding that she was making at the rate of 26 inches per hour, which quantity we could pump out in 30 minutes, pumping every half hour. On one night the soldiers pumped uninterruptedly for six hours, and since then to the time of our arrival scarcely ever less than ten hours out of the twenty-four, sometimes for two or three hours consecutively. The crew have scarcely ever assisted in pumping, nor was it requisite; until after the 16th instant they never once touched the pumps from the time the leaks became dangerous. On the 15th instant, when at the most critical period, the sailors, headed by their boatswain, plundered the cargo, got drunk, and became insubordinate. The conduct of the master, Mr. Gimblett, and of his officers, has been throughout excellent, and they have always been most attentive and considerate for the comfort of the troops.

Having made four voyages round the Cape, twice crossed the Atlantic, besides several other voyages in different parts of the world, since I have been in Her Majesty's service, I may be excused for asserting, most positively, that we have never, during the whole voyage, experienced any really very bad weather, or more than is generally met with off the Cape: most certainly not such as in any way to excuse or account for the present frightful state of the ship. Her whole frame is dislocated, and works to and fro at every motion. The iron fastenings (knees) are generally loose, having drawn or broken the old and rusted iron bolts, so that actually objects of two inches in diameter could have been inserted between some of the knees and the beams they originally fastened. The copper is worked off in many places, butt ends are started, and the oakum is spewed out of the seams; so that when in the fore-hold a fortnight ago, I could see daylight through the sides of the ship as she rolled, the water, of course, rushing through the underside. Indeed had we met with any very bad weather, the ship must have broken up; from this nothing but a merciful Providence has protected us, in giving us unusually fair winds.

Having been thus, for three weeks or more, in a sinking ship, I naturally feel very strongly; the more so, as that state was manifestly not produced by any cause which might not have been foreseen and guarded against. I cannot but consider that the "Seringapatam" was not originally in a fit state to convey troops, although her present condition may have been aggravated by heavy rolling, attributable to unskilful stowage of about 180 tons of iron rails in solid masses in the wings of a weak old ship. From the commencement of the voyage, and more especially towards its end, it has never been possible to carry an ordinary amount of sail, in consequence of the inefficiency of the rigging, or the defects of the hull.

I earnestly request that the Lieutenant-general will obtain the opinion of Captain Kelly, R.N., harbour-master of this port, a fellow-passenger with us, as to the accuracy in every particular of my report.

I have

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Privates.	Women.	Children.	Total.
5th	3	-	62	2	2	69
10th	1	-	-	-	-	1
85th	2	4	80	1	-	87
TOTAL	6	4	142	3	2	157

I have great pleasure in adding, that throughout this painful ordeal, the conduct of the officers and soldiers of the detachment has been admirable ; although the latter are for the most part young boys lately enlisted, they worked with the greatest spirit and alacrity, by their cheerful demeanour in some measure restoring confidence among the passengers. But for their exertions, the ship must have foundered many hundred miles from land, out of the usual track of vessels from which assistance might have been hoped for.

I would further beg leave to bring to the notice of the Lieutenant-general, that this ship is totally unprovided with fire engines, force pump, or fire annihilator, and that when we sailed there were only 18 buckets for all purposes on board, of which, of course, some were lost.

I have, &c.

(signed)

Egbert Simmons, Major,
Captain 5th Fusiliers,
Commanding Detachments.

The Deputy Quartermaster-General,
&c., &c., &c.,
Port Louis.

No. 165.—General Order.

Head Quarters, Port Louis, Wednesday,
27 September 1854.

1. THE Lieutenant-general has received from Major Simmons, 5th Fusiliers, a detailed report of the circumstances attending the voyage of the "Seringapatam" from England to Port Louis, with the draughts for the 5th Fusiliers and 85th Light Infantry on board, and has learnt with much satisfaction that the good conduct of the men, and their willingness and alacrity in working when that ship was in a sinking state were conspicuous, and such as may always be expected from British soldiers in times of danger.

2. These young soldiers now join their regiments with an established reputation, which the Lieutenant-general trusts they will endeavour to maintain throughout their military career.

3. It will be seen by the accompanying letter, addressed to Major Simmons, that the commander and officers of the ship are fully sensible of the eminent services rendered by the troops during this perilous voyage ; and the Lieutenant-general cannot allow this occasion to pass without expressing to Major Simmons, and the officers under his command, viz., Captain Johnson and 2d Lieutenant Creagh, 5th Fusiliers, and Ensigns Mathew and Beadon, 85th regiment, his high sense of their conduct in maintaining good order and discipline, and his gratification at the happy results which have attended on the occasion under notice.

Major Simmons has thus added another proof (if one were wanting) of his efficiency as a British officer.

"My dear Major Simmons,

"24 September 1854.

"ALLOW me and all my officers to offer you our most sincere thanks to you and all the officers and men under your charge, for their great services on board in assisting to keep the ship from sinking : had it not been for them, no doubt but we must all have perished.

"Wishing you and all of them every success, we remain, &c.

(signed)

"*H. Gimblett*, Commander.
"*Joseph Watson*, Chief Officer.
"*Edward Hardwick*, 2d Officer.
"*Frederick S. Rouse*, 3d Officer.
"*Karl B. Weyall*, 4th Officer."

By command,
(signed) *Fred^l H. Robe*, Lt.-Col., D. Q. M. G.

REPORT, &c. RELATIVE TO TROOPS SENT TO

REPORT on the Ship "Seringapatam," as desired by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, on its Voyage from *Gravesend* to *Mauritius*, with the Detachments of the 5th and 85th Regiments on Board, to be filled up and signed by the Commanding Officer of the Troops, when there is no Naval Agent on Board, and transmitted, in duplicate, to the Quartermaster-general at the end of the Voyage.

SUBJECT.		REPORT.						
			Officers.	Ladies.	Men.	Women.	Children.	TOTAL.
1st. State what regiment is embarked, with the numbers of officers and their families ; and of men, women and children.		1st.						
		5th -	3	1	62	1	2	69
		10th -	1	-	-	-	-	1
		85th -	2	-	84	1	-	87
		TOTAL -	6	1	146	2	2	157
2d. State place	Embarkation - -	2d. Gravesend, 3 July 1854.						
and	Sailing from England -	3 July 1854.						
Date of	Arrival and sailing from other ports.	Touched at no intermediate ports.						
	Number of days on the voyage.	—						
3d. Whether the ship has been properly fitted, kept in a clean state, and the master has discharged his duty to the troops in a proper and satisfactory manner, and afforded every care and attention to the women and children on board.		3d. The fittings for the accommodation of the troops were good; the ship has been kept clean; the master performed his duty to the troops in a proper and satisfactory manner, and was very careful and attentive to all.						
4th. Whether the conditions of the charter-party have been carried out, for a perusal of which the commanding officer of the troops is authorised to apply to the master whenever he may require it.		4th. No copy of the charter-party was supplied, either to the master or myself, as already reported. The scale of rations furnished to the master does not correspond with that published to the army, dated "Admiralty, January 1853;" as, by the former, preserved meat and potatoes are required to be issued every fourth day, but by the latter scale none should be issued.						
5th. Whether there has been any cause of complaint of the provisions, or medical comforts, either as regards quantity or quality, or any inattention in their issue, and whether the troops have been properly supplied with good water.		5th. No cause of complaint against the provisions; the water has been good; the supply of fumigated materials insufficient and defective.						
6th. Whether there has been any unnecessary delay in making the passage.		6th. None.						
7th. Whether the officers' mess has been properly kept, and satisfactorily provided under the established regulations.		7th. Perfectly so.						
8th. Whether any sickness has been prevalent among the troops or other persons on board, and if so, to what cause it can be attributed.		8th. None.						
9th. Whether the regulations interdicting smoking below have been attended to, as specified in their Lordships' Circular, dated the 23d June 1854.		9th.						
10th. State names of the owners of the ship, and of the master in command.		10th. Messrs. Green, of Blackwall, owners.						

Dated at Port Louis, 25 September 1854.

Note.—Should there be any cause of complaint relative to the provisions or other stores, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty hereby authorise the commanding officer of the troops to order a survey to be held on the same by properly qualified officers, at which the master and mate of the ship are always to be requested to be present. And in case of any of Her Majesty's ships being met with at sea or at the port of disembarkation, the commanding

manding officer of the troops is requested to submit any cause of complaint to the captain of such ship, or if no ship should be present, to the naval agent, if there is one on the spot, for such investigation as may be considered necessary for the information of the Admiralty.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The troops were very insufficiently supplied with materials for cleaning the troop deck ; the scrapers were useless, and very few brooms could be obtained, not being on board the ship.

An iron ventilator was put on board, but never fitted ; indeed, there was no place where it could have been put, to have been of any use.

The troop deck was continually wet from leaks in the deck and sides of the vessel, to the very great discomfort of the troops, and to the injury of their clothing, necessaries, arms, and appointments.

The ship became leaky, and was for nearly three weeks in a sinking state, being only kept afloat by the exertions of the soldiers. A detailed report of all the circumstances has been made to the Lieutenant-general commanding at Mauritius.

(signed) *E. Simmons*, Major,
Commanding on board "Seringapatam,"
Captain 5th Fusiliers.

Sir,

Port-office, 30 September 1854.

THE honourable the officer administering the Government having requested a report from me as a passenger on board the "Seringapatam," on her voyage from England to this port, with respect to her condition, I beg to state that in crossing the S. E. trade, the ship began to show signs of weakness ; the decks and upper works becoming very leaky, and making more water than is customary. On arriving off Trinidad, we had strong breezes from the westward, when the leak increased, and the vessel became very uneasy, working and straining considerably, the pumps going every two hours ; in consequence of which it was necessary to place the vessel under easy sail, in order to keep her as quiet as possible. Early in September, when to the south-eastward of the Cape, we had again strong breezes with a good deal of sea ; the leak increasing to an alarming degree, the ship labouring fearfully, and making, I should say, between three and four feet water an hour. The upper deck beams particularly, abreast the main hatchway on the starboard side, seemed to complain much ; the guns were then thrown overboard. On going below, I found several of the iron knees and diagonal riders started out from one to two inches, and working fore and aft to a great extent ; in fact, all the ship's fastenings appeared to me to be very loose. The lower deck ends aft, and water way seams, starting out and opening, when the ship pitched and lurched about an inch ; the water was rushing into the hold from the seams and butts in all directions, particularly from forward on both sides to abaft the mainmast. I perceived also one butt started out under the bow on the starboard side, under the copper. A portion of the cargo was thrown overboard to lighten the ship, in the hope of bringing the leaks above water. The ship from this time became in a sinking state ; and under Providence, had it not been for the troops on board working at the pumps night and day, the ship must have foundered. The captain and his officers did all that could be done under the circumstances. The ship was frequently hove-to to ease her, when other vessels would have been prosecuting their voyage with studding sails set. The fearful working and straining of the vessel might have been occasioned by the infamous stowage of some 180 tons of iron in solid masses on each side in the wings, which was a most unaccountable act in so old a vessel as the "Seringapatam ;" but had the vessel been sound, and the iron properly stowed, she could not have been distressed with so small a quantity. In conclusion, I can state with perfect truth, that the "Seringapatam" experienced no weather on her passage out that would have had any effect on a sound and seaworthy vessel ; and had the ship encountered a hard gale of wind, my opinion is that she would inevitably have gone down. I would recommend that copies of the survey on the ship on her arrival should be applied for by the Government, and they will doubtless corroborate in a great measure the above statement.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. Kelly*, Harbour Master.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

At the request of Captain Gimblett, of ship "Seringapatam," burthen per register 870 tons, we, the undersigned, did this day survey that vessel for the purpose of reporting on her present state and condition, and after a careful examination we found the vessel very much strained, the whole of the fastenings of the upper and lower deck beams are started, and many of the bolts in the iron knees quite slack, in consequence of which the vessel had evidently made much water. On examining the outside planking, we found many of the seams entirely open, without any oakum whatever; the butts under the copper sheathing we found perfectly open, some of them are filled with pieces of firwood, the butt having been too wide to admit of being caulked; a quantity of copper sheathing on both sides abreast of the forechains is gone, and a quantity of sheathing nails have worked out, all of which we attribute to the general straining of the vessel; we also found a portion of the planking started, particularly the butts on both sides of the bow, and abreast the forechains.

We accordingly recommend that the cargo be landed with all convenient speed with the view of examining her bottom.

Given under our hands in Port Louis, Mauritius, this 28th day of September 1854.

(signed) *Tho^s. H. Mullins,*
Surveyor to the Calcutta Insurance Companies
at Mauritius.

(signed) *Douglas Wales,*
Surveyor to the Colonial Association Insurance
Company at Mauritius.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *Hunter, Ireland, & Co.*

At the request of Captain Gimblett, of the ship "Seringapatam," we, the undersigned, did this day proceed on board that vessel, and found that the cargo had been landed as recommended by us in our survey report dated the 28th ultimo; on removing some of the copper sheathing, we found the seams, and particularly the butts, in a very bad state, a quantity of copper is off the bottom, and the remaining portion is very much wrinkled, and from the general straining of the vessel throughout, we are of opinion that the following repairs are necessary, so as to enable her to carry a dead weight cargo.

We therefore recommend:—

1st. That the vessel be hove down for the purpose of stripping the copper off the bottom, and the planks to be cleaned down for further inspection.

2d. That the vessel be caulked from the keel to the gunwale, including waterway, decks, and stanchions.

3d. That the vessel be strengthened on the outside by placing good teak doubling (of suitable length) 2½ inches thick, over patent felt, from the upper bend plank down to the keel, well and sufficiently throughbolted, re-nailed, and caulked.

4th. All the lower deck's binding bolts to be backed out, and replaced with new ones of a size larger, and passed through the doubling.

5th. The top sides require to be strengthened by placing wood diagonal trussing to consist of island crooks, and fastened with through bolts, and all slack bolts in the iron hanging-knees to be backed out, and replaced by new ones of a size larger.

6th. All the bolts in the iron hanging-knees and riders in the lower hold to be backed out, and replaced by new ones, and passed through the doubling.

7th. That the bolts in the breast-hooks, transoms, and pointers abaft be carefully examined, and backed out where found slack, and replaced by new ones of a size larger.

8th. That a good sufficient bilge kelson of 14 inches be fitted on each side in the way of the first floor heads.

9th. That all defective planks be replaced by new teak plank of same dimensions.

We

We are further of opinion that previous to commencing these extensive repairs, it is necessary to ascertain the state of her frame and planking, and accordingly recommend that a plank below the lower beams be taken out all round the vessel, inside as well as outside.

We are also of opinion that wherever the butts are found too wide to admit of being caulked, it will be necessary to change one length of plank.

Given under our hands at Port Louis, Mauritius, this 6th day of October 1854.

(signed) *Douglas Wales,*
Surveyor to the Colonial Maritime Insurance
Company at Mauritius.

(signed) *Tho^r. Mullins,*
Surveyor to the Calcutta Insurance Company
at Mauritius.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *Hunter, Ireland, & Co.*

My dear Major Simmonds,

ALLOW me and all my officers to offer you our most sincere thanks to you and all the officers and men under your charge for their great services on board in assisting to keep the ship from sinking ; had it not been for them, no doubt but we must have all perished.

Wishing you and all of them every success, we remain, &c.

(signed) *H. Gimblett, Commander.*
Joseph Watson, Chief Officer.
Edward Hardwick, 2d Officer.
Fred^k. S. Rouse, 3d Officer.
Karl B. Weyall, 4th Officer.

24 September 1854.

TROOPS IN THE "SERINGAPATAM."

COPY of GENERAL SUTHERLAND'S REPORT,
dated 12th October 1854, as well as all
Documents transmitted therewith, relative to
Troops being sent to the *Mauritius* in the
"Seringapatam" during the course of last
Autumn.

(*Mr. Beloe.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
2 May 1855.

YEOMANRY CORPS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 2 March 1855;—for,

A "RETURN of the NUMBER of YEOMANRY CORPS in *Great Britain*, the Names of the Regiments or Troops, the Number of Officers, the Number of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates belonging to each Regiment or Troop; together with the Number of Times they have severally been called out in Aid of the Civil Service, either by Regiments, Detachments, or Troops, since they were respectively embodied; together with the Date of their Embodiment."

War Department, 17 July 1855.

FREDERICK PEEL.

LIST OF CORPS OF YEOMANRY CAVALRY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

COUNTY.	CORPS.	Numbers Serving.		Date of Formation of each Corps.	Number of Times each Corps has been out in Aid of the Civil Power, either by Regiments, Detachments, or Troops, since June 1850.
		Officers.	Non-Com- missioned Officers and Privates.		
Ayr	Ayrshire	28	475	- - - 1793	4.
Berks	Hungerford	9	150	- - - 1831	
Bucks	Royal 2d Bucks	29	511	- - - 1797	
	Taplow	4	45	- - - 1831	
Chester	Earl of Chester's	32	596	- - - 1803	
Denbigh	Denbighshire	12	144	- - - 1794	
Derby	Derby and Chaddesden	3	56	October - 1731	
	Radborne	2	90	- - - 1802	
	Repton and Gresley	3	72	- - - 1843	
Devon	Royal 1st Devon	30	415	About - 1793	
	North Devon Mounted Rifles	31	360	- - - 1804	
Dorset	Dorsetshire (Queen's Own)	25	341	December - 1830	
Essex	West Essex	15	185	" - 1830	
Gloucester	Royal Gloucestershire Hussars	32	428	April - 1834	
Hants	Hampshire	21	295	- - - 1793	
Herts	Northern Herts	3	53	{ Not known. Disembodied - 1824 Reformed - 1831	
	South Herts	14	167	- - - 1830	
Kent	East Kent Mounted Rifles	19	244	20 November - 1853	
	West Kent	16	201	December - 1830	
Glasgow	Queen's Own Royal Regiment	12	138	21 April - 1849	
Lanark	Lanarkshire	12	279	First raised - 1819	
Lancaster	Duke of Lancaster's Own	15	259	- - - 1827	
	Lancashire Hussars	9	150	5 September - 1848	
Leicester	Prince Albert's Own Leicestershire	37	606	- - - 1803	-- 1; a detachment; from 1st to 3d November 1853.
Lothian	Royal Mid Lothian	23	355	First formed - 1797	
	East Lothian	11	147	June - 1846	
Middlesex	Uxbridge	6	90	- - -	
Montgomery	Montgomeryshire	16	284	- - - 1803	
Northampton	Royal Kettering	10	61	February - 1831	
Northumberland	Northumberland and Newcastle	25	411	December - 1819	
Nottingham	Southern Nottinghamshire	24	390	- - - 1826	
	Sherwood Rangers	13	227	First formed - 1795	
Oxford	Queen's Own Oxford	25	364	- - - 1803	
Pembroke	Castlemartin	10	139	{ 2 troops in - 1793 and 1 in - 1833	
Salop	North Salopian	37	450	27 June - 1798	
	South Salopian	23	342	24 December - 1828	
Somerset	North Somerset	29	425	9 March - 1797	3 { at Clutton on 19th July 1852, 2 troops for 3 days. at Frome { 2 troops on 23 Oct. 1854. 1 troop on 30 " "
	West Somerset	28	488	- - - 1800	
Stafford	Queen's Own Royal Regiment	44	702	- - - 1794	
Suffolk	1st Loyal Suffolk	3	56	- - - 1831	
	Long Melford	3	78	April - 1831	
Warwick	Warwickshire	25	443	- - - 1794	
Westmorland	Westmorland and Cumberland	21	325	- - - 1819	
Wilt	Royal Wiltshire	36	417	13 June - 1798	
Worcester	Queen's Own Worcestershire	40	727	May - 1831	2 { at Kidderminster { from 3d to 5th Sept. 1854. at Dudley - { from 25th to 28th March 1855.
York	Yorkshire Hussars	36	501	- - - 1802	
	1st West York	43	576	15 August - 1803	
	2d West York	14	228	July - 1843	
		958	14,486		

YEOMANRY CORPS.

RETURN of the NUMBER of YEOMANRY CORPS in *Great Britain*, the Names of the Regiments or Troops, the Number of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates belonging to each Regiment or Troop ; with the Number of Times they have severally been called out in Aid of the Civil Service, since they were respectively embodied, together with the Date of their Embodiment.

(*Mr. Miles*.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
6 July 1855.

BOARD OF ORDNANCE, AND WAR DEPARTMENT, &c.

RETURN to Two Addresses of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated respectively 25 and 26 June 1855;—for,

(ADDRESS, 25 JUNE 1855.)

A “RETURN, showing, in opposite Columns, the CHARGE for the BOARD of ORDNANCE, and for its Subordinate Establishments, as at present constituted, contrasted with the CHARGE under the proposed Bill; stating, in each Case, the Amount of Military Pay or Allowances, as well as the Salary of the Officers employed.”

(*Lord Seymour.*)

(ADDRESS, 26 JUNE 1855.)

A “RETURN, showing, in opposite Columns, the CHARGE for the WAR DEPARTMENT, WAR OFFICE, BOARD of GENERAL OFFICERS, and ORDNANCE, and for its Subordinate Establishments, under the System which existed before the Order in Council, dated the 6th day of June 1855, contrasted with the CHARGE under the System constituted by that Order; stating, in each Case, the Amount of Military Pay or Allowances, as well as the Salaries of the Officers employed.”

(*Mr. George Dundas.*)

War Department, }
August 1855. }

FREDERICK PEEL.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
3 August 1855.

BOARD OF ORDNANCE.

RETURN, showing, in opposite Columns, the CHARGE for the MASTER-GENERAL and BOARD of ORDNANCE, and for their Subordinate Establishments, under the System which existed before the Order in Council, dated the 6th of June 1855, contrasted with the Charge under the System constituted by that Order; stating, in each Case, the Amount of Military Pay or Allowances, as well as the Salaries of the Officers employed.

The Establishment of the Master-General and Board, with their Subordinate Establishments, as they existed prior to the Order in Council of 6th of June 1855.			The Establishments of the Ordnance under the Order in Council of 6th of June 1855.		
OFFICE.	Salary.	Military Pay, or Allowances.	OFFICE.	Salary.	Military Pay or Allowances.
	£.	£.		£.	£.
The Master-General (F. M. Lord Raglan, G. C. B.) - - -	1,800	6,912			
The Lieut.-General (Lieut.-General Sir H. D. Ross, K. C. B.) - -	1,200	2,014			
The Surveyor-General (Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. R. Bruce) -	1,200	288			
The Clerk of the Ordnance (W. Monsell, Esq., M. P.) - -	1,200	Nil.	The Clerk of the Ordnance (W. Monsell, Esq., M. P.) - -	2,000	Nil.
The Principal Storekeeper and Controller of Stores) - -	1,200	—			
The Secretary to the Master-General (Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. R. Boyle) - - - -	1,000	288			
The Inspector-General of Fortifications (Lieut.-General Sir J. Burgoyne) - - - -	1,500	1,374	The Inspector-General of Fortifications (Lieut.-General Sir J. Burgoyne) - - - -	1,500	1,374
2 Assistant Inspectors-General of Fortifications:			Deputy Inspector-General of Fortifications (Lieut.-Colonel H. D. Harness, R. E.) - - -	800	202
Major-General Harding, C. R., R. E. - - - -	750	479	Ditto - - ditto (Captain R. M. Laffan, R. E., M. P.) - -	800	202
Lieut.-Colonel Walpole, R. E.	550	330	Assistant Deputy Inspector-General of Fortifications (Captain Owen, R. E.) - - - -	500	202
Director-General of Royal Artillery (Major-General W. Cator, R. A.) - - - -	600	567	Director-General of Royal Artillery (Major-General W. Cator, R. A.) - - - -	1,000	567
			Director-General of Stores (J. R. Godley, Esq.) - - - -	1,000	Nil.
			Director-General of Contracts (T. Howell, Esq.) - - - -	1,500	Nil.
			Director-General of Army Clothing (Colonel Sir T. Troubridge, Bart.) - - - -	1,000	330
			Assistant Director-General of Army Clothing (G. D. Ramsay, Esq.) - - - -	800	Nil.
			Accountant-General (H. Smith, Esq.) - - - -	1,200	Nil.
Secretary to the Board, J. Wood, Esq. - - - -	1,200	Nil.	Secretary (J. Wood, Esq.) - -	1,200	Nil.

The Establishment of the Master-General and Board, with their Subordinate Establishments, as they existed prior to the Order in Council of 6th of June 1855.			The Establishments of the Ordnance under the Order in Council of 6th of June 1855.		
OFFICE.	Salary.	Military Pay or Allowances.	OFFICE.	Salary.	Military Pay or Allowances.
SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENTS :	£.	£.	SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENTS :	£.	£.
the Master-General's Office -	1,465	Nil.	Department of the Accountant-General - - - -	14,100	Nil.
the Cash Account Office - -	19,560	Nil.			
the Store Account Office - -	10,815	Nil.	Department of the Director-General of Stores - - -	10,815	Nil.
			Department of the Director-General of Contracts - -	3,090	Nil.
Secretary's Office - - - £.	15,543	Nil.	Department of the Director-General of Army Clothing -	1,380	
Office of the Inspector-general of Fortifications 3,708			Secretary's Department - -	4,160	
			Department of the Inspector-General of Fortifications -	6,913	
	59,583	12,242		53,758	2,877

ESTABLISHMENTS AT WOOLWICH.

Inspector of Artillery and Brass Foundry (Lieut.-Colonel Wilford, R. A.) - - - -	£.	£.	Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories (Lieut.-Colonel Wilmot, R. A.) - - - -	£.	£.
	400	479		500	330
Subordinate Establishment - -	1,721	Nil.	Subordinate Establishment - -	1,721	Nil.
Inspector of the Royal Carriage Department (Lieutenant-Colonel Tulloh, R. A.) - - - -	400	330	Superintendent of the Royal Carriage Department (Lieut.-Col. Tulloh, R. A.) - - - -	500	330
Subordinate Establishment - -	2,440	Nil.	Subordinate Establishment - -	2,440	Nil.
Director of the Royal Laboratory (Lieut.-Colonel Wilson, R. A.) -	400	479	Superintendent of the Royal Laboratory (Capt. E. M. Boxer, R. A.) - - - -	500	222
Subordinate Establishment - -	2,700	Nil.	Subordinate Establishment - -	2,700	Nil.
Director of Small Arm Manufactories (Capt. W. M. H. Dixon, R. A.) - - - -	400	222	Superintendent of Royal Factory of Small Arms (Capt. W. M. H. Dixon, R. A.) - - - -	500	222
Subordinate Establishments (including Enfield and Birmingham) -	2,180	—	Subordinate Establishments (including Enfield and Birmingham) - - - -	2,180	—
Inspector of Royal Gunpowder Manufactories (Lieut.-Colonel C. Dickson, R. A.) - - -	300	258	Superintendent of the Royal Factory of Gunpowder (Lieutenant-Colonel C. Dickson, R. A.) -	500	258
Subordinate Establishment - -	845	—	Subordinate Establishment - -	845	—
WOOLWICH - - - -	11,786	1,768		12,386	1,362
PALL MALL - - - -	59,583	12,242		53,758	2,877
TOTAL - - £.	71,369	14,010	TOTAL - £.	66,144	4,239

19 June 1855.

J. Wood, Secretary.

RETURN, showing, in opposite Columns, the CHARGE for the WAR DEPARTMENT, WAR OFFICE, BOARD of GENERAL OFFICERS, and ORDNANCE, and for its Subordinate Establishments, under the System which existed before the Order in Council, dated the 6th day of June 1855, contrasted with the Charge under the System constituted by that Order; stating, in each Case, the Amount of Military Pay or Allowances, as well as the Salaries of the Officers employed.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Establishment of the War Department, as it existed prior to the Order in Council of 6th of June 1855.			The Establishment of the War Department, under the Order in Council of 6th of June 1855.		
OFFICE.	Salary.	Military Pay or Allowances.	OFFICE.	Salary.	Military Pay or Allowances.
	£.	£. s. d.		£.	£. s. d.
Secretary of State - - -	5,000	—	Secretary of State - - -	5,000	—
Permanent Under ditto - -	1,500	200 15 -	Permanent Under ditto - -	1,500	200 15 -
Parliamentary - ditto - -	1,500	—	Parliamentary - ditto - -	1,500	—
Chief Clerk - - - -	1,250	—	Chief Clerk - - - -	1,250	—
1 Senior Clerk - - - -	625	—	1 Senior Clerk - - - -	625	—
Ditto - - - -	600	220 - -	Ditto - - - -	600	220 - -
Assistant Clerk - - - -	350	—	Assistant Clerk - - - -	350	—
Ditto - - - -	350	—	Ditto - - - -	350	—
2 Junior Clerks - - - -	300	—	2 Junior Clerks - - - -	300	—
3 Probationary ditto - -	300	—	3 Probationary ditto - -	300	—
Librarian, &c. - - - -	300	—	Librarian, &c. - - - -	300	—
Private Secretary to Secretary of State - - - - }	300	—	Private Secretary to Secretary of State - - - - }	300	—
Private Secretary to Under- Secretary of State - - }	150	—	Private Secretary to Under- Secretary of State - - }	150	—
1 Office-keeper - - - -	150	—	1 Office-keeper - - - -	150	—
1st Office Porter - - - -	100	—	1st Office Porter - - - -	100	—
2d - ditto - - - -	80	—	2d - ditto - - - -	80	—
3d - ditto - - - -	80	—	3d - ditto - - - -	80	—
5 Messengers, average profits -	1,125	—	5 Messengers, average profits -	1,125	—
£.	14,060	420 15 -	£.	14,060	420 15 -

WAR OFFICE.

5 JUNE 1855.		6 JUNE 1855.	
OFFICE.	Annual Amount of Salaries.	OFFICE.	Annual Amount of Salaries.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Deputy Secretary at War - - -	2,000 - -	Deputy Secretary at War - - -	2,000 - -
1 Chief Examiner - - - -	1,200 - -	1 Chief Examiner - - - -	1,200 - -
1 Chief Clerk - - - -	1,000 - -	1 Chief Clerk - - - -	1,000 - -
12 Clerks, 1st class - - - -	6,990 - -	12 Clerks, 1st class - - - -	6,990 - -
24 Clerks, 2d class - - - -	8,695 - -	24 Clerks, 2d class - - - -	8,695 - -
49 Clerks, 3d class - - - -	6,890 - -	48 Clerks, 3d class - - - -	6,740 - -
6 Established Extra Clerks - -	880 - -	6 Established Extra Clerks - -	880 - -
68 Quarterly Clerks - - - -	3,160 - -	68 Quarterly Clerks - - - -	3,160 - -
Private Secretaries, Extra Allowances, &c. - - - -	1,485 5 -	Private Secretaries, Extra Allowances, &c. - - - -	1,485 5 -
Messengers - - - -	2,095 - -	Messengers - - - -	2,095 - -
Superintendent of Pensioners - -	1,000 - -	Superintendent of Pensioners - -	1,000 - -
Assistant ditto - - - -	300 - -	Assistant ditto - - - -	300 - -
BOARD OF GENERAL OFFICERS:			
Secretary - - - -	800 - -	Abolished.	
Messenger - - - -	65 - -		
Allowances to General Officers, 1853 -	362 - -	*Transfers from Ordnance:	
		1 Clerk - - - -	450 - -
		3 Clerks - - - -	1,100 - -
		4 Clerks - - - -	890 - -
		5 Clerks - - - -	500 - -
£.	36,922 5 -	£.	38,485 5 -

* Actually transferred from 24th May 1855.

BOARD OF ORDNANCE, AND WAR
DEPARTMENT, &c.

RETURN, showing the CHARGE for the BOARD of
ORDNANCE, and for its Subordinate Establish-
ments, as at present constituted, contrasted with
the CHARGE under the proposed Bill.

(*Lord Seymour.*)

RETURN, showing the CHARGE for the WAR
DEPARTMENT, WAR OFFICE, BOARD of GEN-
ERAL OFFICERS, and ORDNANCE, and for its
Subordinate Establishments, under the System
which existed before the Order in Council, dated
6 June 1855, contrasted with the CHARGE under
the System constituted by that Order.

(*Mr. George Dundas.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
3 August 1855.

ARMY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

COPY of an ORDER of The QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY in
COUNCIL (passed on the 6th day of June 1855), regulating the
ESTABLISHMENTS of the CIVIL DEPARTMENTS of the ARMY.

War Department, }
11 June 1855. }

FREDERICK PEEL.

AT the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 6th day of June 1855.

Present, The QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY in Council.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a representation from the Right honourable Lord Panmure, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department, dated the 2d of this instant June, in the words following, viz. :—

“ Her Majesty, having been pleased to revoke the letters patent constituting the Master-general, Lieutenant-general and Principal Storekeeper of the Ordnance, and having vested in me the powers hitherto exercised by them, I have the honour to request that your Lordship will submit for the approval of Her Majesty in Council the accompanying Schedule of the Establishment which, with the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, I propose should in future carry on the duties hitherto performed by the Master-general and Board of Ordnance.”

Her Majesty, having taken into consideration the said representation, and the accompanying Schedule of the future Establishments in London and at Woolwich for carrying on the duties hitherto performed by the Master-general and Board of Ordnance (copy whereof is hereunto annexed), was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof; and the Right honourable Lord Panmure, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

(signed) C. Greville.

SCHEDULE referred to in the foregoing ORDER in COUNCIL.

ESTABLISHMENT IN LONDON.

No.	Denomination of Office.	Amount of Salary, per Annum.	DUTIES.
		£. s. d.	
	Clerk of the Ordnance - -	2,000 - -	-- The Clerk of the Ordnance will be the chief of the staff of the War Department, and the executive officer of the Minister of War, directing all the ordinary business of the subordinate departments.
	The Inspector-general of Fortifications.	1,500 - -	-- The civil duties of the Inspector-general of Fortification will consist in the conservation of all lands granted or used for military purposes, the preservation and maintenance of the fabric of all existing fortresses and military buildings; the examination of all plans and projects for fortifications, barracks, or other military works; the preparation of specifications and estimates of all works connected with fortifications or military buildings; the proper execution of every work authorised, and the general supervision of the business of the Barrack Department. He will control the expenditure of all monies granted for military works or buildings, but no service involving an expenditure of more than 200 <i>l.</i> will be commenced without the written authority of the Minister of War or of his representative.
	Two Deputy Inspectors-general of ditto.	650 - - each.	The duties of the Inspector-general will also comprise the general superintendence of the Survey now in progress.
	Two Assistant Deputy Inspectors-general of ditto.	500 - - each.	The Inspector-general will be assisted in the performance of his various duties by two Deputy Inspectors-general, one of whom shall be specially charged with the superintendence of fortresses and defensive works, and the other with that of barracks and the general duties of the Barrack Service.
	Director-general of the Royal Artillery.	1,000 - -	Two Assistant Deputy Inspectors-general will also be attached to this department, who will perform such duties as it may hereafter be found necessary to devolve upon them. The duties of the Director-General will consist,— 1. In having under his charge all the reserve and depôts of artillery and material in the United Kingdom, and in being prepared at all times to lay before the Minister of War a detailed statement of the actual condition of such reserves and depôts in reference to any sudden demand. 2. In advising the Minister of War as to the nature of the artillery to be sent on any particular service, and as to the armament of any proposed works of defence. In arranging the armament of such works the Director-general will confer with the Commander-in-chief and the Inspector-general of Fortifications. 3. In being <i>ex-officio</i> President of the Scientific Committee and the medium through which the reports of that Committee are submitted to the Minister of War. 4. In comparing all returns of Ordnance practice of an experimental character, and in deducting therefrom correct and practical conclusions, and submitting to the Minister of War such communications relating thereto as he may deem necessary from time to time to make to the officers of artillery at home and abroad. 5. In examining the returns of the annual practice of the artillery at home and abroad, and submitting such reports as he may think fit to the Minister of War.

ESTABLISHMENT IN LONDON—continued.

No.	Denomination of Office.	Amount of Salary, per Annum.	DUTIES.
		£. s. d.	
	Director-general of the Royal Artillery—continued.		6. In examining all demands for ordnance or ammunition, or ordnance stores, made by officers of the Royal Artillery commanding districts or stations, and submitting such demands with his remarks to the Minister of War. 7. The Director-general will receive half-yearly reports from the Commanding officers of artillery at all stations at home and abroad as to the state of the ordnance and ammunition magazines and stores under their charge, and will communicate an abstract of such reports to the Minister of War; and he will recommend to the Minister of War the provision of proper and timely supplies of everything requisite to insure the entire efficiency of the artillery service. 8. He will submit to the Minister of War from time to time any suggestions or recommendations which he may think calculated to improve the artillery service, and will advise him as to the best mode of introducing such improvements.
	Naval Directors of Artillery -	500 - -	-- The duties of the Naval Director of Artillery will consist,— 1. In advising on all matters relating to the material of ordnance intended for naval service. 2. In being at all times acquainted with every kind of ordnance and ordnance stores manufactured by or supplied to the Royal Artillery, and in being in constant communication thereon with the Admiralty, so that no time may be lost when ships are ordered to be equipped. 3. In being <i>ex officio</i> a member of the Scientific Committee. 4. In superintending all improvements introduced into naval gunnery.
	Director-general of Stores -	1,000 - -	-- The duties of the Director-general of Stores will consist,— 1. In superintending the receipt, survey, and arrangement of all stores consigned to the custody of his department. 2. In directing the custody of those stores by the officers of his department. 3. In receiving and controlling all demands made upon the Stores Department, whether by storekeepers at home and abroad, or by other departments of Her Majesty's service. 4. In taking the proper steps to meet demands, either by ordering the issue of stores, or by making requisitions for what is wanted if it be not in store. 5. In superintending the issue and shipment of stores required for carrying on the several services. 6. In superintending the examination of accounts of all officers in charge of Ordnance stores. 7. In causing stock to be taken of stores in the custody of the department from time to time as he may be directed.
	Director-general of Contracts -	1,500 - -	-- The duties of the Director-general of Contracts will consist,— 1. In providing by means of public competition and contracts for the supply of all military and other stores, and for the execution of such other services as may be required by the various civil departments of the army. 2. In making purchases and agreements when required by private treaty, on special written instructions from the Minister at War. 3. In superintending the execution of all agreements made by him up to the time of their final completion, and in taking all necessary steps for enforcing the fulfilment of all contracts.

(continued)

ORDER IN COUNCIL REGULATING THE ESTABLISHMENTS

ESTABLISHMENT IN LONDON—*continued.*

No.	Denomination of Office.	Amount of Salary per Annum.	DUTIES.
	Director-general of Army Clothing.	£. s. d. 1,000 - -	- - The duties of Director-general of Army clothing will consist,—
	Assistant Director-general -	800 - -	1. Of taking charge of all patterns of cloth, clothing, or materials for the same, which have been approved of by Her Majesty, and sealed by Royal Order by the Secretary of State. 2. All requisitions for clothing, when approved of by the Secretary of State, will be sent to the Director-general, who will make the necessary arrangements with the Director of Contracts to have the articles contracted for. 3. The Director-general will be assisted in the discharge of his duties by an Assistant Director-general, who will be specially charged with conducting all correspondence with the clothiers. The Director-general of Clothing will be informed by the Adjutant-general of the clothing required for the army, and it will be his duty to make the necessary arrangements to ensure its delivery at the proper periods, and in the proper localities.
	Accountant-general - -	1,200 - -	- - The duties of the Accountant-general will consist,— 1. In aiding to prepare the Annual Military Estimates for Parliament. 2. In controlling and auditing, and bringing to account the entire receipts and expenditure of the Civil Departments. 3. In examining and certifying all contractors' bills for works performed, and for stores supplied, as well as money claims of every description. 4. In regulating the advances of money to all his sub-accountants, and in examining and passing their quarterly accounts of receipts and disbursements. 5. In preparing his annual accounts of receipts and expenditure for Parliament and the Treasury. In keeping a record of all civil appointments at home and abroad, and preparing the various quarter books for the payment of the salaries, and in discharging such other financial duties as may be imposed upon him by the Minister of War.

ESTABLISHMENT AT WOOLWICH.

No.	Denomination of Office.	Amount of Salary per Annum.	DUTIES.
	Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories.	£. s. d. 500 - -	- - The Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories will be charged with the manufacture of all brass ordnance, and with proving the same; and with inspecting and proving all iron ordnance, and inspecting every description of shot. He will prepare for service every description of ordnance, and will manufacture all projectiles intended for rifled guns. He will furnish detailed drawings and specifications of all ordnance to be supplied by contractors.
	Superintendent of the Royal Carriage Department.	500 - -	- - The Superintendent of the Royal Carriage Department will be responsible for the proper manufacture of every description of gun or ammunition carriage, for the naval and military service, and of all carriages and implements for facilitating the transport, or use of ordnance or stores; and for the supply of all waggons, carriages, or carts intended for military purposes.

ESTABLISHMENT AT WOOLWICH—*continued.*

No.	Denomination of Office.	Amount of Salary per Annum.	DUTIES.
		£. s. d.	
	Superintendent of the Royal Carriage Department— <i>cont^d.</i>		He will be charged with the preparation of wooden, and with the inspection of iron mortar beds; with the manufacture of pontoons; and with the inspection of all harness purchased for the military service; and with the manufacture of such as he may be called upon to prepare. He will also be charged with the preparation of all pack equipages required for the military service.
	The Superintendent of the Royal Laboratories.	500 - -	-- The Superintendent of the Royal Laboratories will be responsible for the proper manufacture of every sort and variety of munition of war prepared in his factories, whether for ordnance or for small arms. He will be charged with the supply of all war and signal rockets, with the proper apparatus for discharging them, and with the supply of all fuzes, portfires, tubes, blue-lights, and other pyrotechnics, and all incendiary missiles used in the service. He will inspect all shells supplied by purchase or otherwise, and will manufacture such as may be ordered from his own factory. He will also prepare and fix all shells for naval or military service, and all grape and case shot, and will be held responsible that each article supplied by his factory is provided with everything necessary for its efficient use.
	Superintendent of the Royal Factory of Small Arms.	500 - -	-- The Superintendent of the Royal Factories of Small Arms will be charged with the superintendence of all Government establishments in the United Kingdom where small arms are prepared, proved, or received, and will advise the Director-general of Contracts as to all agreements for furnishing and setting up the materials used in the manufacture of small arms. He will also be charged with the repairs of all small arms which may become inefficient, and with the instruction of armourer serjeants in everything relating to their duties.
	Superintendent of the Royal Factory of Gunpowder.	500 - -	-- The Superintendent of the Royal Factory of Gunpowder will be responsible for the manufacture of all Government powder made at the Government works, and with the refining all the saltpetre used in the preparation of Government gunpowder supplied from the Government or from private factories. He will also superintend the examination and proof of all gunpowder supplied for the service.

ARMY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

COPY of an ORDER of THE QUEEN'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY in COUNCIL (passed on
the 6th day of June 1855), regulating the
ESTABLISHMENTS of the CIVIL DEPARTMENTS
of the ARMY.

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 June 1855.*

LANCASTER SHOT MANUFACTORY.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 19 June 1855;—for,

A "COPY of the REPORT of Major-General *Harding*, Assistant Inspector General of Fortifications, on the Building erected for the LANCASTER SHOT MANUFACTORY at *Woolwich*; and the REPORT on that Building forwarded to the Clerk of the Ordnance by Sir *Charles Fox*, of the firm of *Fox & Henderson*, the Contractors for its Erection."

(*Captain Leicester Vernon.*)

"Also, of the LETTERS addressed to the Board of Ordnance by *Fox, Henderson & Company*, dated respectively the 23d and 24th day of April and 5th day of May; and of the REPORT to the Board of Ordnance of Mr. *John Anderson*, Inspector of Machinery, dated the 11th day of May, on the subject of the Building for LANCASTER SHELLS."

(*Mr. Isaac Butt.*)

War Department, }
12 July 1855. }

FREDERICK PEEL.

Major-General *Harding* to the Secretary to the Board, reporting his Opinion respecting the Workmanship and Materials of the Lancaster Shell Foundry which has been erected in the Royal Arsenal.

Sir,

Office of Ordnance, Pall Mall,
16 April 1855.

IN obedience to the Board's order of the 11th instant, O—253, requiring my opinion of the quality of the workmanship and materials of the Lancaster Shell Foundry which has been erected in the Royal Arsenal by Sir C. Fox, Henderson & Co., and also whether there are any and what alterations or repairs to be performed by the contractors with reference to their agreement,

I beg to report that the brickwork is very inferior; the bricks are bad clamp bricks, and the workmanship is bad and carelessly performed; it is neither plumb straight nor level, and its value is about 9*l.* 9*s.* per rod. The iron-work and woodwork appear to be good. The fire-bricks provided for the furnaces are inferior, and should not have been permitted to be used.

There are no alterations or repairs to be performed with the exception of casual repairs to the furnaces as they burn out, which appear to be frequent, owing to the inferiority of the fire-bricks.

Mr. Anderson, the engineer, suggests that a supply of good fire-bricks may be furnished to him, and that the work may be performed by men supplied by the Royal Engineer Department under his own directions.

I am, &c.

J. Wood, Esq.

(signed)

Geo. J. Harding, A.I.G.F.

(A true copy.)

Office of Ordnance, 9 July 1855.

(certified)

J. Wood, Secretary.

REPORT on the Building of the Lancaster Shot Manufactory, at *Woolwich*, forwarded to the Clerk of the Ordnance by Sir *Charles Fox*, of the firm of *Fox & Henderson*, the Contractors for its erection.

Delahay-street, Westminster,
5 May 1855.

Gentlemen,

IN compliance with your request I have been to *Woolwich* to examine the character of the brickwork in the new Shell Factory recently erected by you in the Royal Arsenal. I carefully examined all the walls and found no sign of failure or defective workmanship. The bricks and mortar are good, and although, upon a critical examination, some insignificant deficiency of finish might be alleged, I consider the work such as I, as an engineer, should not have hesitated to accept as thoroughly sound and sufficient for its purpose.

When I am told that the order for this work was given on the 2d of December last, that it was set out on the 9th, and that on the 10th January all the walls were up, and the greater part of the roof fixed, I should be doing injustice to the work if I did not assure you that I consider it an extraordinary one, both for quantity and quality; and I certainly know of no house that could have excelled it, and very few who could have come near it.

Messrs. Fox, Henderson & Co. (signed) I am, &c. *Charles Hutton Gregory*.

(A true copy.)

Office of Ordnance, 9 July 1855. (certified) *J. Wood*, Secretary.

LETTER addressed to the Board of Ordnance by *Fox, Henderson & Co.*, dated 23d April 1855, on the subject of the Building for Lancaster's Shells.

Sir,

Spring Gardens, 23 April 1855.

IN reply to your note of the 21st instant, I beg on behalf of my firm to make the following observations:

At the end of November last we were requested to prepare, in accordance with instructions from Mr. Anderson, your director of machinery, a set of drawings of a manufactory covering an area of upwards of 3,000 yards, to be erected in the Royal Arsenal at *Woolwich* for producing Lancaster's projectiles, and accordingly we, on the 1st December, sent to the Ordnance the drawings we had prepared, accompanied by a schedule of prices, upon which, with the addition of 15 per cent., we were ready to execute this work in a month, a period unprecedentedly short, and at a season of the year when, from inclement weather and the shortness of daylight, it was most difficult to effect the execution of work of this kind at great speed; nevertheless we made up our minds to throw all the energy of our establishment into it, from a determination to show what was possible when an exigency arose, calling for great efforts to be made in a national cause.

On the 9th December, we, having received instructions to proceed, and the ground having been in the meantime cleared of the stores which covered it, were prepared to commence the work in accordance with the drawings we had made, when one of the Royal Engineers presented us with new drawings, embodying great additions and numerous alterations, involving a larger outlay and the necessity for a considerable extension of time, and considering the latter of serious consequence to the service, we thought it our duty, though undoubtedly contrary to our interests as contractors, to address to Colonel Foster, R.E., a letter, of which we here subjoin a copy:

" 8, New-street, Spring-gardens,
" 11 December 1854.

" Sir,

" We have the honour to inform you, that in consequence of the alterations and additions to the works required for the new shell factory, ordered on Saturday evening by Captain Beatson, and the introduction of so much brick-work in cement, it will be practically impossible for us to execute the works in the time originally stipulated.

" We

"We have no doubt that we can complete the works in the stipulated time, if they are allowed to proceed as originally explained to us by Mr. Anderson, and contracted for by us.

"To Colonel Foster, R.E., &c.
"Woolwich."

"We have, &c.
(signed) "Fox, Henderson & Co."

In the afternoon of the day on which the above letter was written I received a note from you, requesting my attendance on the Board of Ordnance "without a moment's delay;" and, on my arrival at Pall Mall, I was asked by Mr. Monsell whether I was prepared to give the Board a guaranty that the proposed manufactory, if constructed in accordance with our drawings, should be a substantial building, well suited to the purpose for which it was intended, or whether I considered the alterations and additions which were now exhibited to me by Colonel Foster were necessary; and, in reply, I stated that the drawings which we had prepared, in concert with Mr. Anderson, and which had been well considered, were in my opinion satisfactory, and that I, therefore, thought the proposed changes would entail an unnecessary expenditure both of time and money; whereupon I explained that our house having executed perhaps more work of this particular class than any other, we were quite prepared to sign a letter of guaranty, the nature of which was then discussed, and a copy of which we now subjoin:

"Gentlemen,

"Office of Ordnance,
"13 December 1854. (E—2351.)

"In reply to your letter of the 11th instant, stating, that in consequence of the alterations and additions required for the new shell factory, and the introduction of so much brickwork in cement, it would be practically impossible for you to execute the works at the time originally stipulated, but that you can do so if you are allowed to proceed as first explained to you by Mr. Anderson,

"I have the commands of the Board of Ordnance to acquaint you that they sanction your executing the works as explained to you by Mr. Anderson, and to his satisfaction, provided you give an ample guaranty to the Board for the soundness of the work, and the stability of the buildings and erections within it, relieving the Royal Engineer Department of all responsibility connected with the work, except its accurate measurement; and on the further condition of your binding yourselves for the perfect stability of the works for at least twelve months after the steam hammers and other machinery to be put up within the building shall have been in operation.

"Messrs. Fox, Henderson & Co.,
"8 New-street, Spring-gardens."

"I am, &c.
(signed) "J. Wood."

This letter is dated 13th December, but in consequence of some misunderstanding on the part of your messenger, it was not delivered to us till the 9th January, on which day we replied, acquiescing in its terms, as will be apparent from the following copy:

"Sir,

"8, New-street, Spring-gardens,
"9 January 1855.

"We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th ultimo (E—2351), which only reached us to-day, owing to its having been delivered in error at No. 4 in the street, and in reply beg to inform you that we are willing to give you the required guaranty with reference to the works for the new shell factory at Woolwich.

"To the Secretary to the
"Honourable the Board of Ordnance,
"Pall Mall."

"We have, &c.
(signed) "Fox, Henderson & Co."

From the letter of the 13th December it will be seen that the Board of Ordnance sanctioned our executing the works as explained to us by Mr. Anderson, and to his satisfaction, and it further states that the Royal Engineer Department should be relieved of all responsibility connected with the work, "except its accurate measurement."

On this understanding we proceeded with the work, under the superintendence of Mr. Anderson, whom I frequently met and conversed with during the progress of the work, which was such, that early in January that gentleman was enabled to commence fixing the machinery, which, about this time, began to arrive from the various parties who supplied it; and I think I may say that no work was ever pressed forward with more effect, and that we and all engaged worked together with one common object, viz., the earliest possible completion of a great manufactory, for a very important purpose connected with the war; and, as far as my firm is concerned, I was much gratified by the handsome manner in which, on the 6th March, Mr. Monsell, in the House of Commons, acknowledged the energy exhibited in, and the success which had attended our rapid execution of this manufactory.

The substance, therefore, of the information which I have the honour to submit, in compliance with your desire, in reference to Captain Leicester Vernon's notice of motion, is this: that the building for the Lancaster shot manufactory at Woolwich was erected by Fox, Henderson & Co. under the superintendence of the Ordnance Director of Machinery, and without the supervision of the Royal Engineer Department, which was relieved of any responsibility but that of accurate measurement; that this course was adopted because it was clearly the only method of allowing the possibility of the building being erected within the required time; and that this work has been performed, in respect to construction and materials, to the entire satisfaction of the Ordnance; the only question raised having been settled for a sum of 150 *l*.

It remains for me to refer to the letter of the 19th instant, to which I will send a separate and full answer to-morrow morning.

To the Secretary to the
Honourable the Board of Ordnance.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Fox.*

Office of Ordnance,
9 July 1855.

(A true copy.)

(certified) *J. Wood,*
Secretary.

LETTER addressed to the Board of Ordnance by *Fox, Henderson & Co.*, dated the 24th April 1855, on the subject of the Building for Lancaster's Shells.

Sir,

Spring Gardens, 24 April 1855.

In concluding the letter which I had the honour to address to you yesterday, I promised to send you this morning a separate and full reply to the letter of the 19th instant, (E—889), to which you had called my attention.

During the progress of the works in question (the new shell factory at Woolwich), a gentleman on behalf of the Ordnance met our surveyor, who together measured up the work, and having, by the schedule of prices, arrived at certain amounts to which the agreed 15 per cent. was in each case added, the exact totals thus ascertained were paid to us from time to time. On completion of the work, which had throughout been carried on under the personal superintendence of Mr. Anderson and his representatives, we, having had the measurements taken and agreed as heretofore, rendered our account and requested the payment of the balance, and were not a little surprised to receive a letter, signed by Colonel Wilford and Mr. Anderson, of which the following is a copy:

“Office of Inspector of Artillery, Woolwich,
“3 April 1855.

“Gentlemen,
“We beg to inform you that we do not feel justified in certifying your account, herewith returned, for the new shell factory constructed by you in the Royal Arsenal.

“Under the circumstances attending the time of completing the building and the character of portions of the work, we do not feel satisfied that the
additional

additional 15 per cent., amounting to 1,970 *l.* 1 *s.* 7 *d.*, is equitably chargeable to the Board of Ordnance.

“ We are, &c.
(signed) “ *E. N. Wilford*, Colonel,
“ Ass^t Inspector of Artillery.

“ *John Anderson*,
“ Insp^t of Machinery.”
“ Messrs. Fox, Henderson & Co.
“ &c. &c. &c.”

We have since received through you a letter dated the 16th instant, signed by a Royal Engineer, (*i. e.*) an officer of the department relieved, by your letter of the 13th December, from any responsibility in this work, and who, nevertheless, thinks fit to state that the brickwork both in the building and the furnaces is bad; that the former is built with clamp bricks, and the latter with inferior ones, and such as should not have been used. He finds, however, no fault with any other portion of the work.

Now, in justice to Mr. Anderson, who throughout has, I must say, evinced the most anxious desire to have everything done well, I must, in the first place, deny that the articles used in the building are bad, and I am willing to submit that point to any civil engineer of high standing.

That they are clamp bricks is true, but so are all bricks made in the vicinity of London, and as we had to procure and lay nearly a million in three weeks, it was verging on impossibility to procure them by any means. It should not be forgotten that the brickwork was executed in unusually unfavourable weather, in the middle of winter, and under the greatest pressure as to time. In the extreme difficulty of procuring upwards of a hundred thousand fire-bricks at a few days' notice we were compelled to purchase them from several different makers; and all the vigilance of Mr. Anderson and of our own superintendent could not possibly have prevented the occurrence of the fact that a few of the fire-bricks, thus purchased, proved, when tried, to be defective.

I am, nevertheless, grateful for the mention of this circumstance in the Royal Engineer's report, as it forces upon me an opportunity of giving here a copy of a letter, which, unasked for, I addressed to Colonel Chalmer, to the following effect :

“ Sir, “ Spring Gardens, 13 March 1855.

“ When Sir Charles Fox was at Woolwich last week, he ascertained that some of the fire-bricks in the furnaces at the shell factory had yielded to the very intense heat used in making Lancaster's shells, and the object we have in view in writing to you is to say, that if Mr. Anderson is of opinion that this result has arisen from any want of foresight on our part, we shall be ready to deal with the matter in any manner that that gentleman shall consider fair.

“ We have, &c.
“ To Colonel Chalmer, (signed) “ *Fox, Henderson & Co.*”
“ &c. &c. &c.

“ Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.”

The result of this letter was, that by an arrangement with Mr. Anderson, a sum of 150 *l.* has been allowed by us to cover the expenses which the Board might otherwise have incurred in repairing the furnaces. On the whole, therefore, considering that we have made no charge for the drawings which we have prepared for this manufactory; that we have asked no compensation for the guaranty which, to the great saving of time and money to the Ordnance, we gave when requested to do so, although no such stipulation was contemplated by our contract; remembering the very trying circumstances under which we executed the work, and the kind mention of our exertions in the House of Commons, I must be excused if I express our disappointment at meeting with any difficulty in the settlement of our account; that difficulty being raised by an officer of the department out of whose hands this work had been formally taken for the sake of prompt execution, and who, I contend, has entirely failed in making out any case against us, inasmuch as his one point is simply a mistake; and the other (if indeed it can be called a point)

has been covered by the arrangement with Mr. Anderson, based upon our letter to Colonel Chalmer of 13 March.

To the Secretary of the Honourable
the Board of Ordnance.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Fox.*

Office of Ordnance,
9 July 1855.

(A true copy.)

(certified) *J. Wood, Secretary.*

LETTER addressed to the Board of Ordnance by *Fox, Henderson & Co.*, dated the 5th May 1855, on the subject of the Building for Lancaster's Shells.

Sir,

Spring Gardens, 5 May 1855.

WITH reference to your letter of the 24th April (E—889), received about 6 P.M. on that day, in which you request us to make any observations we may think fit on Major-General Harding's report of the 16th of the same month, on the quality of the workmanship and materials of the Lancaster shell factory, although we thought we had sufficiently answered the observations which had been made in our communications of the 23d and 24th idem, delivered at the Ordnance Office on the mornings of their respective dates, we have now the pleasure to inform you, that having placed a copy of the said report in the hands of Mr. Charles Hutton Gregory, C.E., with a request that he would examine and give his opinion on the brickwork of the building, he has accordingly done so, and the result is contained in a report from him, of which we have great satisfaction in handing you a copy.

As the brickwork is the only portion considered inferior by Major-General Harding, and as the whole building, which we have this day had carefully examined, has stood perfectly under the heavy trials of the Nasmyth's hammers, which were from necessity made use of before the brickwork could possibly have been fairly dry, and have been in constant operation ever since, we trust that the Board will now consider that our contract, executed under such difficult and trying circumstances, has been well and faithfully performed.

J. Wood, Esq.,
Secretary to the Honourable the
Board of Ordnance.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Fox, Henderson & Co.*

(A true copy.)
Office of Ordnance, 9 July 1855.

(certified) *J. Wood, Secretary.*

The Inspector of Machinery to the Honourable Board on the subject of the
Building for Lancaster Shells.

Sir,

Woolwich, 11 May 1855.

I HAVE the honour to report, with reference to the Honourable Board's letter of 10 May 1855 (O—320), respecting the building for Lancaster shells, that I had no intimation of the Honourable Board's minute of 13 December 1854 (E—2351), directing that the erection of the said building was to be under my charge, neither had I any verbal intimation with regard to this matter.

At the same time I acted partly in that capacity from the circumstance that the plans were laid down by me, and there being no Royal Engineer officer inspecting the work, except to measure the quantities.

Those parts of the building that were connected with the stability of the machinery I looked closely after, and they were done to my entire satisfaction in most instances. But the remainder of the building, which I considered merely as a shed to protect the workmen from the weather, I left entirely to Messrs. Fox & Henderson, considering that time was of the most importance.

I consider

I consider that the building is sufficiently good for the nature of the work which is performed in it, and that a finer quality of workmanship would be lost in the soot with which it will be shortly covered ; and that although this building has been severely criticised by some, yet, on the other hand, several of the leading engineers of the country have expressed to me their admiration of the structure, and look upon it as a marvel in having been constructed in such a short space of time.

The schedule of prices for the building was high for this quality of work under ordinary circumstances, but taking into account the rapidity with which these works were carried on, I believe them to be fair and reasonable, at the same time I do not consider them to be entitled to the additional 15 per cent., because they took double the time to perform the work which they ought to have done, and which, I believe, it could have been executed in if the steps had been taken which I was led to believe would be by their manager, Mr. Cochrane, previous to the commencement of the work. Legally they are not entitled to the 15 per cent., because in the contract they stipulate to complete the building in one month, whereas they required two months.

It is, however, for the Honourable Board to consider whether they are not deserving of a smaller per-centage, considering the exertions which Messrs. Fox and Henderson had to make to erect it in two months, for ordinarily this would have been a work of eight or nine months.

In simply stating to the Board that this great work was in operation in two months, it does not convey to them the unwearied exertions and hearty co-operation of many which was required before this fact could be accomplished.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Anderson,*
Inspector of Machinery.

J. Wood, Esq.,
Secretary to the Honourable Board.

(A true copy.)
Office of Ordnance, 9 July 1855. (certified) *J. Wood, Secretary.*

LANCASTER SHOT MANUFACTORY.

COPY of the REPORT of Major-General *Harding*, on the Building erected for the LANCASTER SHOT MANUFACTORY at *Woolwich*; and REPORT on that Building, by Sir *Charles Fox*. Also, of LETTERS by *Fox*, *Henderson & Co.*, dated 23 and 24 April and 5 May; and of the REPORT of Mr. *John Anderson*, dated 11 May, on the subject of the Building for LANCASTER SHELLS.

(*Captain Leicester Vernon*)
(*Mr. Isaac Butt.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 July 1855.

SMALL ARMS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 15 December 1854;—for,

RETURN "of all ORDERS given, and CONTRACTS entered into, by the Board of Ordnance for SMALL ARMS, since the 1st day of January 1853, with the Dates thereof, the Time of the Delivery of each Pattern, and also when each Material was given out to be Set up; specifying, separately, *London*, *Birmingham*, and Foreign Orders and Contracts; and stating what Part of them have been received, and what Number of Materials, and Muskets, or other Guns, have been accepted of .577 Bore, and all other Kinds, and when."

LONDON.

RETURN of all ORDERS given, and CONTRACTS entered into, for Materials for SMALL ARMS, between the 1st January 1853 and 18th December 1854.

Date of Board's Order.	Number of Warrant.	Description of Articles.	Amount of Order.	Date of Completion.	To Complete Order.	Observations.
December 1853	-	Ribs for N. P. pistol -	100	28 Jan. 1854	-	Messrs. H. & C. Gilbert.
"	C-4230	Springs, rammer -	1,200	- ditto	-	
"	ditto	Springs, bayonet -	1,500	22 Aug. 1854	-	
March 1854	O-1533	Ribs, pistol, small -	500	- ditto	-	
"	ditto	Rings -	500	-	144	
"	O-1670	Jags, Brunswick rifle -	1,200	10 Nov. 1854	-	
"	ditto	Ball drawers -	1,200	29 Oct. "	-	
"	-	Rammers, line -	1,000	10 May "	-	
"	C-1618	Worms, carbine -	6,000	24 Aug. "	-	
"	-	Wiping rod, pistol -	101	29 June "	-	
May	O-1880	Rammers, line -	1,668	31 Oct. "	-	Colonel Colt.
July	O-2046	Nipple keys, double turn screws -	5,000	-	1,332	
"	ditto	Cramps main springs -	5,000	-	1,261	
"	ditto	Jags, brass, P. 1851 -	20,000	-	7,047	
"	ditto	Ball drawers, P. 1851 -	2,000	-	355	
August	O-2143	Jags, brass, P. 1851 -	6,000	-	4,859	
"	ditto	Ball drawers, P. 1851 -	600	-	470	
"	O-2175	Worms, carbine, O. P. -	5,000	-	2,196	
October	O-2291	Jags, Brunswick rifle -	750	9 Dec. 1854	-	
"	ditto	Ball drawers -	2,000	-	2,000	
October 1853	-	Ditto, P. 1851 -	500	18 April 1854	-	Colonel Colt.
August 1854	-	Sets of screws, nine sorts -	14	15 Aug. "	-	
"	-	Hands, lever, and springs -	12	- ditto	-	
September 1854	-	Pistol revolvers -	57	25 Sept. 1854	-	
"	-	Bullet moulds -	57	- ditto	-	
"	-	Screws and cone drivers -	57	- ditto	-	
"	-	Caps, percussion -	11,368	- ditto	-	
"	-	Balls, spherical -	3,684	- ditto	-	
"	-	Balls, conical -	3,684	- ditto	-	
"	-	Flasks, powder -	57	- ditto	-	
"	-	Rods, cleaning -	57	- ditto	-	Messrs. R. & W. Aston.
"	-	Main springs -	57	- ditto	-	
"	-	Sear springs -	12	- ditto	-	
"	-	Cones -	144	- ditto	-	
"	-	Bolts -	12	- ditto	-	
"	-	Hands -	12	- ditto	-	
"	-	Screws -	12	- ditto	-	
"	-	Hammers -	4	- ditto	-	
"	-	Triggers -	4	- ditto	-	
"	-	Levers and rods -	4	- ditto	-	
"	-	Barrel keys -	12	- ditto	-	Messrs. R. & W. Aston.
"	-	Wood rollers -	6	- ditto	-	
October	-	Pistol revolvers, pocket 4-inch -	2	- ditto	-	
"	-	Bullet moulds -	2	- ditto	-	
"	-	Screws and cone drivers -	2	- ditto	-	
"	-	Caps, copper -	1,000	- ditto	-	
"	-	Flasks, powder -	2	- ditto	-	
"	-	Main springs -	2	- ditto	-	
"	-	Cones -	4	- ditto	-	
February 1853	-	Rammers, line -	45	27 Sept. 1853	-	
March	-	Muzzle stoppers -	50,000	10 Aug. "	-	Messrs. R. & W. Aston.
June	-	Backsights, .702 bore -	6	27 June "	-	
July	-	Rammers, musquet -	6	3 Aug. "	-	
December	C-4230	Backsights, old pattern -	500	15 Aug. 1854	-	
"	ditto	Nails, breech -	500	28 July "	-	
"	ditto	Nails, side -	500	15 Aug. "	-	
"	ditto	Swivels, shaft -	2,000	2 Sept. "	-	
"	ditto	Swivels, guard -	2,000	28 July "	-	
"	ditto	Springs, bayonet -	1,500	-	1,500	
"	ditto	Springs, rammer -	1,200	-	1,200	
"	-	Elevating sights -	50	24 Mar. 1854	-	

(continued)

ORDERS GIVEN, AND CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO, BY THE

Date of Board's Order.	Number of Warrant.	Description of Articles.	Amount of Order.	Date of Completion.	To Complete Order.	Observations.
8 February 1854	-	Muzzle stoppers - - -	50,000	11 July 1854	-	
20 " "	-	- - Nipple keys, with double turn-screws and worms.	1,500	-	920	
3 March "	O-1670	Musquet cocks - - -	-	-	-	
29 " "	-	Elevating sights - - -	50	6 June 1854	-	
12 April "	-	Springs for rifle sights - - -	10	27 April "	-	
12 " "	-	Slides for rifle sights - - -	20	- ditto -	-	
29 May "	O-1880	Cocks, rough - - -	1,000	-	1,000	
29 " "	- ditto -	Swivels, shaft - - -	5,000	-	2,101	-- Messrs. R. & W. Aston.
29 " "	- ditto -	Swivels, guard - - -	5,000	-	2,000	
29 " "	- ditto -	Springs, bayonet - - -	3,000	-	2,196	
29 " "	- ditto -	Springs, rammer - - -	3,000	20 Dec. 1854	-	
29 " "	- ditto -	Triggers - - -	1,000	-	4	
29 " "	- ditto -	Nails, breech - - -	5,000	-	10	
29 " "	- ditto -	Nails, side - - -	5,000	-	91	
29 " "	- ditto -	Rammers, line - - -	1,668	20 Nov. 1854	-	
29 " "	- ditto -	Backsights, P. 51 & 42 - - -	250	3 Oct. "	-	
20 September "	S-4045	Backsights, P. 51 & 42 - - -	3,000	-	961	
6 " "	G-1688	Nipples - - -	5,000	-	3,541	-- Messrs. Richards & Winters.
1 February 1853	-	Double guns - - -	4	17 Feb. 1853	-	
23 " 1854	-	Ditto - - -	4	22 April 1854	-	Mr. Witton.
15 June "	W-4598	Rifles, '577 bore - - -	100	31 Aug. "	-	
29 May "	O-1880	Rammers, line - - -	1,666	17 Nov. "	-	Mr. Francis.
For Her Majesty's ship "Phoenix."	-	- - Harpoon gun, with implements complete.	1	20 April 1853	-	Mr. Greenr.
10 February 1853	-	Harpoon for whale gun - - -	1	15 April 1854	-	
10 " "	-	Double rifle, 2 groove, '17 bore - - -	1	18 Feb. 1853	-	
10 " "	-	Single rifle - ditto - ditto - - -	1	- ditto -	-	Blanch & Son.
10 " "	-	Guns, double, '14 bore - - -	2	- ditto -	-	
8 July 1854	O-2050	Nipples - - -	5,400	28 Aug. 1854	-	Mr. Palmer.
6 September "	G-1088	Ditto - - -	5,000	29 Dec. "	-	
8 July "	O-2050	Ditto - - -	5,400	14 Oct. "	-	
6 September "	G-1088	Ditto - - -	5,000	27 Dec. "	-	Mr. T. Palmer.
16 October "	O-2291	Brass jags, Brunswick rifle - - -	750	-	750	
6 September "	G-1088	Nipples - - -	5,000	29 Dec. 1854	-	J. Palmer.
22 June "	S-3816	Barrels, '572 bore - - -	5,000	-	-	Piriot & Co.
21 April "	A-440	Swords, artillery carbine - - -	6	17 Aug. 1854	-	
4 May "	O-1781	Ditto, drummers' - - -	11	25 July "	-	
27 " "	A-576	Ditto, artillery carbine - - -	12	17 Aug. "	-	
5 June "	-	Ditto, staff sergeants' - - -	2	9 Sept. "	-	Reeves & Greaves.
30 " "	-	Ditto, artillery carbine - - -	8	22 Aug. "	-	
11 September "	O-2210	Ditto, artillery iron scabbard - - -	1,000	-	1,000	
April 1853	-	Bowie knives - - -	3	18 April 1853	-	
" "	-	Revolving pistols - - -	2	26 " "	-	
" "	-	Bullets, conical - - -	1,200	27 " "	-	
" "	-	Ditto - ditto - - -	1,200	29 " "	-	
" "	-	Ditto, moulds - - -	3	- ditto -	-	
" "	-	Powder flasks - - -	6	- ditto -	-	
3 June "	D-1478	Pistols, revolving, large - - -	20	27 Aug. 1853	-	
3 " "	- ditto -	Bullet moulds - - -	20	10 " "	-	
3 " "	- ditto -	Wiping rods - - -	20	- ditto -	-	
3 " "	- ditto -	Powder flasks - - -	20	- ditto -	-	Deane & Adams.
3 " "	- ditto -	Wad punches - - -	20	- ditto -	-	
3 " "	D-1478	Turnscrews - - -	20	- ditto -	-	
3 " "	- ditto -	Nipple wrenches - - -	20	27 Aug. 1853	-	
" "	-	Copper caps for revolving pistols - - -	1,600	14 Oct. "	-	
" "	-	Wadded balls for carbines - - -	2,400	28 April "	-	
" "	-	Powder flasks - - -	2	- ditto -	-	
2 June 1854	D-2124	Backsights, P. 1853 - - -	30,000	-	23,332	
6 July "	D-421	Ditto P. 1851 & 42 - - -	Unlimited -	Received 1,352	-	
" "	-	Ditto - - -	5,800	-	4,494	
10 " "	O-2063	Locks (P-1853), 2d class - - -	4,500	-	2,948	G. Frith.
30 October "	S-4135	Ditto - ditto - - -	1,500	-	1,500	J. Spittle.
30 " "	- ditto -	Ditto - ditto - - -	1,500	-	1,500	Siddons & Co.
27 December "	S-4318	Ditto, improved India pattern - - -	1,000	-	1,000	T. Duce.
13 " "	-	Ditto - ditto - - -	1,000	-	226	J. Duce.
" "	-	- - Swords, sergeants', for militia regiments.	7	13 April 1853	-	
" "	-	Swords, sergeants' - ditto - - -	1	27 June "	-	
" "	-	Ditto - ditto - ditto - - -	5	11 Oct. "	-	
" "	-	Ditto - ditto - ditto - - -	7	15 May 1854	-	Messrs. Mole.
22 May "	S-1419	Swords, steel mounted - - -	6	24 Aug. "	-	
22 " "	- ditto -	Ditto - ditto (without ring lockets).	25	14 Nov. "	-	
14 June "	O-1944	Swords, practice sea. - - -	7,000	-	5,472	
12 May "	S-1447	Backsights, P. 1851 - - -	6,000	6 Nov. 1854	-	
29 " "	O-1880	Ditto - ditto - - -	250	23 Sept. "	-	
6 September "	S-400	Ditto - sea. - - -	5,000	-	1,674	Messrs. Partridge.
20 " "	S-4045	Ditto, P. 51 & 42 - - -	3,000	28 Oct. 1854	-	
19 December "	S-4288	Ditto - ditto - - -	3,000	-	3,000	

Office of Ordnance,
31 January 1855.

By Order of the Board,

J. Wood,
Secretary.

the Time of the Delivery of each Pattern, and also when each Material was given out prepared.

Contract, and Date of Board's Order.	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	Date of Delivery of Pattern.	Date when Materials were Issued to the Contractors for Setting-up.	Number Ordered.	Number of Arms Accepted.	Date when Completed.	OBSERVATIONS.
1854 : 5 May - G-841	Musquets, rifle pattern, of 1842	-	- - First issue 13 June 1854; order completed 9 October.	5,000	4,046	-	- - The whole of the materials, except sights, necessary to complete this order, were issued by 8 July 1854; the first issue of sights was made on 15 September, and the order was completed on 9 October 1854.
5 May - G-841	Musquets, rifled, sea service -	-	- - First issue 27 July 1854; order completed, except sights, 21 Sept. 1854.	5,800	60	-	- - 4,000 sights only have been issued upon this order.
12 May - S-3727	Musquets, rifled pattern, 1853	-	- - The date of issue of the materials for these arms is not known.	1,500	1,500	30 Nov. 1854	- - The materials for these arms were not supplied from the Tower.
11 July - O-439	Ditto - - ditto - 1851 -	-	- - First issue 13 Sept. 1854; order completed 1 December.	3,000	2,432	-	- - 2,000 sights only have been issued upon this order.
13 September - S-4026	Carbines, "Victoria" - -	-	13 October 1854 -	1,000	651	-	- - No sights have been issued upon this order.
20 September - G-1112	Musquets, rifled pattern of 1842	-	- - First issue 18 Oct.; order completed, except sights, 22 November.	3,000	- None	-	- - 2,000 sights only have been issued upon this order.
25 October - S-4136	Musquets, rifled, sea-service -	-	- - First issue 7 Dec. 1854; 3,000 sets of materials, except sights, have been issued to 18 December.	5,000	-	-	- - No sights have been issued upon this order.

Office of Ordnance, 31 January 1855.

By Order of the Board,

J. Wood, Secretary.

RETURN of all Orders given, and Contracts entered into, for Small Arms since the 1st January 1853 up to the 18th December 1854, &c.—*continued.*

Contract, and Dates of Board's Order.	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	Date of Delivery of Pattern.	Date when Materials were issued to Contractors for Setting up.	Numbers Ordered.	Number of Materials and Musquets or other Guns accepted.	Date when Received.	OBSERVATIONS.
1854:							
18 January - O-1419	Swords, new pattern, marine artillery -	14 February 1854 -	-	300	300	30 Nov. 1854.	
18 January - S-3540	Brasswork, artillery carbine (sets) -	-	-	2,000	2,000	31 March 1854.	
23 January - O-1427	Materials new line musquets -	No record of the	-	1,000	1,000	30 June 1854.	
25 January - O-1428	Jags, brass, rifle musquets pattern 1851	date - - -	-	6,000	3,718		
30 January - G-714	Screws, new line musquets (sets) -	-	-	4,000	4,000	31 March 1854.	
10 February - S-880	Sights, elevating, S. S. musquets -	14 February 1854	-	2,000	2,000	29 April 1854.	
17 February - S-3567	Barrels, N. P. rifle carbine -	No record of the	-	2,000	1,932		
Ditto - - -	Locks - - - ditto -	date - - -	-	2,000	1,997		
Ditto - - -	Rammers - - - ditto -	3 March 1854	-	2,000	1,990		
Ditto - - -	Sights and swivels ditto -	-	-	2,000	1,856		
18 February - B-876	Brasswork, pistols, C. B. (sets) -	-	-	500	500	31 May 1854.	
20 February - -	Ball drawers, rifle musquet, pattern 1851	-	-	4,000	3,250		
21 February - G-746	Sights, elevating, rifle musquets, '577 bore	No record of the	-	20,000	15,299		
Ditto - G-734	Musquets, rifle, '577 bore (set up)	date - - -	17 April 1854	20,000	9,140		
22 February - I-2215	Brasswork - - - ditto (sets) -	-	-	10,000	10,000	31 May 1854.	
24 February - O-1508	Nails and screws, artillery carbine (sets)	-	-	2,000	2,000	30 Nov. 1854.	
Ditto - - -	Cocks, stamped - - - ditto -	15 April 1854	-	2,000	1,334		
25 February - S-960	Jags, brass, rifle musquets, pattern 1851	No record of the	-	4,000	2,000	29 April 1854.	
Ditto - - -	Ball drawers - - - - ditto -	date - - -	-	1,000	1,000	31 Aug. 1854.	
Ditto - G-961	Caps, muzzle stopper - - - ditto -	-	-	7,000	7,000		
27 February - F-148	Bands, artillery carbine (sets) -	13 March 1854	-	2,000	1,319		
1 March - S-975	Caps, brass, muzzle stopper -	-	-	6,500	6,500	31 July 1854.	
3 March - S-1008	Brasswork, Brunswick rifle (sets) -	No record of the	-	1,000	1,000	29 April 1854.	
13 March - O-1568	Jags, brass, musquet rifle, pattern 1851	date - - -	-	6,510	3,253		
Ditto - - -	Ball drawers - - - ditto -	-	-	650	360		
5 April - P-1650	Jags, brass, rifle musquet, pattern 1851	-	-	14,000	14,000	30 Oct. 1854.	
10 April - I-2234	Brasswork, rifle musquets, '577 bore (sets)	-	-	10,000	10,000	30 June 1854.	
8 May - O-282	Ditto - ditto, pattern 1851 - ditto	-	-	3,000	3,000	Ditto.	
10 May - O-1799	Brasswork, pistols, C. B. (sets) -	-	-	500	500	31 July 1854.	
Ditto - - -	Locks - - - ditto -	-	-	500	112		
Ditto - - -	Barrels - - - ditto -	-	-	500	398		
Ditto - - -	Rammers - - - ditto -	No record of the	-	500	500	30 Nov. 1854.	
Ditto - - -	Small materials ditto (sets) -	date - - -	-	500	-		
Ditto - S-1435	Brasswork, S. S. pistols (sets) -	-	-	10,000	8,000		
Ditto - - -	Ditto, S. S. rifle musquets (sets)	-	-	5,000	5,000	30 Sept. 1854.	
12 May - S-1447	Sights, elevating, ditto -	-	-	6,000	2,107		

18 May	-	O-299	Barrels, rifle musquet, pattern 1851	-	-	-	3,000	31 Aug. 1854.
26 May	-	O-320	Brasswork, new line musquets	-	-	-	5,000	30 Sept. 1854.
Ditto	-	-	Ditto - S. S. rifle musquets	-	-	-	5,800	31 July 1854.
29 May	-	P-1744	Nipples for small arms	-	-	-	20,313	
2 June	-	O-1895	Swords, cavalry, with scabbards	-	31 July 1854	-	357	31 Oct. 1854.
3 June	-	S-3776	Rifle musquets, pattern 1851, set up	-	-	-	3,000	31 July 1854.
7 June	-	O-1917	Caps, brass, muzzle stopper, pattern 1853	-	-	-	10,500	
9 June	-	O-1922	Jags, brass, rifle musquet	-	-	-	8,062	
Ditto	-	-	Nipples - ditto	-	-	-	1,500	30 June 1854.
Ditto	-	-	Implements for ditto	-	No record of the date	-	1,000	16 Dec. 1854.
12 June	-	S-3776	Sights, elevating, rifle musquet, pattern 1851	-	-	-	894	
Ditto	-	-	Bayonets - ditto	-	-	-	1,944	
19 June	-	S-3805	Swivels, rifle musquet, '577 bore	-	-	-	13,802	
22 June	-	S-3804	Barrels - ditto	-	6 July 1854	-	36,000	
30 June	-	O-2011	Locks - ditto	-	25 July 1854	-	3,199	
Ditto	-	-	Sights - ditto	-	6 July 1854	-	3,375	
7 July	-	O-2046	Implements, rifle musquet, pattern 1851	-	4 September 1854	-	-	
8 July	-	O-2051	Bands, rifle musquet, '577 bore (sets)	-	14 August 1854	-	5,844	
Ditto	-	-	Rammers - ditto	-	Ditto	-	3,745	
10 July	-	O-2063	Bayonets - ditto	-	11 August 1854	-	2,563	
Ditto	-	-	Sights, elevating, ditto	-	3 August 1854	-	4,110	
Ditto	-	-	Locks - ditto	-	25 July 1854	-	3,716	
14 July	-	B-1175	Locks, rifle musquet, '577 bore	-	27 July 1854	-	2,274	
19 July	-	O-2091	Brasswork - ditto	-	-	-	31,000	15 Dec. 1854.
20 July	-	S-3878	Barrels, Victoria carbine	-	18 July 1854	-	840	30 Sept. 1854.
21 July	-	O-2111	Caps, brass, muzzle stopper, pattern 1842	-	-	-	20,500	
22 July	-	O-2119	Barrels, rifle musquet, '577 bore	-	6 July 1854	-	10,000	
24 July	-	G-098	Sights, elevating, pattern 1851	-	-	-	445	
Ditto	-	-	Ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	
Ditto	-	-	Barrels, rifle musquet, pattern 1853	-	-	-	5,000	30 Nov. 1854.
Ditto	-	S-3892	Rammers - ditto	-	No record of the date	-	3,000	30 Sept. 1854.
Ditto	-	-	Bayonets - ditto	-	-	-	400	31 Oct. 1854.
Ditto	-	-	Plates, steel - ditto	-	-	-	3,000	31 July 1854.
Ditto	-	-	Sights, elevating, ditto	-	-	-	-	
28 July	-	S-3909	Barrels, rifle musquet, '577 bore	-	6 July 1854	-	1,764	
31 July	-	A-3911	Locks - ditto	-	10 August 1854	-	30,000	
4 August	-	T-1923	Ditto - ditto	-	11 August 1854	-	1,352	16 Dec. 1854.
Ditto	-	S-290	Barrels, Victoria carbine	-	-	-	3,000	
7 August	-	O-2147	Rammers, rifle musquet, '577 bore	-	10 August 1854	-	2,466	
Ditto	-	-	Bands - ditto	-	8 August 1854	-	500	
14 August	-	O-2166	Jags, brass, ditto	-	-	-	4,776	30 Nov. 1854.
Ditto	-	-	Nipples, spare, ditto	-	No record of the date	-	1,500	- ditto.
Ditto	-	-	Ditto - Victoria carbine	-	-	-	3,000	
16 August	-	S-3950	Swords, bayonet, artillery carbine	-	18 August 1854	-	-	10 Dec. 1854.
18 August	-	B-1222	Locks, rifle musquet, pattern 1853	-	No record of the date	-	1,500	
Ditto	-	G-1063	Bayonets - ditto	-	-	-	758	31 Oct. 1854.
Ditto	-	G-1064	Ditto - ditto	-	-	-	1,000	

(continued)

ORDERS GIVEN. AND CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO, BY THE

Contract, and Dates of Board's Order.	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	Date of Delivery of Pattern.	Date when Materials were issued to Contractors for Setting up.	Numbers Ordered.	Number of Materials and Muskets or other Guns accepted.	Date when Received.	OBSERVATIONS.
1854 :							
21 August - O—2174	Jags, brass, rifle musquet, pattern 1853	13 September 1854	-	5,000	4,771		
Ditto - - -	Ball drawers - - ditto	-	-	1,000	200		
Ditto - - -	Caps, muzzle stopper, ditto	-	-	10,000	-		
Ditto - S—3973	Carbines, Victoria (set up) -	-	9 September 1854 -	3,000	3,000	6 Dec. 1854.	
25 August - S—3986	Rammers, rifle musquet, pattern 1851	-	-	1,100	1,100	31 Oct. 1854.	
6 September - G—1089	Bayonets - ditto - '577 bore	14 September 1854	-	30,000	1,194		
Ditto - S—4001	Sights, rifle, pattern 1842	-	-	5,000	-		
7 September - G—1092	- Ditto - ditto 1853	25 August 1854	-	10,000	399		
9 September - S—4006	Sights, elevating, rifle musquet, '577 bore	-	-	5,000	32		
Ditto - - -	- Ditto - ditto - pattern 1851	-	-	5,000	1,156		
Ditto - O—542	Brasswork, rifle musquet, pattern 1853 (sets)	-	-	30,000	-		
Ditto - - -	Cups, side - ditto	-	-	114,000	-		
11 September - S—4018	Brasswork, rifle musquet, pattern 1842 (sets)	-	-	3,000	1,000		
Ditto - O—2216	Swords, bayonet, artillery carbine	-	-	1,000	-	15 Dec. 1854.	
15 September - S—4030	- Ditto - - cavalry	-	-	500	470		
Ditto - S—4034	Bayonets, rifle musquet, '577 bore	-	-	3,000	-		
18 September - O—2230	Sights, elevating, rifle musquet, pattern 1842	-	-	7,500	-		
20 September - O—2239	- Ditto - - ditto - - ditto 1853	-	-	1,000	-	3 Dec. 1854.	
25 September - G—1122	Barrels, rifle musquet, '577 bore	-	-	1,000	144		
27 September - G—1127	Bayonets - ditto	-	-	9,000	-		
Ditto - - -	Ball drawers, ditto	-	-	90,000	2,134		
Ditto - - -	Jags, brass - ditto	-	-	9,000	98		
Ditto - - -	Lock cramps, ditto	-	-	9,000	-		
Ditto - - -	Nipple keys, ditto	-	-	5,000	4,074		
2 October - O—584	Nipples for muskets for Coast Guard	4 October 1854	-	5,000	2,663		
Ditto - - -	Jags, brass - - ditto	-	-	500	125		
Ditto - - -	Ball drawers - ditto	-	-	5,000	608		
Ditto - - -	Rammers - - ditto	-	-	5,000	-		
Ditto - - -	Small materials - ditto (sets)	-	-	1,550	-		
Ditto - O—2259	Ball drawers for carbines	-	-	3,000	-		
Ditto - O—2260	- Ditto - - ditto	-	-	92,700	-		
6 October - O—2275	Muzzle stopper, Victoria carbine	-	-	3,750	-		
Ditto - O—2272	Nipples, rifle musquet, '577 bore	-	-	1,875	-		
Ditto - G—1150	Sights - ditto	-	-	-	-		
9 October - O—2276	Ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-		

9 October	C—3950	Brass work, Victoria carbine (sets)	-	-	-	-	-	91,000	70,000	30 Nov. 1854.
11 October	O—2280	Caps, brass muzzle stopper muskets, '577 bore	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	1,500	
13 October	S—4098	Small materials - - ditto (sets)	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	1,364	
Ditto -	-	Rammers - - - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	739	
Ditto -	-	Bands - - - - - ditto (sets)	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	
25 October	O—2312	Rammers, new line musket pattern, 1842	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	1,500	31 Oct. 1854.
Ditto -	S—4114	Brasswork rifle musket, '577 bore (sets)	-	-	-	-	-	22,000	-	
Ditto -	O—2310	Rifle muskets, '577 bore (to be set up)	-	-	-	-	-	19,000	-	
Ditto -	-	Barrels, ditto, rifling and sighting	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	
Ditto -	-	Rammers, ditto - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	
30 October	S—4135	Locks, ditto - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	5,400	-	
Ditto -	S—4160	Rifle muskets, '577 bore (to be set up)	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	
Ditto -	-	Barrels, ditto, rifling and sighting	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	
31 October	S—2367	Swords, staff sergeants'	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	
Ditto -	-	Ditto - sergeants'	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	
Ditto -	-	Ditto - drummers'	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	
8 November	S—4159	Locks, rifle musket, '577 bore	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	1,200	5 Dec. 1854.
10 November	S—4182	Barrels, Victoria carbine	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	613	
Ditto -	-	Carbines, Victoria ditto (set up)	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	
23 November	H—1243	Bayonets, rifle musket, '577 bore	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	
24 November	S—4218	Barrels, rifle musket, '577 bore, rifling and sighting.	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	
4 December	S—4235	Ditto - - - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	
6 December	O—2410	Bayonets - - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	-	
Ditto -	-	Rammers - - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	
7 December	O—5250	Musquets, rifle, '577 bore (to be set up)	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	
8 December	G—1824	Barrels - - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	
13 December	S—4270	Locks, improved India pattern	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	
18 December	G—1311	Bayonets, rifle musket, '577 bore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

By order of the Board,

J. Wood, Secretary.

SMALL ARMS.

RETURN of ORDERS given, and CONTRACTS entered into, by the BOARD of ORDNANCE for SMALL ARMS, since 1 January 1853, with Dates and Times of Delivery of each Pattern, and when each Material was given out to be Set-up; specifying *London, Birmingham*, and Foreign Orders and Contracts, and what Part of them have been Received, and what Number of Materials, and Muskets or other Guns, have been accepted of '577 Bore, and all other Kinds, and when.

(*Mr. Muntz.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
2 February 1855.*

SMALL ARMS.

FURTHER RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 15 December 1854.

RETURN of all FOREIGN ORDERS given and CONTRACTS entered into for SMALL ARMS, and MATERIALS for SMALL ARMS, between the 1st January 1853 and 18th December 1854.

DATE OF ORDER.	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLE.	NUMBER ORDERED.	NUMBER DELIVERED.	NUMBER DUE.
21 August, but suspended till 17 October 1854 from want of viewer - - }	Locks - - -	250	120, delivered in Liege.	130
Ditto - -	Sights - - -	250	250, delivered in Liege.	—
Ditto - -	Bayonets - -	5,000	400, delivered in Liege.	4,600
31 October 1854 -	- - Rifle musquets, pattern 1853.	20,000	- None -	20,000
10 November 1854 -	- - Rifle carbine, artillery pattern.	2,000	- None -	2,000

By order of the Board,

J. Wood,
Secretary.

SMALL ARMS.

RETURN of all FOREIGN ORDERS given, and
CONTRACTS entered into, for SMALL ARMS and
MATERIALS for SMALL ARMS, between the
1st January 1853 and 18th December 1854.

(Mr. Muntz.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
2 February 1855.*

ARTILLERY OFFICERS (WOOLWICH).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 3 May 1855 ;—for,

“COPY of the CORRESPONDENCE relative to the Reconstruction of the
SELECT COMMITTEE of ARTILLERY OFFICERS and Others at *Woolwich*,
including the GENERAL ORDER of the 30th day of March last, appointing
some additional Members, and a List of the Days of Meeting to the
present Time.”

War Department, }
25 May 1855. }

FREDERICK PEEL.

CORRESPONDENCE, &c.

The Duke of *Newcastle* to General Sir *Hew D. Ross*.

Sir,

War Department, 8 January 1855.

My attention has been called to the constitution of the Select Committee of Artillery Officers at Woolwich, considered as the only professional tribunal within reach of the Secretary of State for War, to which scientific inventions and suggested improvements can be referred for consideration.

I cannot but observe that appeals from the decisions of this tribunal, and complaints against its mode of dealing with subjects brought before it, resulting possibly from its limited powers, are of frequent occurrence ; so much so, as to threaten embarrassment to the Government, unless every reasonable ground of want of confidence can be removed. Having given my consideration to the present constitution of the Committee in question, I cannot but arrive at the conclusion, that it is defective in obvious respects. I am also of opinion, that the present circumstances of the country, the magnitude and the importance of the scientific and mechanical problems, constantly pressing for solution, call for such an enlargement of its constitution, as shall enable the Government to feel all the confidence in its decisions, which a union of the highest scientific attainments, with the most enlarged military experience, can command.

In view of these circumstances, I come to the conclusion, that the constitution of the Select Committee of Artillery Officers at Woolwich ought to be revised and extended, so as to give the Government the advantage of obtaining other than strictly military opinions upon questions of a mixed scientific and practical character. This I conceive may be readily and appropriately effected, by combining the special knowledge and talents of individuals holding scientific and professional offices under Government at Woolwich, with a wider selection of military and other members.

For this purpose, instead of the limited number of officers who compose the Committee, the following officers and gentlemen ought, I think, to be requested to serve on it :

The Director-general of Artillery.

Inspector of Artillery.

Director, Royal Laboratory.

Director, Royal Carriage Department.

Superintendent, Royal Military Repository.

Officer commanding Royal Engineers.

Professor of Mathematics, Royal Military Academy, in his prolonged absence, the Senior Master.

The Chemist to the Board of Ordnance, or the Professor of Chemistry,

R. M. A.

The Civil Engineer resident, Royal Arsenal, or an eminent Civil Engineer.

The Firemaster, Royal Arsenal.

The Superintendent, Small Arm Factory.

The Superintendent, Government Powder Works, Waltham Abbey.

The Assistant Director-general, as Secretary.

Two officers of the Royal Artillery, of the rank of Lieutenant-colonel or Captain, especially selected for their mathematical and scientific attainments; to be appointed by the Master-general or Lieutenant-general from among those resident, or holding appointments of instructors at Woolwich, and to be always replaced on removal, by another officer.

One officer, Royal Engineers.

One or more associate members, selected by the Government from the scientific professions.

I trust that such an enlargement as this will render the attendance of the *ex-officio* members presiding over departments a less burdensome duty, as there must be many occasions in which the presence of all of them will not be absolutely necessary; and I look to the admission of officers, selected for their scientific attainments, as a measure which cannot but open a most honourable distinction to the junior members of the Corps of Artillery and Engineers.

It appears to me to be desirable that the Assistant Director-general should be relieved from a portion of the duties which belong to his present office as Secretary to the Select Committee, and I shall be prepared to recommend a small increase to the present charge to remunerate one of the junior members for performing the duties of Assistant-secretary, during the continuance of the present war.

I shall also be prepared to recommend any expense that may be deemed to be absolutely necessary for the provision of a suitable place of meeting for the enlarged Committee, as well as for an establishment of not more than two clerks, to be supernumerary non-commissioned officers of Artillery.

It appears to me appropriate that the new Committee should be denominated the "Ordnance Select Committee," being no longer exclusively an Artillery Committee. I request that the Director-general of Artillery be instructed to summon a meeting, as early as possible after due notice given to the gentlemen to be appointed, or requested, to compose it.

It will be, I conceive, the first duty of the Committee to frame rules, to arrange their days of regular meeting, and to report to you, for my further consideration, the powers they may desire, the forms they propose to adopt, and the arrangements that may seem to them most suitable for considering, for testing, if necessary, and for reporting upon the various matters that may be brought before them.

It will be the duty of the Secretary and Assistant-secretary to keep such careful and full records of all experiments, and all deliberations, as may be necessary to enable the Government at all times to command the results of such deliberations and experiments.

It will also be the duty of the Director-general, or Acting President, to submit a condensed annual report to you for the information of this department of the proceedings of the Committee.

I have only to add, that I earnestly hope that the distinguished officers of the Royal Artillery, who have hitherto borne unaided the labour and responsibility connected with the reception of the miscellaneous proposals made to the Government, will cordially welcome the proposed increase to their body; and that the high scientific attainments which the educational establishments at Woolwich place within the reach of the State, will, in conjunction with their own, create a scientific and practical tribunal which will reflect lustre on the British scientific services, and command the entire confidence of the Government. The Board of Ordnance will, no doubt, afford every facility which the Government establishments, and the command of men and material at Woolwich, can furnish, for placing the experimental branch of the duties of the Committee upon an efficient basis.

I have, &c.

(signed) Newcastle.

General Sir *Hew D. Ross* to the Duke of *Newcastle*.

Office of Ordnance, 9 January 1855.

My Lord Duke,

(Received 10 January.)

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Grace's letter of this date, and to acquaint you that immediate steps will be taken to organise a new Committee, according to the instructions contained therein, for examining and reporting upon the various inventions applicable to purposes of war, which may be submitted to this department. I cannot, however, but express my regret to learn from it that your Grace considers the results of the labours of the present Committee so unsatisfactory; and, as I think it possible that your Grace may not have been made acquainted with the real construction of the Select Committee, I deem it my duty to submit for your Grace's consideration the following statement:—

Although, to prevent the Permanent Committee being too large, the standing members of it have been limited to the heads of certain departments at Woolwich, it has always been the custom to associate with them engineer and naval officers when questions are brought forward affecting those branches of the service, several joint reports were made in the course of last year, and other subjects are still under the consideration of such joint Committees. The Committee have also authority to call before them any artillery or engineer officer whom they may consider particularly qualified to give an opinion upon the subject under consideration; and upon questions where a chemical opinion has been requisite, the Committee have always been accustomed to consult the chemist attached to the department, formerly Mr. Faraday, and now Mr. Abel, from whom they have lately received several able reports.

In the absence of the head of a department the second officer is summoned to attend to supply such departmental information as the Committee require, or for his opinion if necessary; but, for obvious reasons, it has not been considered desirable that the head of a department and one of his own officers should be members of the same Committee.

I have only to add that questions relating to small arms are referred to a separate Committee, consisting of the Ordnance corps, and of the army generally, with which the Superintendent of the Small Arm Manufactory is associated.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. D. Ross*.

The Duke of *Newcastle* to General Sir *Hew D. Ross*.

Sir,

War Department, 16 January 1855.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 9th instant.

I learn with much satisfaction that immediate steps will be taken for carrying out the re-organisation of the Select Committee at Woolwich.

I must take this opportunity for observing that, in urging the re-constitution of the Committee, it was far from my intention to imply any blame to the distinguished officers forming that Committee, or to represent their labours as "unsatisfactory," so far as their own individual exertions have been concerned; but that some modification of the constitution of the Committee itself, as it appeared to me, might be better suited to the multifarious and important labours entailed upon it, by the frequent references which are now made to it upon all the important scientific discoveries of the day.

I must therefore beg that you will convey to the several officers who have hitherto composed the Committee, my acknowledgment of the very valuable services which they have rendered, and that you will explain to them my object in desiring a change.

I was previously aware of the arrangement whereby, as you state, naval and engineer officers were occasionally associated with the standing members of the Committee in questions affecting those branches of the service; but I cannot but anticipate even greater benefits will result from giving highly qualified gentlemen an actual right to a seat at the Committee, instead of their being only occasionally present by invitation.

CORRESPONDENCE, &c. RELATIVE TO

It will also afford an additional incentive to the scientific studies of the junior members of the service, by opening out to them so honourable a distinction as is intended should be conferred, by offering to them a seat upon this enlarged Committee.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Newcastle.*

General Sir *Hew D. Ross* to the Duke of *Newcastle.*

Ordnance Office, 16 January 1855.

My Lord Duke,

(Received 16 January.)

WITH reference to your order of the 8th instant, directing a new organisation of the Select Committee, I beg to submit a letter with some observations which I have received from Major-general Cator, upon which I request the favour of your Grace's consideration.

Should your Grace be pleased to allow me to call upon you with Major-general Cator, I shall be happy to attend you at any time that may be convenient, when he will be prepared to give any further explanation that your Grace may require.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. D. Ross.*

Major-general *Cator* to General Sir *Hew D. Ross.*

Sir,

Woolwich, 16 January 1855.

IN forwarding the accompanying observations, I beg to observe that it is not with a view to throw difficulties in the way of carrying out the orders of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle; but, having had so much experience of late in the management of committees, I have felt it my duty to place them before you for your consideration, with the sincere desire of preventing the defeat of his Grace's wishes, which I am satisfied are intended for the advantage of the service.

If you should be pleased to approve of the observations, and should think proper to lay them before his Grace, I should be glad of an opportunity of waiting upon him, and personally to afford any information on the subject that may be required.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Cator.*

MEMORANDUM with reference to the Duke of *Newcastle's* Letter of the 8th January 1855, respecting the Constitution and Duties of the Select Committee of Artillery Officers at *Woolwich.*

Director-general's Office, 16 January 1855.

ALTHOUGH it may be deemed presumptuous to offer any observations on the Duke of Newcastle's letter of the 8th instant, in which his Grace's pleasure has been communicated to the Select Committee, yet it is hoped that an opportunity may occur to remove from the mind of the Secretary for War any unfavourable impression that it may have received with respect to the constitution of the Select Committee, the nature of its duties, or its mode of performing them.

With this view, it has been thought desirable to offer a few remarks for your consideration.

With reference to the paragraph in which the Select Committee is considered as the only professional tribunal, within reach of the Secretary of State for War, to which scientific inventions and suggested improvements can be referred for consideration, it seems necessary to explain that it is only one among many such committees—as the Small-Arm Committee, the Coast-Defence Committee, the Pontoon Committee, the Machinery Committee, the Committee on Lancaster's Shells, besides Committees of Naval, Artillery, Engineer and other officers—always available, and specially appointed whenever the naval or military authorities may require their assistance; such, for instance, is the Committee on Captain Roberts' mode of suspending mortars, and consisting of Captain Sir

Thomas

Thomas Maitland, C.B., Her Majesty's ship "Excellent;" Lieutenant-colonel Tulloh, R.A.; the Inspector of the Royal Carriage Department; and an officer of the Marine Artillery, and now engaged in experiments at Shoeburyness.

The Select Committee, appointed 50 years ago, for the purpose of assisting the Master-general of the Ordnance with its opinion upon scientific or professional subjects connected with artillery service, is composed exclusively of artillery officers.

Subjects of a more general character are frequently referred to it, and sometimes, on such occasions, naval or engineer officers, or both, are associated with it.

These subjects, whether inventions or supposed improvements, as well as the deliberations thereon, are considered confidential.

The Select Committee consists of—

The Director-general of Artillery, as President.

Ex-officio Members.

The Deputy Adjutant-general of Artillery.

The Inspector of Artillery.

The Director of the Royal Laboratory.

The Inspector of the Royal Carriage Department.

The Superintendent, Royal Military Repository.

Members.

The Assistant Adjutant-general.

The Inspector of Drills.

Secretary, ex officio.

The Assistant Director-general of Artillery; who in the absence of the Director-general is also a member of the Committee.

Its general meetings are held about once a week.

The course adopted for its proceedings is as follows :—

An invention having been referred to the Committee by the Master-general of the Ordnance, the secretary communicates with the inventor by letter (of which the annexed paper, marked A, is a specimen), enclosing a copy of the Ordnance Regulations on the subject of inventions, (B.)

The papers for discussion are then sent to each member of the Committee for perusal, notices of the day of meeting are issued, and the inventor is invited to attend with drawings or models, or to give any further explanation or information that he may think necessary respecting his invention.

(A copy of the invitation is annexed, C.)

The subject is discussed with the inventor, if he chooses to attend; and after his departure the opinion of the Committee is taken, and is recorded by the Secretary, who draws out a report, which is signed by the President, and forwarded to the Master-general, whose decision is communicated to the inventor by his secretary.

The Committee does not make known its opinions to inventors. It does not originate anything, nor does it as a Committee consider anything that is not submitted to it by the Master-general.

If one of its members has an improvement to propose, he submits it, not to the Committee, but to the Master-general, who, if he thinks proper, refers it to the Committee, and the proposer (by an order of the Master-general) is required to be absent when the Committee gives its opinion upon his proposition.

It is a Committee of opinion, not a Committee of decision.

In this respect its power is limited; but it can, and whenever necessary it does, obtain the assistance and opinion of the most able scientific men in the country.

Other Committees have also this power. The Laboratory Improvement, now called the Machinery Committee, for instance, has not only consulted the ablest engineers, iron-founders and architects, and personally visited the principal factories in the north of England, for the purpose of introducing the best

workmanship into the Government establishments, but its sub-committees have visited and inspected many of the national as well as extensive private manufactories of America, and purchased there and in France most valuable machinery for the use of the departments at Woolwich, and of the Small-Arm Factory at Enfield.

When experiments are recommended, they are carried out by the Select Committee, or by officers nominated by it, either at Shoeburyness or at Woolwich, as may be most suitable.

The reports of such experiments are forwarded to the Master-general by the Committee, with such remarks and further recommendations as are thought proper.

Sometimes (though seldom) appeals are made by inventors, and the reports are returned by the Master-general to the Committee for reconsideration.

Such appeals are always met in a spirit of fairness and justice to the inventor, with a due regard to the good of the service.

If complaints have been made, they have not reached the Committee in any tangible form.

It is true that the labour which has devolved upon the Select Committee during the past year has continued progressively to increase to such an extent that its members have been severely taxed to keep pace with their various duties; and the number of inventions received at the Ordnance Office, during the last few weeks especially, was so greatly multiplied, that the consideration of them all by assembled committees in the usual course was found to be impossible, without serious injury to the service, and it became necessary to devise some means of relieving the various Committees of a portion of their work.

With this view the Lieutenant-general caused a selection to be made for reference to the Committees, the remainder being forwarded to the Director-general for a second selection of any that he might deem of such a nature as to require the further consideration of a Committee; to which such as promised any chance of usefulness to the service were submitted and subjected to the usual course.

Of propositions that are now brought to the notice of the Ordnance Department, very few are new or superior to the methods adopted in the service.

Some are ingenious, but impracticable. Very many are similar to each other, some to projects which have been tried and failed; but the great mass are utterly worthless, and it is often painful to witness a vast amount of ingenuity and skill, as well as expense, in the construction of beautifully executed models and drawings, with minute and laboured descriptions, which are valueless for the purposes intended, from the absence of all practical knowledge on the part of the designer of the effects of the explosion of large charges of gunpowder.

Such inventors cannot fail to be disappointed with the result of their labours.

Others with still more reason may be expected to feel dissatisfaction with the rejection of plans and projects valuable in themselves, if better of the kind were not already in use; the nature of which, perhaps, at the same time kept so secret, that the majority of the Committee are not even acquainted with their construction, and of which the inventor can know nothing.

With respect to the extension of the Select Committee, it will be evident from the explanation that has been given, that the enlargement of the Committee may be considered rather as a combination of the means already at the disposal of the Government, than as any addition to those means, for the purposes desired. The whole of the members of the new Ordnance Committee (with a few exceptions) being already members of existing Committees, and these exceptions being all within reach of any of the Committees whenever required; thus,

1. The Director-general is President of several of these Committees.
2. The Inspector of Artillery is a member of several.
3. The Director of the Royal Laboratory is a member of several.
4. The Inspector of the Royal Carriage Department is a member of several Committees.
5. His first assistant is always available, but it has hitherto been considered objectionable to have both officers of a working department members of the same Committee.

6. The

6. The Superintendent of the Royal Military Repository is a member of several Committees.

7. The officer commanding the Royal Engineers is a member of several Committees.

8. The Professor of Mathematics is not a member, but his opinion is always available, if required.

9. The Ordnance Chemist has been appointed such, for the purpose of assisting the Arsenal Department, and for reference by the Committees.

10. He has now an important subject before him, and has requested time to consult other eminent chemists before making his report to the Select Committee.

11. The Civil Engineer, *i. e.* the Inspector of Machinery. He is a member of the Machinery Committee, embracing the Laboratory Improvement, the Small-Arm Factory and machinery in general, and his opinion is always available.

12. Or an eminent civil engineer, the best for each particular subject, is consulted, when necessary.

13. The Firemaster; a member of the Machinery Committee, and the second officer of the Laboratory.

14. The Superintendent of the Small-Arm Factory; a member of the Machinery Committee, but resident at Enfield.

15. The Superintendent of the Government Powder Works at Waltham Abbey; not a member of any of the Woolwich Committees, but in communication with the Director of the Royal Laboratory.

16. The Assistant Director-general. He is secretary to several of the Committees.

17, 18. Two officers of the Royal Artillery of the rank of Lieutenant-colonel or Captain, selected among those resident or holding appointments of instruction at Woolwich.

The Assistant Adjutant-general, and the Inspector of Drills, are now members (not *ex officio*) of the Select Committee.

The Lieutenant-governor of the Royal Military Academy has been usually a member when that institution is under an artillery officer.

The commanding officers of the Royal Horse Artillery, and of the field batteries, are often requested to make trials of more inventions, and to assist the Select Committee with their opinions. The veterinary surgeon is also often consulted.

19. An officer of the Royal Engineers, Captain Collinson, R. E. (as well as the commanding Royal Engineer), is a member of the Machinery Committee.

20. One or more associate members selected by the Government from the scientific professions.

Dr. Playfair and Professor Graham were last summer consulted by the Select Committee on an important subject, and with great advantage; and there is no difficulty in obtaining at any time the opinion of the first practical men in England on any subject by any of the Committees, whenever requisite.

It is respectfully suggested that the enlargement of the Select Committee, as ordered, will not tend to diminish the work of the heads of departments, but rather to occupy their time, unnecessarily, at meetings of the enlarged Committee, during the discussion of some subjects, of the consideration of which they have hitherto been relieved by the present division of labour among smaller Committees.

The difficulty of collecting such a multitude, or even a moiety of them, once or twice a week, and of giving them the opportunity of perusing the Committee papers, will be found an insuperable bar to the consideration of a tithe of the questions that are brought forward.

It is only by a division of labour that any good can be effected.

In conclusion, if it should be finally decided that one extended Committee is to supersede all the existing Committees, it is earnestly hoped that such an arrangement may be made in the mode of working it, as to leave to the Master-general of the Ordnance the power of referring Artillery questions to officers of artillery.

(signed) W. Cator.

(A.)

CIRCULAR.

Sir, Select Committee Office, Woolwich.
 THE Master-general of the Ordnance having referred to the consideration of
 the Select Committee your letter of on the
 subject of

I am directed by the President to enclose a memorandum of the Ordnance Regulations on the subject of inventions, and to request that you will forward to me any explanations or models which you may think necessary, in order that I may lay them before the Committee with your letter.

I have to request that you will acknowledge the receipt of this communication.

I have, &c.

(signed)

Secretary.

(B.)

MEMORANDUM.

MISAPPREHENSIONS having frequently arisen as to the rules of the Ordnance Department with respect to inventions which are brought under its consideration, it is deemed necessary that all persons who may be desirous of submitting projects of this nature should be apprised by the following Regulations:—

The usual practice being to refer such inventions to a Committee of Artillery Officers at Woolwich, it is requisite that the Master-general should receive such descriptions or models as may be necessary for their elucidation before the Committee, so as to enable them to give an opinion on the subject; and the projector may, if he thinks proper, attend the Committee, in order to give his personal explanation; but the Ordnance Department cannot charge itself with any expense which may be incurred, either for travelling or for any other purpose, with a view of assisting the individual to bring forward his invention.

No expectation of reward can be held out, and none will be given, unless the invention shall not only be approved of, but shall be adopted in Her Majesty's service. The amount of reward, in the event of any being given, must be left to the decision of the Master-general and Board of Ordnance.

(C.)

CIRCULAR.

Sir, Select Committee Office, Woolwich,
 THE Master-general of the Ordnance having referred to the Select Committee for your report, your
 I am directed by the President to notify to you, that the Committee will meet
 here on the at o'clock, for the
 purpose of considering the subject; and I am to add, that you are at liberty
 to attend the meeting, to give any explanation you may consider it necessary
 to afford.

I have,

(signed)

Secretary.

General Sir *Hew D. Ross* to the Duke of *Newcastle*.
 (No. 508.)

Office of Ordnance, 31 January 1855.

(Received January 31.)

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to enclose a letter I have received from Major-general Cator, accompanying the first report of the Ordnance Committee, submitted for your Grace's further consideration, in pursuance of your order dated 8th January 1855, upon which I beg to be favoured with your Grace's instructions.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. D. Ross*.

Major-General *Cator* to General Sir *Hew D. Ross*.

Director-general's Office, Woolwich,
29 January 1855.

Sir,

IN forwarding for your consideration the enclosed report of the Ordnance Select Committee, in which such suggestions have been made as seemed most desirable, with respect to the course to be adopted to give effect as far as possible to the wishes of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, I think it my duty respectfully to offer a few additional remarks with regard to the difficulty which appears to me likely to occur in the practical working of so large a Committee.

In framing rules for its future guidance, the Committee has been obliged to omit one of primary importance, invariably adopted by the Artillery Select Committee; viz., that of giving to the members the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the subjects referred to the Committee, before meeting to discuss them; thus enabling heads of departments to consult the practical men in their establishments, and to form in some measure their own judgment, to be afterwards supported, modified or changed, by the opinions of other members, or by the explanations of inventors, when assembled for discussion.

To send for the perusal of the members of the Ordnance Select Committee all the papers that are now submitted, is simply an impracticability, arising from their immense number. Since the 10th of this month, when the letter of the Secretary of State for War was forwarded to me, 172 new inventions have been received for the consideration of the Committee.

To place these papers before the Committee, to give them even momentary consideration, to divide them among sub-Committees, which, in their turn, are to correspond with inventors, to receive their personal explanations, and, in some cases, to carry on a series of experiments lasting for many months, to present their reports to the Committee for approval and recommendation to the Master-general, involve such a complication of duties among officers many in number, and all having other important work to do, that I cannot but anticipate great confusion as the result, and a defeat of the objects which it is the wish of his Grace to effect. Yet to attempt less than this would be to fall short of the instructions which the Committee has received.

The Committee has in the 22d paragraph of its report requested that some means may be devised of relieving its members from a useless expenditure of time, which must otherwise be bestowed on the consideration of subjects totally inapplicable to military service.

I confess that I am unable to suggest any which would satisfy the requirements of his Grace's instructions, and, at the same time, be attended with satisfaction to inventors or benefit to the service.

To submit to a sub-Committee the papers received for consideration, in order that such as are evidently useless may be rejected without being brought before a full Committee, would be to supersede the Committee itself, and to evade the first principle of the Duke's instructions, by referring to a small tribunal that duty, for the performance of which the Ordnance Select Committee has been constituted.

The appointment of a small Committee, or even one officer of experience, to receive the various inventions, and after ascertaining their nature to refer them to existing Committees best qualified to consider them, might be attended with advantage; but such an arrangement would be, not the carrying out his Grace's intentions, but a substitution for the enlarged Committee.

Again, it remains to be decided whether the Ordnance Select Committee is to supersede all other Ordnance Committees, or to exist in addition to them.

In the latter case, it may be found convenient to have inventions and projects referred, as has been usual, to the several smaller Committees, on whose recommendation any of sufficient importance could be transferred to the Ordnance Select Committee.

This arrangement would prevent the necessity of frequent assemblies of the enlarged Committee, for the consideration of useless and frivolous matter. I think it right to repeat that the constitution of the Artillery Select Committee appears to be generally misunderstood.

Its simple duty is to aid the Master-general with its opinion on such subjects alone as he thinks proper to refer to it.

I imagine the duty of the Ordnance Select Committee would be much the same.

If, however, it is expected to originate projects, and to deliberate on the suggestions, either of its own members or of other persons, without such projects and suggestions having been referred to it by the Master-general, such an extension of its powers will require further authority than that furnished by his Grace's letter.

In conclusion, I beg to draw your attention to the arduous duties which heads of departments, and the other members of the new Committee, have now to perform. At the same time I beg that it may be understood, that it is not the amount of work, but the expenditure of their valuable time over the contemplation of useless matter, that I am most anxious should be saved.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Cator.*

REPORT of the ORDNANCE SELECT COMMITTEE.—(No. 1.)

26 January 1855.

PRESENT:

Major-general Cator, R.A.
Colonel Chalmer, R.A.
Colonel Hardinge, K.H., R.A.
Colonel Foster, R.E.
Colonel J. A. Wilson, R.A.
Lieutenant-colonel Tulloh, R.A.
Lieutenant-colonel Askwith, R.A.
Captain Boxer, R.A.
The Rev. M. O'Brien, Professor of Mathematics.
F. A. Abel, Esq., Ordnance Chemist.
J. Anderson, Esq., Superintendent of Machinery.

READ minute of the Lieutenant-general of the Ordnance on two letters from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for War, 8th and 16th January 1855. Subject:—On the revision and extension of the constitution of the Select Committee of Artillery Officers at Woolwich, so as to form an Ordnance Select Committee, appointing the members thereof, and desiring that they would meet to frame rules, to arrange the days of regular meeting, and to report to the Lieutenant-general, for further consideration, the powers they desire, the forms they propose to adopt, and the arrangements that may seem to them most suitable for considering, for testing if necessary, and for reporting upon the various matters that may be brought before them.

REPORT.

The Committee having met for the purpose of carrying into effect the wishes of his Grace the Secretary of State for War, as desired, beg leave to suggest as follows:

1. When propositions or inventions are referred by the Master-general of the Ordnance to the Ordnance Select Committee for consideration and report, the Secretary should communicate with the proposer or inventor, forwarding to him a copy of the Ordnance Regulations on the subject of inventions, and requesting such further explanations, with drawings or models, as may be necessary (*see* Forms, Nos. 1 and 2).

2. The information obtained should be placed before the Committee at the general meeting next following.

3. Reports should be made to the Master-general of the Ordnance on such cases as can be at once determined.

4. Any requiring further explanation or consideration, may be postponed until the following general meeting, or referred to a sub-committee to be appointed at the time.

5. Each sub-committee may communicate with the inventor or other parties if necessary, and make a written report addressed to the President of the Committee, and may recommend experiments, if thought desirable.

6. These

6. These reports of sub-committees should be received and considered at general meetings.

7. Recommendations of the Committee for experiments involving expense, should receive the sanction of the Master-general before they are carried into effect.

8. The meetings of the sub-committees may be held at the Ordnance Select Committee Office.

9. The following Forms of Notices and Report may be adopted for general use:—

Nos. 1 and 2. Letter and Regulations to be sent to inventors.

No. 3. Invitation to inventor to attend the Committee or sub-committee.

No. 4. Notice to members for attendance at special meetings.

No. 5. Notice to members of experiments.

No. 6. Report to the Master-general on subjects referred to the Ordnance Select Committee.

10. A general meeting of the Committee should be held once every week, viz., on Thursdays, at two o'clock.

11. Special meetings of the Committee should take place on written notices to be issued by the Secretary as the order of the President, or (in his absence) of the senior member present at Woolwich.

12. No subjects should be entertained by the Ordnance Select Committee, except such as are referred to them by the Master-general of the Ordnance.

13. It is desirable that the Assistant Secretary should be permanently employed as such, and not selected from among the junior members of the Committee, all of whom have such other duties to perform as will prevent that regular attendance required of the Assistant Secretary.

14. That the Assistant Director-general or the Assistant Secretary should be a member of the Committee in the absence of the Director-general of Artillery.

15. That the Lieutenant-general of the Ordnance should be requested to appoint an Assistant Secretary, and to select as members of the Committee two Artillery officers from among those resident or holding appointments of instruction at Woolwich, and also an engineer officer.

(The Commanding Royal Engineer at Woolwich states that he cannot spare an engineer officer from the strength of his establishment, for the purpose of attending the Committee; and that all his officers are at present over-worked.)

16. The above arrangement will complete the Committee, with the exception of one or two associate members, to be appointed by the Government.

17. It is desirable that increased accommodation should be immediately afforded to the Committee for their meetings.

18. That the serjeant and corporal, now employed as clerks, should be appointed supernumerary serjeants, and be provided with quarters.

19. Their present pay as clerks is 1 s. 6 d. and 1 s. per day. It is recommended that these sums be increased respectively to 2 s. 6 d. and 1 s. 6 d. They have for some time past worked extra hours every day, and further assistance of one or two clerks at 1 s. per day will be requisite.

20. An additional messenger at 6 d. per day will also be required.

21. It is suggested that the permanent establishment at Shoeburyness should be extended; that the commanding officer there, having very great responsibility and important duties to perform, should be assisted by an officer selected for the purpose; and that some experienced non-commissioned officers should be stationed there, in order to ensure that accuracy which is requisite in conducting, as well as in ascertaining and recording the results of, important experimental practice.

22. That the Director-general of Artillery may be authorised to obtain from the several departments, by requisition on the civil officers, at Woolwich, such assistance, ammunition, and stores, as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying on the experiments and practice that may be required.

23. A vast proportion of inventions submitted for consideration being totally inapplicable to military service, it is requested that the Lieutenant-general of the Ordnance will be pleased to provide some means of relieving full assemblies of the Committee from the useless expenditure of their time, which must otherwise be bestowed on the consideration of such subjects.

24. Since the last meeting of the Select Committee, viz., on the 10th of this month, upwards of 160 new inventions have been referred to the Committee for consideration and report.

(signed) *W. Cator.*

Sir, Ordnance Select Committee Office, Woolwich,
THE Master-general of the Ordnance having referred to the consideration of the Ordnance Select Committee your letter of
I am directed by the President to enclose a memorandum of the Ordnance Regulations on the subject of inventions, and to request that you will forward to me any explanations or models which you may think necessary, in order that I may lay them before the Committee with your letter.

I have to request that you will acknowledge the receipt of this communication.

I have, &c.
(signed)

Secretary.

MEMORANDUM.

MISAPPREHENSIONS having frequently arisen as to the rules of the Ordnance Department with respect to inventions which are brought under its consideration, it is deemed necessary that all persons who may be desirous of submitting projects of this nature should be apprised of the following regulations :—

The usual practice being to refer such inventions to the Ordnance Select Committee at Woolwich, it is requisite that the Committee should receive such descriptions and drawings or models as may be necessary for their elucidation, to be retained for future reference, and to enable the Committee to give an opinion on the subject; and should it be further proceeded with (of which due notice will be given to the projector), he may, if he thinks proper, attend the Committee, in order to give his personal explanation; but the Ordnance Department cannot charge itself with any expense which may be incurred, either for travelling or for any other purpose, with a view of assisting the individual to bring forward his invention.

No expectation of reward can be held out, and none will be given, unless the invention shall not only be approved of, but shall be adopted in Her Majesty's service. The amount of reward, in the event of any being given, must be left to the decision of the Master-general and Board of Ordnance.

Sir, Ordnance Select Committee Office, Woolwich,
THE Master-general of the Ordnance having referred to the Ordnance Select Committee for report, your
I am directed by the President to notify to you, that the Committee will meet here on the _____ at _____ o'clock, for the purpose of considering the subject; and I am to add, that you are at liberty to attend the meeting, to give any explanation you may consider it necessary to afford.

I have, &c.
(signed)

Secretary.

13

Sir,
I AM directed by the President to request your attendance at a special meeting
of the Ordnance Select Committee on _____ the _____ at
_____ o'clock, for the consideration of the subjects stated in the next page.

I have, &c.
(signed) Secretary.

Ordinance Select Committee Office, Woolwich,
THERE will be experimental practice with _____ on
next, the _____ at _____ o'clock, at _____
By order of the President.

26 January 1855.

Major-General Cator, Colonel Chalmer, Colonel Foster.

Subject, "A percussion shell."

(signed) *W. Cator*, D.G., President.

Sir, War Department, 6 February 1855.

I HAVE perused with careful attention the letters from General Cator, dated January 16, which accompanied your communication of the same date and of January 29, which, with its enclosures, accompanied your letter of January 31.

I have given these letters and documents all the attention which is due, alike to the importance of the question and the opinion of so distinguished an officer. Without following General Cator through all his remarks, I beg to point out to you that it is by no means my wish or intention, in extending and strengthening the General Committee, now called the Ordnance Select Committee, to put an end to the division of labour heretofore effected by means of sub-committees. I regard sub-committees as necessary, nor should their constitution be limited to members of the general Committee, if the association of other individuals be deemed advisable. It may, as General Cator suggests, be the duty of one of these sub-committees to aid the Secretary in separating the many trivial suggestions made to the Committee from those of greater claims to attention, provided that a register be kept, by number, of all the subjects considered, so that they can be at all times referred to; and that the sub-committee charged with this duty submit its recommendations for revision to the General Committee before they are finally acted on.

I do not apprehend that the increased number of the Committee, having regard to the position of the gentlemen forming such increase, will at all compromise its secrecy, where that quality is recommended. It appears, however, to me that whatever reserve may be maintained with respect to subjects under consideration, secrecy should not, as a general practice, be carried so far as to keep the officers of the Royal Artillery generally in the dark, respecting the improvement effected in their own service; on the contrary, that by a full communication of the results of experiments, and of all other matters professionally important, treated by the Committee, that the encouragement and direction should be given to the professional studies of officers, which the interest of such communications is so calculated to afford. General Cator has remarked that the Select Committee originates nothing. Such a limitation must deprive the public service of one of the greatest advantages that can be derived from the great military experience and scientific knowledge of the officers and gentlemen composing the Committee, who must generally know better than others what improvements are wanted, and what valuable military applications may be made of the scientific discoveries of the day. I should therefore wish to see the 12th rule of the Committee modified, so that it may be empowered to originate and to recommend for adoption, any improvements it may deem important, subject to the approval of the Master-general of the Ordnance, who, in the event of a difference of opinion among its members, will of course consider the reasoning on both sides.

I much regret that I cannot concur in the principle that the consideration of artillery subjects should be left exclusively to artillery officers. Remembering that neither Robins, Hutton, nor Gregory, the most eminent English writers on gunnery, were artillery officers; that neither Lancaster, Nasmyth, nor many other inventors of important improvements in artillery, are so, I am of opinion that many questions must arise upon which all the light that can be shed by general mechanical knowledge or high mathematical skill, will be of national importance. The good taste and judgment of the civil members of the Committee, rather than any attempt to draw a line which would be found very difficult to define, must be the best security against undue interference on their parts with technical details, better left to the military members of the body.

The other rules of the Committee, and more especially the recommendations embodied in the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st rules, have my entire concurrence.

With reference to a difficulty pointed out by General Cator, in continuing, as heretofore, to circulate all the papers, prior to each meeting, among the members of the Committee, I will only remark, that I see no necessity for such a practice being continued; the power of appointing sub-committees will allow of any distribution the Committee itself deems most advisable; and if, under the arrangements that may be matured for communicating professional information to officers of the artillery, or in any other way, provision be also made for printing the successive lists of subjects before the Committee, every member will have sufficient opportunity of knowing what is under consideration, without necessarily seeing the papers prior to the meetings of the Committee at which they are discussed. I beg to take this occasion of acquainting you that I have requested Professor Wheatstone, and Mr. Charles Hutton Gregory, c. e., to serve on the Committee as associate members, and request that copies of any rules and regulations of the Committee that may be in force be sent to those gentlemen, with due notices of all future proceedings.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Newcastle.*

GENERAL ORDER.

Deputy Adjutant-General's Office, Woolwich,
30 March 1855.

THE Lieutenant-general of the Ordnance has directed that the under-mentioned officers be added to the Ordnance Select Committee; viz.

As Members.

Captain C. W. Younghusband, Royal Artillery, Secretary to the Royal Artillery Institution.

Captain C. F. Young, Royal Artillery, Instructor in Practical Artillery at the Royal Military Academy.

Captain P. J. Bainbrigge, Royal Engineers, Instructor in Fortification at the Royal Military Academy.

The appointments to be held during their residence at Woolwich in their present positions, and having their present rank.

As Assistant Secretary, Captain F. A. Campbell, Royal Artillery.

Appointment to be held while having his present rank, and during the continuance of the war.

(signed) *H. Palliser*, A. A. G.

LIST of the DAYS of MEETING of the ORDNANCE SELECT COMMITTEE up to the present time.

26th January.	23rd April.	7th May.
5th April.	26th „	10th „
12th „	27th „	14th „
16th „	30th „	17th „
19th „	3rd May.	

(signed) *W. Cator*, Dir.-Genl.

ARTILLERY OFFICERS (WOOLWICH).

COPY of the CORRESPONDENCE relative to the
Reconstruction of the SELECT COMMITTEE of
ARTILLERY OFFICERS and others at *Woolwich*,
including the GENERAL ORDER of the 30th
day of March last, appointing some additional
Members, and a List of the Days of Meeting
to the present Time.

(*Sir Joseph Paxton.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
25 May 1855.

ORDNANCE SURVEY.

TREASURY MINUTE

Dated May 18, 1855,

AND

PREVIOUS PAPERS,

RELATING TO

THE ORDNANCE SURVEY.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1855.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

LIST OF PAPERS

No.	Page
1. Treasury Minute dated 18th May, 1855	1
2. Memorandum by Sir Charles Trevelyan, October 19, 1854	2
3. Memorandum by Lord Elcho, February 1855	7
4. Memorandum by Lieut.-Colonel James, March 22, 1855	12
5. Lieut.-Colonel Dawson to Sir C. Trevelyan April 30, 1855	15
6. Lieut.-Colonel James to the Lords of the Treasury May 7, —	17
7. Memorandum by Lieut.-Colonel James on the cost of the Survey of Scotland, and on the time required for its completion, if made according to the instructions contained in the Treasury Minute dated 18th May	18
8. Major James, R.E., to the Inspector-General of Fortifications .. August 26, 1854	19
9. Major James, R.E., to the Inspector-General of Fortifications .. August 26, —	19

Ordnance Survey.

No. 1.

Treasury Minute dated the 18th May, 1855.

MY Lords have before them their Minute, dated 15th July, 1854, on the subject of the Ordnance Survey, in which it was stated that the Committee composed of Sir John Burgoyne, Mr. Blamire, and Mr. Rendel, had unanimously reported their opinion that the weight of evidence contained in the numerous replies to the circular letter from the Treasury, dated 16th January, 1854, was decidedly in favour of the scale of $\frac{1}{2500}$ of the linear measure of the ground to be mapped; and that, under these circumstances, the surveys of Ayrshire and Dumfriesshire should be laid down and drawn on paper to the scale recommended by the Committee; and that until a final determination should be arrived at as to the scale upon which the Ordnance Survey should be conducted and engraved, the course which had been authorized in reference to Ayrshire and Dumfriesshire should be applied to the survey of other districts.

After a careful consideration of the subject, my Lords have arrived at the following conclusions:

1. That it is unnecessary to have plans of the Highlands and extensive moorland tracts, as well as of other uncultivated districts, made on the scale of $\frac{1}{2500}$; that the said scale should be limited to the populous, cultivated, and mineral districts; and that the Superintendent of the Survey, acting according to these general rules, should exercise his discretion as to the districts, the plans of which are to be made on this scale.

2. That plans on the $\frac{1}{2500}$ scale should not be engraved, but that copies, when wanted, should be made by the anastatic process, with reference-books in which the area of each inclosure would be given.

3. That the Highland and other partially cultivated and thinly peopled districts, should be drawn on the scale of 6 inches to the mile; and copies, when wanted, should be made by the anastatic process.

4. That the general map of Scotland on the scale of 1 inch to the mile, should be proceeded with as rapidly as possible.

5. That the plans of towns containing more than 4000 inhabitants, which have hitherto been drawn on the scale of 5 feet to a mile, should be drawn on the scale of $\frac{1}{500}$ of the linear measurement, which is equivalent to 126.72 inches to a mile.

6. That local contributions in aid of the expense of the survey should not be required except in the case of special surveys made in districts in which the general survey is not in progress.

Transmit a copy of this Minute to the Secretary to the Ordnance for the information of the Board.

No. 2.

*Memorandum by Sir Charles Trevelyan,**Treasury, October 19, 1854.*

THE leading points which have been determined by the Treasury on a consideration of the answers to the circular letters dated the 16th April, 1853, and the 16th January, 1854, and of the Reports of the two Committees to which these answers were referred, are as follows:

First. That the survey of the rural districts shall, until further orders, be laid down and drawn on paper to the scale of $\frac{1}{2500}$ of the linear measurement of the ground; but that before this large scale is finally adopted as a general measure, the increased cost of conducting it according to each of the following modes, as compared with the 6-inch scale, be ascertained by actual experiment, viz.:

1. Piece-work within the Department.
2. Independent contracts with other surveyors, supervised and approved by the officers of the survey.
3. The system of daily pay hitherto in practice.

And, secondly. That the recommendations contained in the Report of the Committee on Contouring, dated the 20th July, 1854, relative to the mode of recording the surface levels of the country, be acted upon in future in the conduct of the Ordnance Survey.

These recommendations are five in number. In the first three it is proposed that numerous levels should be laid down with great accuracy on certain principal lines and at defined prominent points. The fourth and fifth relate to contouring, and are in substance as follows:

1. That contour lines would be inexpedient on large maps of 24 and 26 inches;
2. That on the assumption that the levels abovementioned have been previously ascertained and recorded, contour lines instrumentally traced with accuracy (the system of interpolating contour lines being abandoned) would, to a certain extent, be an useful addition to a map on the 6-inch scale, and well worth an outlay of 5s. per linear mile; and
3. That contour lines selected from those obtained for the large surveys (if of a different colour) would be an useful addition to the 1-inch map.

The Committee submitted a sixth recommendation, which was that a reduction should be made and published on the 6-inch or some intermediate scale between the large plans and the 1-inch map; but the Treasury came to no decision upon it.

The Committee, in conclusion, observed that "the most improved system of representing the features of the country should be employed in the preparation of the 1-inch map;" and when Sir John Burgoyne was requested to state more particularly what mode of representing the features of the country the Committee had in view in making the above recommendation, he replied that he could with great confidence state that the recommendation had in view hill-sketching on the ground and hill-drawing on artistic principles, to which they proposed should be added selected contours from those that might be authorized for the larger surveys, if they could be laid on the maps of a different colour; and the Treasury upon this directed that in the preparation of the general 1-inch map the features of the country should be represented in the manner described in Sir John Burgoyne's letter.

The points which remain to be decided may be classed under the following heads:

Correspondence
respecting the Scale
of the Ordnance
Survey, presented
to both Houses by
command of Her
Majesty, 1854;
p. 344.

pp. 365-7.

pp. 366-8.

1. On what scales the maps should be drawn for permanent record.
2. On what scales they should be engraved.
3. What course should be followed in reference to uncultivated rural districts.
4. What course should be adopted in reference to contours; and
5. How far the principle of local contributions may be introduced into the system of the Ordnance Survey.

These points are all closely connected, and they have been stated separately only in order that they may be more clearly understood.

1.—*On what Scales the Maps are to be drawn for Permanent Record.*

This point has been already decided as regards the rural maps, subject to reconsideration when the comparative cost of constructing maps on different scales by day-pay, piecework, and contract shall have been ascertained. The plan of the country districts drawn on paper on the scale of $\frac{1}{2500}$ of the linear measurement of the ground, will be as comprehensive and complete a record of the kind, as it would be easy for any country to have.

No decision has yet been pronounced as to the scale upon which the survey of towns should be drawn, but the Treasury has expressed an opinion which may form a safe basis for such a decision. In October 1853 the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Glasgow memorialized the Treasury that the survey of their city might be immediately proceeded with on the scale of 5 feet to a mile, which has been applied by the Ordnance to large towns since the 6-inch scale was adopted for the country districts; to which the Treasury replied by a Minute dated December 27, 1853, that it had been ascertained by the numerous surveys of this description which had been executed of late years, that densely-populated town districts could not be delineated with sufficient distinctness for sanitary purposes on a smaller scale than 10 feet to a mile, and it was therefore considered that the proposed survey of Glasgow, in order to be effectual, must be laid down on that scale. To this the Municipal body replied on the 23rd January, 1854, that they had been advised that the scale of 5 feet to a mile was amply sufficient for the contemplated works of drainage, sewerage, and water supply; but the Treasury rejoined by a Minute of the 7th of February, that it had been proved to the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government, by the experience of about thirty towns surveyed for the Board of Health, that 5 feet to a mile was not sufficient for all the purposes for which the survey of Glasgow was required; that London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, after having been mapped on the 5-feet scale, had to be resurveyed on a much larger scale, and that under these circumstances the Treasury could not authorize a survey of Glasgow by the Ordnance Department on a smaller scale than 10 feet to a mile.

A large majority of the replies to the Treasury circular dated 16th April, 1853, are in favour of the scale of 10 feet to a mile; and Major James in his letter of the 26th August last, and Colonel Dawson in his memorandum dated 13th instant, propose, in order to bring the plans of towns into harmony with the plans of the rural districts, that the former should be drawn on the scale of $\frac{1}{500}$, or 500 feet to 1 foot, which is equivalent to 10 feet $6\frac{2}{3}$ inches to a mile.

It will be seen from Major James' letter that the progress of the survey requires that an early decision should be come to on this point.

2.—*On what Scale the Maps should be engraved.*

In the circular letter dated 16th April, 1853, it was intimated that the results of the Ordnance Survey would, under any circumstances, be engraved and published on the reduced scale of 1 inch to the mile.

And the question was put separately to each person what scale he would recommend—

- “ For draft plans of the rural districts as public records ;
- “ For plans to be engraved for sale ;
- “ For draft plans of towns for record ;
- “ For plans of towns to be engraved for sale.”

The replies were as follows, as regards the rural districts :

In favour of engraving on the 6-inch scale -	34
In favour of a scale approaching to 12 inches, and in each case one-half the scale of the original drawing -	58
In favour of engraving on a scale approaching to $\frac{1}{2500}$ of the linear measurement of the ground -	10

The whole tenour of the correspondence shows that the scale of $\frac{1}{2500}$, although likely to be of great value as a central record from which copies of any portions of it on various scales may be made, could not be engraved as a whole except at an expense which would be totally disproportioned to the demand for the engraved sheets. Particular districts might possibly be engraved with advantage, and the mode of meeting such exceptional cases will be discussed under the fifth head.

But although the large standard plans are not adapted for engraving, the survey must be engraved in a second form, larger than the 1-inch scale. It is at present engraved on two scales, the 1-inch and the 6-inch, and the public would not be satisfied with a diminution of the conveniences which they at present possess. The extensive reference which was made for the opinions of the highest authorities on the subject in April 1853 assumed that plans would be engraved for sale, besides the old 1-inch maps, and that the engraved plans would not necessarily be on the same scale as the large drawn plan ; and the Committee on Contouring, which was composed of nine noblemen and gentlemen highly distinguished in the science of this country, reported their opinion that “ in those districts in which the large scale of 24 or 26 inches to the mile is already applied, it would be most desirable that a reduction should be made and published on the 6-inch or some intermediate scale between the large plans and the 1-inch map.”

This demand for a second engraved map is founded on a real want which comes before us in so many shapes that it can only be imperfectly described by referring it to particular heads ; such as the Registration and transfer of real property, Valuation, Civil Engineering, Estate and Farming purposes ; and the value of the second engraved map will be greatly increased by its connection with the large standard plan. The information contained in the larger plan will be condensed in the smaller, and a reference can always be made, when required, to the original plan.

As my object is not to press my own opinions on litigated points, but to aid the settlement of the question by clearly showing at one view what has been decided, and what remains to be determined, I will not enter upon the consideration of the particular scale upon which the second map should be engraved. The able officer now at the head of the Ordnance Survey, and Colonel Dawson, who represents the extensive experience of the Inclosure Commission, are competent judges in such a case ; and they might call to their assistance the best advice which the country can afford. I will only observe that convenience and economy both require that the smallest scale should be fixed upon which would satisfactorily subserve the principal uses to be expected from such a map.*

As regards the plans of towns, it is deserving of serious consideration

* After this was written, Colonel James, the present Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, suggested the plan of multiplying copies of the $\frac{1}{2500}$ scale map, according to the cheap anastatic process, and selling it in the form of separate Parish or Township Plans, with Reference Books in which the area of every inclosure would be given. By this arrangement the full advantage of the large scale map would be placed at the disposal of the public, and the occasion for *any* third map on an intermediate scale between the $\frac{1}{2500}$ and the 1-inch map (the last of which is, under any circumstances, to be proceeded with) would be much diminished.

whether sufficient reasons exist for engraving any detailed plan. All the substantial public uses to be derived from such plans will be obtained from one or two copies of the $\frac{1}{500}$ scale drawn upon paper; and if the multiplication of copies by engraving is called for, the demand is not likely to be for copies on a large scale, but for street maps, such as are published in guide-books and Post-Office Directories, the preparation of which is usually left to private publishers. At any rate, there does not appear to be any urgent demand for engraving detailed maps of towns, and the decision of the question may therefore be postponed until it can be entered upon with the advantage of more full information.

3.—*What course should be followed in reference to Uncultivated Rural Districts.*

The Report of the Committee on scales, and the Treasury Minute upon it, do not clearly state whether draft plans on the scale of $\frac{1}{2500}$ should be confined to the cultivated, or should be extended to the uncultivated districts; and it is necessary that a speedy decision should be come to on this point. The best authorities are, I believe, of opinion that the wild moorland districts of Scotland should be laid down and published only on the 1-inch scale, and that the superintendent of the survey should exercise a free discretion as to the classification of intermixed lands, and lands in respect to which a doubt may exist whether they should be classed as cultivated or uncultivated.*

Correspondence,
&c.; pp. 343, 344.

4.—*What course should be adopted in reference to Contours.*

This branch of the subject is more connected than any other with professional considerations; and the Treasury has, I think, judged rightly in consulting the highest authorities upon it, and abiding by their decision. That contouring has for some years formed part of the system of the Ordnance Survey, both in England and Ireland; that it is strongly recommended by several of the ablest officers who have been engaged in that survey; and that it has obtained, within certain limits, the sanction of the Committee which was summoned to pronounce upon it, are important facts, and a perusal of the correspondence will not diminish the impression they are calculated to make.

It should be borne in mind that, according to Sir John Burgoyne's statement, the recommendation of the Committee in reference to the 1-inch map had in view "hill-sketching on the ground, and hill-drawing on artistic principles," in addition to "selected contours from those that might be authorised for the larger surveys;" and that the present Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey emphatically observes that "it is a great mistake to suppose that contours supersede the necessity of sketching." The real question appears to be, to what extent the contouring should be carried, and how far the hill-sketching should be regulated or corrected by it; and these seem to be points which may properly be left to the discretion of the superintendent of the survey, subject to such general rules as may be determined upon.

The Committee observe that the addition of contour lines, to a certain extent, to a map on the 6-inch scale, would be well worth an outlay of 5s. per linear mile; but as this mode of stating the expense could not be made the basis of a practical estimate, Major James gives the average cost of contouring, from past experience, at 3*l.* 5s. per square mile. The expense of contouring the unsurveyed portion of England and Scotland would at this rate be ; but Major James, acting in the spirit of the recommendations of the Committee, may be able to confine the contours within such limits as will considerably reduce this part of the expenditure for the

* The best mode of dealing with the uncultivated districts had up to this time attracted little attention. It now appears from the discussion which has since taken place, that the practical social objects of the survey, such as the registration, transfer, by sale or lease, of landed property, valuation, &c., &c., cannot be obtained in reference to the uncultivated districts by means of a smaller scale than 6 inches.

future. When it has been finally ascertained what the expense of contouring would be according to the plan which may be recommended by Major James, it may then be decided whether the advantages to be derived from it will justify the expenditure.

The Committee state that contours are inapplicable to maps of 24 or 26 inches, but I do not understand them to give an opinion against their applicability to maps of an intermediate size between these and the 1-inch maps, such as from 6 to 12 inches.

5.—*How far the principle of Local Contribution may be introduced into the system of the Ordnance Survey.*

After the most attentive consideration which I have been able to give to the subject, it appears to me that the conditions are wanting which would be necessary for the successful application of this principle to the Ordnance Survey.

The main object of making expenditure a local charge is to secure cheap and good local administration. But in this case the contributors could not be allowed to have any influence over the administration. The Ordnance Survey is a highly organized system which must be directed from a common centre on the sole responsibility of the Executive Government.

If local contributions are required, the arrangements must be varied to suit the wishes of the contributors; but it is necessary for the success of the Ordnance Survey that it should be carried according to one uniform plan throughout the country, and the limits within which a departure from the general scheme can be permitted are very narrow.

It would be difficult to apportion the expenditure with any correctness. The system is based upon a trigonometrical survey, which embraces extensive tracts of country: the superintending establishment at headquarters belongs in common to the whole; and the agency even of the local surveyors is often divided between different districts.

If the survey is conducted in the main according to one general plan, the financial result is the same whether each district pays separately for its own map, or the whole country pays the entire expense in its corporate capacity.

Although the expense of engraving the plans of towns is large in proportion to the area, it is small by comparison with the amount contributed by the inhabitants of towns to the general taxation. If, therefore, the principle of local contribution were introduced, it must extend to the rural as well as to the town districts, and the practical difficulty of applying it to the rural districts would probably be very considerable.

The Ordnance Survey is already to a certain extent supported by *individual* contributions. The principle on which it is conducted is that the results are obtained by payments out of the general taxes, but that the persons who wish to appropriate those results must lay out a further sum in the purchase of the maps.

There are also certain cases in which *local* contributions may properly be required.

Town or country districts which have already been surveyed according to the mode in use at the time, and desire for any reason to be re-surveyed out of their turn, are an instance in point. Those who aspire to more than their share of a common advantage ought in justice to pay separately for it.

In like manner, if an engraving of the large standard map of any locality were desired, it might be executed, upon an undertaking being given to pay a certain sum or to take a certain number of copies at a certain price; and the same course might be followed in reference to the detailed surveys of towns if it should be determined not to engrave them except in consequence of such a special application.

No. 3.

*Memorandum by Lord Elcho.**February 1855.*

IN Sir Charles Trevelyan's memorandum of the 19th of October, 1854, showing the present position of the Survey question, it is stated that, in consequence of the replies to the Treasury circulars of the 16th of April, 1853, and the 16th of January, 1854, it has been determined by a Treasury Minute, dated July the 15th, 1854 :

"That the survey of rural districts shall, until further orders, be laid down and drawn on paper on the scale of $\frac{1}{2500}$ of the linear measurement of the ground (equal to $25\frac{1}{2}$ inches to a mile) ; but that, before this large scale is finally adopted as a general measure, the increased cost of conducting the survey according to each of the following modes, as compared with the 6-inch scale, should be ascertained by actual experiment, namely :

"1. Piece-work within the Department.

"2. Independent contracts with other surveyors, supervised and approved by the officers of the survey.

"3. The system of daily pay hitherto in practice."

The results of the modes Nos. 1 and 2 have not yet been ascertained, but the cost of $\frac{1}{2500}$ draft maps or plans under the third head, namely, the system of daily pay hitherto in practice, is now known by actual experiment, and the estimates which have been framed on this basis, and to which reference will presently be made, show that the difference in cost between the large scale and that of 6-inches, as hitherto estimated, is so small, when compared with the greater advantages it possesses, that there can be little doubt of its ultimate adoption, and therefore, in discussing this question, it will not be unreasonable to assume this point as settled.

What, then, has now to be considered, is the scale or scales on which it is desirable that the survey should be engraved.

Considering the great magnitude and importance of the work, and the immense superiority for all civil purposes, of the $\frac{1}{2500}$ over the 6-inch scale, and the consequent increased benefit to the community from its adoption, some persons are of opinion that the Government, when it has completed the draft plans, might rest satisfied with depositing them in some secure place, readily accessible to the public, where tracings might be had by individuals, or by public bodies, of those portions which they required for private or public purposes, and that, under these circumstances, the publication of the results of the survey might be confined to the engraving of the 1-inch map without the Government being liable to the charge of neglecting the public interests.

This, indeed, is the course which has been followed in France, where, under the wise provisions of the Code Napoleon, a cadastral survey of that country has been made on the $\frac{1}{2500}$ scale, but where the only map published at the expense of the State is on the scale $\frac{1}{80000}$, or about $\frac{8}{10}$ ths of an inch to a mile. It is a course which the Government of this country might therefore adopt, but it does not follow that it is the course which it would be right or politic to pursue.

The public are now fully alive to the benefits of a map on a large scale, and although the 6-inch maps are far from being adequate to the wants of the country, and do not justify the adoption of that scale on the grounds set forth in the Treasury Minute of the 1st of October, 1840, namely, "That if the nation incurs the cost of a survey, that survey ought to be of the kind which is admitted to be most generally useful ;" it must nevertheless be admitted that these maps are, in the absence of better, eagerly sought for in Scotland, where they are viewed as a boon ; and it may be assumed that the public, as stated by Sir Charles Trevelyan in his memorandum of the 19th of October, will not rest satisfied with a diminution of the conveniences which they at present possess.

The Government cannot, therefore, even if inclined to do so, well avoid the publication of a second map, and whatever may be the scale determined on, it cannot be less than 6 inches to the mile. What, then, should it be?

By reference to the Blue Book, it will be found that of 152 persons who sent replies to the Treasury Circular of April 16, 1853, on the subject of scales—

32 are in favour of draft plans on the 6-inch scale.
120 on a scale larger than 6 inches.

Of the 32 in favour of 6 inch—

12 are for engraving on 1 inch only.
14 on 6 inch.
6 specify no scale.

Of the 120 in favour of a scale larger than 6 inch—

9 are for publishing on 1 inch only.
33 on 6 inch.
58 on scales from 8 to $13\frac{1}{8}$.
9 on scales approaching to
1 on 24 and 6-inch scales.
7 specify no scale.

Total for engraving—

1 inch only	-	-	-	-	21
6 inch	-	-	-	-	48
Larger than 6 inch	-	-	-	-	68

If then these results are to be taken as a true expression of the opinion of the country, that opinion is clearly in favour of the publication of a second map on a scale considerably larger than 6 inches to a mile.

In this opinion both Major James, who is now at the head of the Survey Department, and Colonel Dawson, from whom the Government has derived such valuable assistance in dealing with this subject, coincide.

Major James, however, proposes in a Memorandum on this subject, dated November 9, 1854, that there should be two maps published in addition to the 1-inch engraved map. He recommends the lithographing of the $\frac{1}{2500}$ plans, on the same scale, in the form of separate parish or township plans, and that they should be sold to the public, with reference books, in which the area of every inclosure may be given. He urges the publication of these large plans on the ground of their great value for property purposes, showing, as they do, the smallest parcels of land, whereby "they are suited for the registration of property in houses and land; for the valuation of property; for the Tithe Commutation, and every measure for which an accurate detail plan of the rural districts is required." And he says, "it is obvious we ought to bring the plans on the $\frac{1}{2500}$ within the reach of the public at the smallest possible cost." And this he subsequently shows can be done at a trifling expense by what is called the "anastatic" process.

Having on these grounds counselled the publication of the $\frac{1}{2500}$ plans, he goes on to say: "The necessity for having engraved plans on a scale intermediate between $\frac{1}{2500}$ and the 1-inch map is recognized by all who have considered the subject, and I am strongly impressed with the importance of having perfect county plans on the intermediate scale; but although the majority of those who have been consulted upon this point are in favour of a scale of about 12 inches to a mile, I do not concur in that opinion." And he ends by recommending the continuance of the publication of the 6-inch maps, as the plans on this scale have, he says, "been found amply and admirably suited for the county plans, and quite sufficient for the mountain and moorland districts, but not larger than is necessary for the representation of everything to scale."

Colonel Dawson, on the other hand, in a Memorandum of October 13,

1854, strongly deprecates the publication of a reduced map on the 6-inch scale, which, by reference to the correspondence contained in the Blue Book, he shows to have been condemned by public opinion, which has been unmistakeably pronounced in favour of a reduced map on the 12-inch scale.

The foregoing is a short summary of the different views which have been expressed with reference to the scales for engraving the survey; and which, coupled with the accompanying estimates prepared by Major James, constitute in the main the materials for the formation of your judgment upon this question; but I may perhaps be allowed to append my own comments thereon, though I can hardly hope that they will be of much assistance to you.

In stating Colonel Dawson's views upon the points at issue, I have not thought it necessary to do so at any length, because it would be worse than useless to revive the discussions upon the 6-inch scale, that question having been settled for us in the Blue Book by persons the most competent to understand and discuss the question in all its bearings. Their decision has been there recorded in favour of a reduced map on the 12-inch, as against one on the 6-inch scale. And I should therefore have considered the question as to the scale of engraving as settled, were it not that a new element has been introduced into the consideration of this subject by Major James proposing to publish two maps in addition to the engraved 1-inch map, viz., one on the $\frac{1}{2500}$, the other on the 6-inch scale; and what we have now to consider is:

1. Is it desirable to publish the plans on the large scale; and if so, to what extent?

2. Supposing it is determined to publish the large plans, is there any necessity for the publication of any map on an intermediate scale?

My own opinion as regards the publication of the $\frac{1}{2500}$ plans coincides with that of Major James. No one who reads the Blue Book can fail to appreciate the almost incalculable advantages both to the public and to individuals which may be anticipated from the prosecution and completion of these plans on the $\frac{1}{2500}$ scale; and in now determining upon the adoption of this cadastral scale for our survey, we are only following in the wake of France and other continental nations, who, in this respect at least, have shown themselves to have been half a century in advance of us.

Some of the purposes of a truly national survey, and such as the large scale will best subserve, are thus stated by Professor Gordon:

Sanitary purposes;

Division of commonalty;

Registration and transfer of property by sale, infeudation and lease;

Management of estates;

Agricultural statistics;

Fiscal purposes, such as assessment of rates;

Parochial, county, estates, &c.;

Appropriation by Act of Parliament for public works, roads, railways, canals and river improvements, harbours and docks, drainage.

To which may be added some mentioned by Mr. Vignoles:

Poor law arrangement;

Tithe commutation;

Disputed rights and boundary.

Mr. Warburton, in an able paper, which will be found in the printed correspondence, in which he urges the adoption of the large scale for the national survey, does so mainly on the ground that all the maps which have hitherto been constructed are either too small or inaccurate to form the basis of a system of registration of assurances, which he considers it should be one of the chief objects of Government to establish; and in reference to this point he says, "There never was a case where capital could be more profitably expended; for the local taxation of England and

Wales, according to the Report of the Commission on Local Taxation, 1851, amounts to an annual sum of between 8,000,000*l.* and 9,000,000*l.*, and the highest estimate for the survey on the large scale would amount to considerably less than half a year's tax.

The Lord Advocate says, in his reply to the Treasury circular letter :

“The perfection of such a survey would be to have it so framed as to be a safe basis for the transfer of land, and for all assessment valuations ; and it would be difficult to estimate too highly the great convenience which would thereby be afforded in the conduct of ordinary business, or the immense saving of expense, both public and private, which would result from it.”

Lord Tweeddale, one of our most celebrated agriculturists, thus describes, in his reply to the circular, the benefits likely to arise from a survey on a large scale :

“Such a survey would, in my opinion, be available for almost all practical purposes, such as the determination of parish boundaries ; the delineation of not only every separate portion of property held by each individual, but also of the occupancy thereof by proprietors or tenants ; the boundaries of farms and tenements could be laid down, and their subdivisions into fields would be distinct.

“The general position of drains, the peculiar kinds of fences, gates, roadways, &c., could be registered.

“A 24-inch survey for reference would be valuable for checking every kind of local assessment on heritable property, as well as to assist the collectors and surveyors of property tax ; and for public purposes, in connection with the 1-inch map, might in many cases supersede new surveys for roads and railroads, exchanges of lands, and straightening of marshes.” In conclusion he says :

“I can conceive no greater convenience for persons possessing land, woods, minerals, or any kind of fixed property, than to have it in their power to refer to, and take a copy of such portions of a survey map (on 24-inch scale) as they may require.”

I have dwelt thus at length on the public benefits of the large scale, because it appears to me that all the arguments which have been used to enforce its adoption, apply with equal force to its publication.

Lord Tweeddale says he cannot conceive a greater convenience than for owners of fixed property to be able to take copies of such portions of the survey map on the large scale as they may require. Surely it would be an incalculably greater convenience if they could purchase for 1*s.* 6*d.* a lithographed sheet containing 1,000 acres of their property ; and surely it is the duty of the Government, having undertaken this great work, to endeavour to diffuse its benefits as widely as possible, more especially when it can be done by this cheap process at so trifling a cost that the sale of less than twenty-five copies will repay the expense of publication.

But there is another and almost a stronger argument than that of public convenience in favour of the publication of the large survey, viz., the security thus afforded, by the multiplication of copies, against injury or destruction, and the facilities thus given for subsequent alterations and corrections which gradual changes in the face of the country may render necessary.

I would therefore strongly urge the publication of the survey on the large scale, but it should, I think, be limited to cultivated and improvable land—a limit which must be left mainly to the discretion of the officers employed on the survey.

In Scotland the proportion of cultivated to uncultivated land is generally calculated at one-third ; if, therefore, it were taken at one-half, ample allowance would be made for capability of improvement.

Supposing, then, that the survey and publication on the $\frac{1}{2500}$ scale are limited to half of Scotland : that no intermediate scale is published ; but that the 1-inch for the whole of Scotland is completed and engraved, the cost, according to Major James' estimate, would be as follows :

Half surveyed and published on $\frac{1}{2500}$	-	-	£498,000
1-inch for the whole	-	-	114,000
			£612,000
Deduct for work already done	-	-	90,000
Leaves	-	-	£522,000

A sum considerably less than the cost of the survey of Scotland on the 6-inch scale, which was ordered by the Treasury Minute of October 1, 1840, and which was subsequently estimated by the Ordnance officers at 750,000*l*.

Secondly. Supposing it is determined to publish the Survey on the large scale, is it necessary to publish it on an intermediate scale?

Major James, in the memorandum to which I have already referred, says, that convenience requires it, and he, therefore, urges the continuance of the publication of the 6-inch maps; but if convenience requires the publication of the 6-inch maps, and if we are to attach any weight to the opinions expressed in the printed correspondence, convenience no less requires the publication of maps on the $13\frac{1}{3}$, 12 inches, and even on 10 and 8-inch scales.

The convenience of 6-inch maps for property purposes cannot now well be maintained, for in this respect they have been proved, and are admitted to be inconvenient.

But it is said that they are of such value to engineers that on that ground the great cost of their completion and publication would be justified; this is however, I think, open to dispute.

For a primary survey for engineering purposes the 1-inch is more valuable than the 6-inch map, whilst for a detailed survey the 6-inch is insufficient: $13\frac{1}{3}$ inches to a mile is the scale on which, by standing orders, Parliament requires all railway or other engineering plans, embracing buildings, gardens, or enclosures within the curtilage of buildings, to be deposited.

In the evidence given by Messrs. Brunell, Stephenson, and Locke, before the Survey Committee, 1851, they state that the 6-inch map is to them as engineers of little or no value; and in their replies to the Treasury circular, 16th of April, 1853, they say, "Engineers always, we believe, employ, for all detailed purposes whatever, plans on a scale much larger than 6 inches to a mile;" and they add, "As regards the engraving and publication we see no necessity for Government incurring any expense beyond that involved in the 1-inch map.

The cost of completing and publishing the 6-inch map is estimated by Major James at 360,000*l*., which in the event of its adoption as an intermediate scale would have to be added to the estimated cost of the $\frac{1}{2500}$ for half, and of the 1-inch for the whole of Scotland; and after deducting for work already done, would give a total of 820,834*l*.

If 12 inches was adopted as an intermediate scale, the total cost of the survey of Scotland would be 936,750*l*.

If then the publication of the survey were confined to the $\frac{1}{2500}$ plans and to the 1-inch map, the total cost would amount to 522,000*l*., and by the omission of any intermediate scale a saving of at least 300,000*l*. would be effected, which would greatly conduce to the speedy completion of the survey, as the sum now annually allotted to the Scotch portion of the work would complete and publish the $\frac{1}{2500}$ plans and the 1-inch map of that country in less than ten years from the present time.

My own opinion is strongly in favour of confining the publication to the $\frac{1}{2500}$ and 1-inch maps, and the Government would, I think, be fully justified in adopting this course.

It is for property purposes that the 6-inch has been superseded by the $\frac{1}{2500}$. The publication of this scale would place the public in possession of the most perfect plans which can be desired for any great public or private object, whilst the speedy completion of the 1-inch map for general use will be sufficient for the uncultivated districts, and will supply a want which has been long felt by men of science and by the public.

Government will then have shown that they are keenly alive to the wants of the community, and they will have done all that can in reason or in justice be expected of them.

The abandonment of the 6-inch scale would, moreover, have this further advantage, that the question of contouring would be thus got rid of, as the Scientific Committee, to whom this subject was referred, came to the conclusion that contouring was not suited to maps on a larger scale.

The Committee did not absolutely negative the utility of contour lines on the 1-inch map, but expressed an earnest desire that no question of contouring should be allowed to delay that work of first-rate importance; suggesting that contour lines selected from those that have been already completed may be introduced in a different colour on the maps of that scale, but that the publication of a first impression of the remainder should not be deferred for a similar addition.

From the accompanying estimates it will be found that the cost of the $\frac{1}{500}$ and 1-inch scales, deducting for work already done, is—

For England and Wales	-	-	£1,518,873
For Ireland	-	-	686,322
For Scotland	-	-	522,000
			£2,727,195

There appears to be a general concurrence of opinion in favour of the survey of large towns being made on the $\frac{1}{500}$ scale (equal to 10 feet $6\frac{2}{3}$ inches to a mile); and inasmuch as it is desirable to diffuse as widely as possible the results of the survey, I should feel disposed to recommend the publication of the plans of the large towns on the original scale, by the same process which has been suggested for the publication of the maps of the rural districts.

I inclose likewise a copy of your last year's queries, and Captain Gossett's replies.

No. 4.

Memorandum by Lieutenant-Colonel James.

March 22, 1855.

1. Progress from the Commencement.

ON the suspension of the survey of Scotland in 1828, the county of Wigton and one-half of the counties of Ayrshire and Kirkcudbright had been surveyed and drawn for the 1-inch scale; but on the completion of the survey of Ireland, when that of Scotland was resumed, the Government of the day decided that as the 6-inch survey had been found of such great value in Ireland, the survey of Scotland should be on the same scale. Three counties were accordingly surveyed and engraved on that scale, but the work which had been previously done for the 1-inch scale was entirely lost.

In 1851 the Committee, of which Lord Elcho was the Chairman, recommended that the 6-inch scale should be abandoned, and that the survey should be made for the 1-inch map only. Orders in conformity with this recommendation were then given, and part of three counties were surveyed and drawn for the 1-inch scale; but in consequence of the numerous memorials which were received from all parts of Scotland protesting against the change, Lord Derby's Government ordered that the 6-inch scale should be resumed, and three counties have in consequence been surveyed and engraved on that scale; but all the work which had been done for the 1-inch scale was again lost.

In February 1853, Lord Elcho, who was then in office, drew up a memorandum on the survey, which, with numerous letters on the subject,

Wigton, Kirkcud-
bright, Edinburgh.

Haddington, Ber-
wick, Lanark.

Haddington, Fife,
Kinross.

was transmitted with the Treasury circular letter of the 16th April, 1853, to a great number of people, and the replies are published in the "Correspondence on the Ordnance Survey." In this circular letter the Lords of the Treasury invited the public to say what scales they recommended for the National Survey, and the weight of opinion appearing to be in favour of the $\frac{1}{25000}$ scale, or $25\frac{1}{3}$ inches to a mile, the Ordnance, by the Treasury letter of the 15th July, 1854, were directed to lay down and draw the counties of Ayrshire and Dumfriesshire, and the other districts in progress, on the scale of $25\frac{1}{3}$ inches to a mile, and six counties are in whole or in part drawn upon that scale.

It will be seen by the Treasury Minute of the 15th April, 1853, which is referred to in that of the 15th July, 1854, that whilst Parliament was increasing the grants for the survey, and the Ordnance was proportionally increasing the surveying force to enable them to carry on the work with greater rapidity, fifteen months elapsed between the 15th April, 1853, and the 15th July, 1854, before orders were given to draw the plans upon any scale. The loss of time and money which has been caused by these repeated changes of orders, and by the absence of all orders, has been very great indeed.

Ayr, Dumfries,
Renfrew, Linlith-
gow, Peebles, Ber-
wick.

2. *Present State.*

It will be seen, then, that six counties are engraved on the 6-inch scale, and that six other counties are in whole or in part drawn upon the $25\frac{1}{3}$ -inch scale:

Engraved on 6-inch scale*	{	Wigton	Drawn on $25\frac{1}{3}$ -inch	{	Ayr
		Kirkcudbright			Dumfries
		Edinburgh			Renfrew
		Haddington			Linlithgow
		Fife			Peebles
		Kinross			Berwick

By the Treasury Minute of the 15th of July, the Ordnance is directed to try the system of piece-work, and independent contracts on the survey, as well as the system of daily payment, and this experiment (which has hitherto been considered as one bearing only upon the question of the relative cost of these several modes) is now in progress.

3. *Debate of the 12th of March in the House of Commons.*

Lord Elcho brought the subject before the House, and Lord Seymour objecting to the introduction of the $25\frac{1}{3}$ -inch scale, moved a reduction of the vote for the survey of Scotland, but consented to withdraw his amendment on the assurance which Lord Palmerston gave, that nothing should be done upon the large scale except in Ayrshire and Dumfriesshire, until the experiment was concluded, and that the money not required for that experiment should be expended upon the 1-inch map, which under any circumstances all are agreed should be published.

4. *Effect of the Orders given in consequence of the Debate.*

Orders in accordance with the above understanding have been given by the Board of Ordnance. It will be seen that twice already during the progress of the survey of Scotland, the Ordnance has had to resurvey large districts, in consequence of the original surveys having been made for the 1-inch scale, and without that degree of accuracy and detail which is necessary for plans on larger scales, and therefore I would strongly advise that at all events we should continue to survey for the large scale till the question of the scale for the survey of Scotland is finally decided.

* The Island of Lewes has also been engraved and published on the 6-inch scale.

This is obviously the most prudent course to follow, as whatever is done for the large scale is always available for any smaller; and after we have seen that successive Governments have ordered larger scales than the 1-inch, and that the people, by Circular Treasury Letters to the Commissioners of Supply, to the Provosts of towns, and to influential, scientific, and professional gentlemen, have been led to expect that the survey will be on a large scale, it can hardly be doubted that the ultimate decision will be in favour of a larger scale than the 1-inch, and therefore if we survey for the 1-inch only, we are almost certain to repeat the course which has already cost us so much time and money.

5. *Purposes which the National Survey should subserve.*

These may be enumerated as—

1. The registration of titles to simplify and cheapen the conveyance of land—to be attached to deeds of sale and leases.
2. Local valuations and assessments.
3. Adjustment of the Civil and Ecclesiastical divisions.
4. Inclosure of waste lands.
5. Sanitary purposes.
6. Statistics.
7. Parliamentary, in reference to Standing Orders.
8. Geological, mineral, and hydrographical surveys.
9. General drainage and engineering purposes.
10. Military and purely scientific purposes.

6. *Scales of plans required for those purposes.*

For the registration of property the scale $25\frac{1}{3}$ inches to a mile, which is sensibly the same as 1 square inch to 1 acre, has been pronounced by the most competent authorities as the one best suited for the plans of cultivated districts, though the scale of 6 inches to a mile is sufficient for the mountainous and moorland districts. Seeing how much has already been done on the $25\frac{1}{3}$ -inch scale (and, for the present, setting aside the question of cost), this is the scale which it would be most advisable to adopt for all the cultivated districts; and as we have already engraved six counties on the 6-inch scale, and the 6-inch scale is required for the mountainous districts, the $25\frac{1}{3}$ -inch plans should be reduced to the 6-inch scale, and thus we should have every county in Scotland engraved on that scale, as we already have those of Ireland.

7. *Cost of the different Scales.*

Supposing nothing had been done in Scotland, and assuming the area equal to 30,000 square miles, and that one-half of the country is uncultivated, the cost of the different scales will be as follows:

	£
1. 1-inch map only - - - - -	250,000
2. 6-inch plans and 1-inch map—	£
6-inch - - - - -	750,000
Reduction to 1-inch - - - - -	67,500
	817,500
3. $25\frac{1}{3}$ -inch for the cultivated districts -	480,000
Reduced to the 6-inch scale -	10,000
6-inch for the uncultivated districts - - - - -	280,000
Engraving the 6-inch plans -	80,000
1-inch map (reduced from 6-inch plans) - - - - -	67,000
	917,000

From the above estimates we must deduct the value of the work already done.

If the 25 $\frac{1}{3}$ -inch scale should be adopted, we can either give authenticated manuscript copies, or multiply the copies by the anastatic process; but in either case those who require the copies will pay for them.

8. *The point upon which the decision of the Government is required.*

With a knowledge of the purposes which the National Survey should subserve, and the scale of the plans necessary to carry out those objects, and the cost of the plans upon the different scales, the question which the Government has to decide is, whether they consider the proposed objects for which the plans on the different scales are required would justify them in recommending Parliament to grant the necessary funds for making the plans.

Mr. Henry Warburton, in his letter (pp. 328, 329 of the printed correspondence), is of opinion "that even if the measure (Registration) sanctioned by the approval of Lord Langdale's Commission were abandoned, there are other purposes sufficiently weighty and numerous to justify and demand the construction of a public map on the scale recommended," *i. e.* 25 $\frac{1}{3}$ -inches to a mile.

I have not adverted to the scale required for the plans of towns, as that can be more properly considered afterwards.

9. *Contours.*

The system of recording the levels by means of contours was recommended by the Parliamentary Committee of which Sir Denham Norreys was the Chairman, and has also been recommended by the Committee of which Lord Ellesmere was the Chairman; but was condemned by the Committee of which Lord Elcho was Chairman.

Lord Elcho, in his speech in the House of Commons on the 13th July, without making any reference to the real or supposed advantages of the contours, informed the House that their cost would be 120,000*l.*—a very high estimate; but the system of recording the levels by means of the contours is not more expensive than the system which has been recommended as a substitute, whilst it possesses many important advantages which no other system can claim.

(Signed) HENRY JAMES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers.

*Ordnance Map Office, Southampton,
March 22, 1855.*

No. 5.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dawson to Sir C. Trevelyan.

*Inclosure and Tithe Commission,
3, St. James's Square, April 30, 1855.*

I HAVE seen the account of the discussion which took place in the House of Commons on the 12th of March, relative to the Survey of Scotland, and the scale on which the maps should be prepared for publication; and I should have communicated sooner with you on the subject, but that I have been suffering from severe illness.

The adoption of the 6-inch scale for Scotland, after the completion of the Survey of Ireland in 1840, the rejection of that scale by the Committee of the House of Commons in 1851, and the numerous memorials subsequently sent in by public bodies, praying for its continuance, show that misapprehension has, to a very great extent, prevailed; but since

the publication of the Blue Book of Correspondence relating to the Scale for the Ordnance Map, 4th August, 1854, it is to be regretted that want of information, amounting to absolute ignorance, should still prevail on a subject of such great national importance.

By some persons it appears to be imagined, that a map on the 1-inch scale, which admits of being put together as a general map, and sold for a few pounds, is all that can be required as a national work; while others, who feel the necessity of a more detailed representation of the country, ignorantly and erroneously conclude that the 6-inch scale, which was, at the outset, deemed to be sufficient for one particular purpose in Ireland, should answer every other purpose for which maps can be required in England and Scotland. And it is not generally known, as it ought to be, that the real desideratum is an original or parent map of the cultivated and improvable lands of the country, on a scale *much larger than six inches to a mile*, from which *reduced* maps may be inexpensively prepared on the 6-inch and 1-inch, or any other scale, for any general or special purpose.

The Blue Book contains the most conclusive evidence, by the first authorities in the country, in corroboration of the testimony previously given by me on the subject, showing that the 6-inch scale is (for England and Scotland) both too large and too small—too large for a general map, and too small for almost every other practical and useful purpose; and that decidedly the best scale for the Ordnance Survey of rural districts is that of $\frac{1}{2500}$ of the linear measure of the ground, equal to $25\frac{1}{3}$ inches to a mile. And the experiments now in progress by the Ordnance Department will, I am confident, confirm also the truth of my assertion, that the cost of the maps on the $\frac{1}{2500}$ scale will not be greater (if executed by piece-work or contract) than that which has been estimated for the 6-inch scale. And that by confining the Property Survey and Map to the cultivated and improvable lands, such a map may be completed, together with a 1-inch map of the whole country, at a considerably less cost than was contemplated and agreed to for the 6-inch map alone.

You are aware that my attention has long been devoted to this subject, and that in connection with the Tithe, Inclosure, and Poor Law Commissions, I have had much experience in the construction of maps on large scales for a variety of purposes. It is nearly twenty years since I first pressed upon the consideration of Government the prosecution of a National Survey, on a scale suited to property purposes; then, with immediate reference to the service of the Tithe Commission; and the rejection of that proposition by the Legislature of the day is now, I believe, admitted to be a mistake. And after an expenditure of one and a half millions in mapping for that one special purpose, the entire cost of mapping for other property purposes must still be incurred.

Having since watched the progress of public opinion on the subject, and the increasing requirements of public departments and professional men, I feel the most perfect assurance that the prosecution of a Property Survey as a national work, must be undertaken at no distant date, and that the adoption of the measure is now merely a question of time.

I most earnestly hope, therefore, that the settlement of this important question will not be unnecessarily delayed; and, being myself thoroughly cognizant of the inconvenience which must be experienced by the Ordnance Department, and of the enormous amount of wasteful expenditure which must result from frequent changes in the system of procedure, and from the delay of a single month in deciding the question, I feel it to be my imperative duty thus to point your attention to it.

No. 6.

Lieut.-Colonel James, R.E., Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, to the Lords of the Treasury.

*Ordnance Map Office, Southampton,
May 7, 1855.*

IN compliance with your Lordships' request that I should state my views as to the scales which under existing circumstances it would be most advisable to adopt for the survey of Scotland, I beg to say, that if the survey is required, as I presume it is, for property purposes, I am clearly of opinion that the scale of 6 inches to a mile is the least which should be adopted, and this as well for the uncultivated as for the cultivated districts; but I am also of opinion that the plans on the scale of $\frac{1}{2500}$ or 25·344 inches to a mile for the cultivated districts will be found of the highest value, and essentially necessary if the survey is intended to subserve such measures as the registration and valuation of property.

It has been stated by some, that the scale of 1 inch to a mile is sufficient for the uncultivated districts. On this scale we have 640 acres to 1 square inch (we might draw the plan of an estate of 500 acres on the proprietor's thumb nail!), and I am utterly at a loss to know how plans on such a scale can be made available for property purposes; but in fact, we know that neither in England nor in Wales, the plans of which on that scale have long been published, have they or can they be used for property purposes, whilst, on the contrary, we know that the plans on the scale of 6 inches to a mile have been found of the greatest use both in Ireland and England, and that the Ordnance Plans on that scale are almost always referred to in the sales of land.

The 6-inch plans of Ireland have, however, conferred a benefit upon that country which cannot be derived from the plans only on the same scale in Scotland. In Ireland the parishes are all subdivided into townlands, which are almost always coextensive with private estates; and consequently, in representing the boundaries and giving the acreage of each townland, we have also represented in the great majority of instances the boundaries, and given the acreage of private properties, and hence the Ordnance Plans in Ireland have afforded very great facilities for the transfer of landed property.

There are no such subdivisions of parishes in Scotland; and hence it follows that, to give even the same advantages to Scotland that the survey has given to Ireland, it is desirable that the cultivated districts should be drawn on the 25·344 inch scale, as this scale is sufficient, and no more than sufficient, to enable us to represent every property, however small it may be, to put a reference number to it on the plan, and give its area, and therefore the means by which the registration and valuation of property can be made and its transfer greatly facilitated.

But as two-thirds of Scotland is said to be uncultivated (we have assumed one-half only in our calculations), and for this large portion of the country the 6-inch scale is sufficient, and as we have already engraved six counties in the Lowlands on that scale, I strongly recommend that the plans which already have been or may be drawn on the 25-inch scale should be also reduced to and engraved on the 6-inch scale, and thus we should have plans of every county on the 6-inch scale, to which the plans on the larger scale will be auxiliary or supplementary.

This would make the survey of Scotland perfect for every purpose, but it would add a sum not exceeding 100,000*l.* to the estimated cost of the 6-inch survey as it was first ordered under the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington. This expenditure would be spread over ten or twelve years, depending on the amounts granted for the survey, and I am convinced that it would be a most judicious outlay of the public money, and that great public benefit would be derived from it.

That the plans on the 25-inch scale, or as they will most probably be called, the "inch to an acre" plans, will be very generally used by landlords and tenants, as well in towns as in the rural districts, I have

no doubt, and they will probably even write their leases and deeds of sale on the backs of the plans; and although these* are not the purposes for which a national survey should be undertaken, they will prove that the most judicious course to follow is to adopt a scale for the plans which are first laid down, sufficiently large for any purpose, and then by mechanical processes to reduce the original plans to such other scales as may be required.

By this course you will confer the greatest benefit on the greatest number; the National Survey will become the standard of reference, and the basis upon which all the transactions affecting landed property will be founded; a general system of registration may then be established, and the local taxation equally adjusted.

The statistics of property and population can then be readily and accurately collected; and all engineering works, such as the laying out of roads or canals, the drainage of districts, the reclamation of waste land, the improvements in the navigation of rivers, &c., will have safe data to proceed upon, and be more economically and more expeditiously executed.

I have made a plan of Aldershot Heath on the 25-inch, the 6-inch, and the 1-inch scales, and I have represented on them the different properties which have recently been purchased by the Government, and I feel convinced that no one can examine these plans without arriving at the same conclusion that I have, provided it is understood that the survey is intended to subserve any purposes connected with landed property.

No. 7.

Memorandum on the Cost of the Survey of Scotland, and on the Time required for its Completion, if made according to the Instructions contained in the Treasury Minute dated the 18th instant.

ESTIMATE.

	£
1. For plans of the populous and mineral districts, on the scale of $\frac{1}{25000}$, or 25,344 inches to a mile (assumed to be one-half of Scotland) - - - - -	480,000
2. For plans of the remainder of Scotland, on the scale of 6 inches to a mile - - - - -	280,000
3. For the general map of Scotland, on the scale of 1 inch to a mile, reduced from the above plans - - - - -	67,000
	827,000
Deduct for work already done - - - - -	150,000
Total required to complete Scotland - - - - -	677,000

The time required for making the survey will depend principally upon the amount of the annual grants; with 70,000*l.* a-year it can be finished within 10 years.

(Signed) HENRY JAMES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers.

May 8, 1855.

* As the relations of landlord and tenant apply to every part both of town and country, to give certainty and facility to their transactions is an important item in that aggregate of public utility which constitutes the justification of the $\frac{1}{25000}$ scale.—C. E. T.

No. 8.

Major James, R.E., to the Inspector-General of Fortifications.

Sir,

Ordnance Map Office, Southampton, August 26, 1854.

THE Lords of the Treasury have, by their Minute of the 14th July, 1854, directed that the Counties of Durham, Ayrshire, Dumfriesshire, Renfrewshire, Linlithgowshire, and Peebles, are to be drawn on the scale of $\frac{1}{2500}$, and I have given the necessary instructions for carrying their Lordships' orders into effect.

2. But I have not as yet received instructions as to the scale upon which the towns in those counties, the number of whose inhabitants exceed 4,000, should be drawn; and as it is of great importance that every branch of the survey work should proceed *pari passu*, I shall be glad to receive instructions as early as possible as to the scale upon which those towns are to be drawn.

3. The scale upon which the large towns have hitherto been drawn by the Ordnance, excepting in special cases, has been the scale of 60 inches to a mile, and I should have supposed that this scale was sufficiently large for almost every practical purpose.

4. But we know as a fact that this scale has been pronounced too small for several of the most important works which have to be carried out in the large towns, and that the Board of Health especially has found this scale too small, and have had upwards of 30 towns surveyed on the scale of 120 inches to a mile, and that, even after the Ordnance plans have been published, the inhabitants of London, Liverpool, Preston, and Hull, have been put to the great expense of having those towns re-drawn or re-surveyed on larger scales.

5. With a knowledge of these facts, and deeming it of the utmost importance that the National Survey should be on a scale sufficiently large to meet all the great requirements of the community, I recommend that the large towns shall, for the future, be drawn on a scale of not less than 120 inches to a mile. And

6. Seeing that the Government has adopted the scale of $\frac{1}{2500}$ for the rural districts of the large section of country to which I have referred, and that this scale will in all probability be extended to all the cultivated districts of the country, and that the weight of evidence has been pronounced to be in favour of introducing the decimal system generally, I recommend that the scale of the plans for large towns shall for the future be $\frac{1}{500}$, or, in other words, the scale of 500 feet to 1 foot—a scale which every one can readily make, and which is equivalent to the scale of $41\frac{2}{3}$ feet to an inch. This scale is also equivalent to 126.72 inches to a mile, and therefore has all the advantages of the scale of 120 inches to a mile, whilst it will bring the plans of the towns into harmony, so to speak, with the plans of the rural districts, and be a further step towards introducing the decimal system into our topography.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY JAMES,
Captain, Royal Engineers, and Brevet Major.

No. 9.

Major James to the Inspector-General of Fortifications.

Sir

Ordnance Map Office, Southampton, August 26, 1854.

1. REFERRING to the correspondence which has taken place between the Lords of the Treasury and the Lord Provost, magistrates, and council, of the City of Glasgow, relative to the survey of that city, $\frac{1}{105}$, and presuming that the scale upon which the large towns are hereafter to be published by the Government will be sufficiently large to meet all the

requirements of a survey for general or local purposes, and which, in my letter of this date, I have recommended to be the scale $\frac{1}{500}$, or 500 feet to 1 foot, I trust to be pardoned if I address myself to the only remaining point at issue, viz., the question as to whether the inhabitants of the large towns ought or ought not to contribute a portion of the cost of their surveys.

2. The cost of the National Survey having to be defrayed out of the general revenue of the country, and the large towns having, in proportion to the areas covered by them, to pay enormously more than the rural districts, and much more in proportion than the cost of the surveys of the towns on a large scale, I do not see in principle why the inhabitants of the large towns should be called upon to contribute towards the cost of their surveys any more than the inhabitants of the rural districts have been.

3. But whilst I advance this general principle, I should at the same time limit its application to those towns which are situated in the districts the surveys of which are actually in progress, and included in the triangulation and other operations of the survey.

4. The Board of Ordnance has, for example, had to make numerous surveys of towns for the Board of Health, and in almost all these and such like cases, special parties of surveyors (often sent from great distances) have to be formed, and other special arrangements to be made, involving considerable cost. A large proportion of the cost of such surveys has been, and as I think very properly, charged to the towns surveyed under these special circumstances.

5. The field survey of the County of Renfrew is now nearly complete, that of Ayrshire is also far advanced, and Lanarkshire and the City of Glasgow stand next in order in the regular progress of the survey; and as the triangulation of that city has been arranged, and the internal boundaries ascertained, I shall be glad to receive orders for proceeding with its survey; and if the general principle I have enunciated be admitted, without calling on the inhabitants to contribute towards its cost.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY JAMES,
Captain, Royal Engineers, and Brevet Major.

INDEX
to the
ORDNANCE SURVEY
of
ENGLAND AND WALES

Published
in Sheets on a Scale of one inch to a Mile
Shewing the Progress to

18th May. 1855

EXPLANATION

Published
6 Inch Scale

Drawing
25 Inch-Scale

The figures on the left of the columns attached to some of the plates denote the number of pages those sheets are divided into for publication.

Number of Plates Published 90

D.^o.. Courties Complete... 46

D.º D.º in Part

Geological Survey Complete.....\$

D^o.....in Progress...†

Country Agents

Manchester
Mr. Thomas & Dinsam
 Liverpool
Mr. Waring Webb
Mr. J. R. Isaac.
 Bath
Mr. J. Jones & Son.
 Leeds
Mr. R. Slocumbe.
 Oldham
Mr. Daniel Evans.
 Plymouth
Mr. Arthur Jones.
 Preston
Mr. William Levy.
 Manchester
Mr. John Richards
 Dublin
Mr. J. Jones & Smith.
 Edinburgh
Mr. W. A. A. Jones.
 Dumfries
Mr. J. & C. Montgomery & Co.
 Newton Stewart
Mrs. Agnes Webb.
 Wigan
Mr. J. B. Roberts.
 York
Mr. John Cleaver.
 Oxford
Mr. J. Jones & Son.
 Bolton
Mr. H. Bradbury Jun.
 Reading
Mr. George Levy.
 Nottingham
Mr. Richard Stubbs.
 Ulverston
Mr. Stephen Southy.
 Sheffield
Mr. Samuel Harrison.
 Settle
Mr. John Wildman.



Names.
L. Lab. 172

INDEX

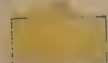
to the

ORDNANCE SURVEY

of

SCOTLAND.

EXPLANATION

-  Published
6 Inch Scale
-  Drawing
25 Inch Scale

Published
in Sheets on a Scale of one inch to a Mile
Showing the Progress to

10th May 1855



ORDNANCE SURVEY.

Treasury Minute dated the 18th May,
1855, and Previous Papers, relating to
the Ordnance Survey.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Com-
mand of Her Majesty.* 1855.
